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Part One
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DID WELL FOR THE PARTY

The Syracuse Convention an Able and Discreet Body.

EXCELLENT TICKET AND PLATFORM

Democrats Have Nothing to Apologize For in Respect to Their Candidates or Their Convention Declarations.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 26.—Democratic politicians, like the politicians of all other parties, are apt to say the day after a convention of their party that the platform adopted and the ticket nominated are good—that one is a sound statement of party belief and the other entitled to cordial support. This talk is not always as sincere or accurate as it is politic. The platform and the ticket put forth here yesterday have been publicly sanctioned by some party men who were disappointed and are dissatisfied and who do not feel all they say. But to the large majority of the delegates the outcome of the convention of 1895 was highly satisfactory.

There is bound to be increasing satisfaction with the platform. To those who know how many things were kept out of it that should not have gone in, but which there were ill-advised attempts to put in, it is considered admirable. To those discreet men who felt that the excise question was one that must be touched upon with courage, but with discretion also, the plank for home rule in excise regulations, as well as in other matters proper to be regulated by municipal laws, is so much more courageous a disposition of the matter than that made at Saratoga by the Republicans as scarcely to leave room for doubt as to which will make the most convincing impression upon readers of both who are seeking a way through legislation out of the conditions in New-York.

Not many Democrats, and certainly not all Republicans, will agree with Dr. Parkhurst in the interpretation that the excise plank means "free rum and no Sunday." The delegates to the convention were as capable as Dr. Parkhurst of understanding the meaning of words. The city delegates would not have dared to urge a plank meaning "free rum and no Sunday," and such a plank would have been rejected by the country delegates. When it comes to be understood that the Democratic doctrine of home rule, if enforced by general legislation, would provide a solution of the problem that must be accepted; as Democrats learn to believe that the properly ascertained will of the majority should be always accepted; the declaration for home rule and local option will be received as an admirable response to a public demand and a striking contrast to the brief, imperfect, and weak plank in the Republican platform which ex-Senator Miller inserted.

Before the campaign is over the Republicans may find out that there is strength in this home rule principle that the Democrats believe in. The speakers on the stump will have much to say about the Republican policy and practice that result in the violation in Republican places of laws that are strictly enforced in communities that are Democratic. Illustrations can be furnished and an abundance of instances could be obtained right here in Syracuse where, under the law enforced in New-York with so much irritation, secret evasion, and widespread dissatisfaction, the liquor dealers do business on Sunday with almost absolute immunity from interference or arrest.

The platform will be liked better the more it is considered and discussed. There are some Democrats, as there are Republicans, who will, for a time, believe the Republican assertions that the Republicans met the excise problem courageously and with wisdom and statesmanship, while the Democrats halted and trimmed. But a reading of the two platforms would be a sufficient answer to this, in the estimation of intelligent and fair-minded men. The Republicans hoped that the Democrats would make a plank transparently for the liquor dealers and a disorderly Sunday. Instead of that they find a plank which allows the people to say whether there shall be any liquor selling, and whether, with liquor selling, there shall be Sunday selling or no Sunday selling. The Democrats are willing to trust the people to regulate the traffic. The Republicans insist that the traffic shall be conducted under laws that are denounced by order-loving and respectable men as harsh, impracticable, and so ill adapted to many communities that the effort to enforce them breeds thousands of lawbreakers.

The Republicans will not gain a great deal by finding fault with the candidates as men who are not well known. They will be as well known, probably, a year from now, as those State officers whom Clerk Fox renominated in a lump at the Saratoga Convention. Judge Teller, the candidate for Court of Appeals Judge, is well known in the section of the State in which he lives, and is universally respected. Mr. Judson, the candidate for Controller, who lives in Gloversville, Fulton County, has a State reputation in connection with the work of the Democratic State Committee. So of the other candidates, they are all men of good standing, where they live, and Senator Norton Chase is certainly neither obscure nor lacking in popularity.

State Treasurer Addison B. Colvin, whom the Republicans saw fit to renominate, does not appear to regard the ticket as altogether bad or its chances hopeless. His good-natured telegram of congratulation to Mr. De Witt C. Dow, the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, published this morning, is accepted here as indicating a grave doubt in the mind of the present State Treasurer about the popularity of "the old ticket" put up by Reuben L. Fox and T. C. Platt. Senator Hill, who did not get just the ticket he wanted, considers the one named to be excellent, and he will undoubtedly find that the fact that it is made up of comparatively young men will not be a drawback to success. The oldest man on the ticket is Col. Horatio C. King, the candidate for Secretary of State. He is fifty-eight. Judge Teller is fifty. Mr. Stuart, candidate for State Engineer, is forty-eight. Mr. Dow, who is to beat Mr. Colvin for State Treasurer, is forty-three. Mr. Judson, for Controller, and Norton Chase, for Attorney General, are each thirty-four.

The Tammany Hall delegates did not need to go to the convention to learn that the great city organization is distrusted and disliked by their country brethren. The country Democrats are hoping that the time will come when Tammany Hall will reform itself. They have heard promises that a reformation is to begin. They heard them before the people rose in their might and overthrew Tammany's power. And they are now wondering whether in adversity Tammany will take the bitter admonition of defeat to heart and, under new and clean leaders, begin a new career that shall be useful and honorable.

BROOKLYN DEMOCRATS PLEASED.

The Platform, They Say, Is the Strongest the Party Has Had in Years.

Sanders Shanks, who was one of the delegates representing the Shepard independent organization at the Democratic State Convention, is enthusiastic over the result of the gathering at Syracuse. He said the ticket was a strong one, and that it would be successful. Speaking of the excise plank, he said:

"It is the strongest platform that the Democrats have had in twenty years. There is no getting away from the fact that the excise plank is what the people want. It is plain and concise and to the point. It is a strong plank."

Thomas F. Farrell was also highly elated at the result of the convention. He said:

"The ticket is a strong one, and the platform is a magnificent one, especially the excise plank."

James D. Bell, Chairman of the Democratic General Committee, said:

"The ticket is an exceptionally strong one. I noticed one thing which strikes me as favorable. There was not much enthusiasm. That is a good sign. Last year there was never such enthusiasm at a convention, and the ticket was defeated. I have been to a good many conventions, and where the enthusiasm was the greatest, defeat followed. Conventions like that of Wednesday impress me, and I look for success for the entire ticket."

RESIGN FOR HARMONY SAKE.

Erie Committeemen Anxious to Offset the Effect of Sheehan's Blunder.

BUFFALO, Sept. 26.—Judge C. W. Hinson has resigned as a member of the Democratic State Committee from the Forty-eighth Senate District. It is understood that Augustus F. Scheu, State Committeeman from the Forty-ninth District, has also tendered his resignation to the State Committee in the interest of harmony.

The mixed delegation of Cleveland and Sheehan men which Erie County sent to the State Convention returned discordant. W. F. Sheehan manipulated the delegation so that three Sheehan men were chosen to represent the county on the State Committee, and that caused all the trouble. Judge Hinson has resigned because it has been pointed out to him that in his official position it would be bad form to go into party politics to that extent.

Mr. Scheu has resigned, so it is understood, in the hope of closing up the breech made by Mr. Sheehan's manoeuvres at Syracuse. State Committeeman Mack says Lieut. Gov. Sheehan told the Erie delegation just before the convention that Mr. Scheu would be nominated for Controller only if Wilson S. Bissell would present his name. This Mr. Bissell refused to do, so Mr. Scheu withdrew as a candidate. Mr. Mack states that Mr. Sheehan put it beyond his power to live up to the agreement which he had made to the Cleveland men on the basis of harmony.

STERLING EXCHANGE RATES DROP

All Apprehension Ceases Regarding Further Speculative Inroads on the Treasury Reserve.

Rates for sterling exchange moved downward yesterday to $4.88½@$4.88⅝, at which price gold cannot be shipped with profit. Its shipment, unless in coin of nearly full weight, would involve loss. Consequently all apprehension regarding further speculative inroads on the Treasury reserve has ceased.

Special transactions, such as are induced by the needs of Canadian banks, or orders for gold placed regardless of its cost, as in the Austrian demand, may lead to some withdrawal, but no uneasiness can come from conditions such as exist. Improvement in these conditions seems well assured through the growing supply of commercial bills. Exchange is likely to decline rapidly under this pressure, and it need not be surprising if, in the coming month, it will reach a rate at which gold will be imported.

Demands for money in the crop regions continue active, showing that cotton and grain are now moving in large volume. Yesterday's deposits for transfers to the South and West reached $385,000, and exchanges were made with the city banks, in addition, of $600,000 in notes of small denominations for large legal tenders. Gold withdrawals yesterday amounted to only $50,000, which was taken on Canadian account.

There is no doubt that bank supplies of loanable money will be much reduced by the sharp advance in cotton, on Neill's reduced crop estimate. A good share of yesterday's transfers were to New-Orleans The improved price is making an active market. Sales at the Cotton Exchange here alone reached the exceptionally large aggregate of 434,200 bales, the price advancing about 1-6c per pound. Cotton is now more than ¼c per pound higher than it was Wednesday morning. This means $1.25 per bale. When the crop runs into millions of bales, the eagerness of holders and the results to planters may be well understood.

January, the active option month, opened yesterday at 8.53 cents per pound, advanced to 8.81, and closed at 8.74. The advance came on top of improvement lasting for several weeks. One of the items of down-town news yesterday was that the manager of a syndicate which bought 40,000 bales at an average of 7.40 cents per pound, had taken profits on the venture. They amounted to 1 cent per pound or $200,000.

Demands for currency to move wheat promise to follow cotton's lead. The market leaped into activity yesterday, and on sales of 6,600,000 bushels, options advanced 1¾@2 cents per bushel. December, the active option, opened at 64¾ cents per bushel, and closed at 66¾ cents. Chicago buying started the advance and controlled it throughout the day.

FEDERAL TREASURY IS GAINING.

Receipts in September Exceed Expenditures by $112,744.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—All the heavy expenditures of the Treasury for this month have been paid, and to-day for the first time the figures show a slight excess of receipts for the month. The excess is only $112,744, but it is expected that by Oct. 1 the excess will reach $2,500,000, and the deficit for the present fiscal year, which is now $13,000,000, will be reduced to $10,500,000. The receipts, however, are running below those of the last month, principally in internal revenue.

As October is an interest-paying month, it is anticipated that the expenditures for that month will exceed the receipts by from $8,000,000 to $9,000,000.

The annual interest charge, at the present rate of receipts, is about 10 per cent. of the revenue of the Government.

WIND AND RAIN STORM IN MICHIGAN

Buildings Blown Down and Others Destroyed by Lightning.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 26.—Reports received to-night from Kent, Montcalm, and Muskegon Counties tell of destructive wind and electric storms there last night. Wind blew down the Good Templars Hall, three miles from Lake View, entirely demolishing it. Some of the heaviest timber was carried eighty rods. The new Moffett School was moved entirely from its foundation and carried several feet away, and probably would have been wrecked had it not hit a large pine stump. Jay Vinning's residence was lifted from its foundation.

Lightning struck the barn of William Norris, at Whitehall, burning it and the house. Nels Mikelson's large barn at Mintague, containing four horses, grain, and machinery, valued at $5,000, was destroyed.

At Holland a thunderstorm, accompanied by heavy rain and wind, passed over the town, flooding the streets. The barn of Lubbert Hop, in New-Holland, was struck by lightning, killing two horses.

The house and barns of George Childs, twelve miles from Greenville, were blown to pieces by a cyclone.

At Rockford a severe electrical storm swept over the town. Lightning struck the station, setting it on fire. Several barns were unroofed in the vicinity, and one with several men and horses in it was blown over. No one was injured.

UNION AGAINST TAMMANY

Discussed at a Luncheon Arranged by Charles Stewart Smith.

SECRECY ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

Prominent Representatives of Organizations Opposed to Tammany Present—Pledged to Silence.

A luncheon, to which a good deal of political significance is attached, was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Lawyers' Club, in the Equitable Building. At the invitation of Charles Stewart Smith, who was Chairman of the Committee of Seventy, eleven representative leaders of the principal anti-Tammany organizations gathered and discussed the idea of uniting this Fall in opposition to Tammany Hall.

There were present the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, representing reform in general; ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild, representing the State Democracy; ex-Secretary Carl Schurtz, representing the German-American Reform Union; R. Fulton Cutting, James W. Pryor, Henry R. Kunhardt, George M. Cassatt, and J. H. Schiff, representing the Good Government clubs, and Elihu Root, Gen. Samuel Thomas, and Cornelius N. Bliss, representing the Brookfield faction of the Republican Party.

Neither the independent county organization, nor the O'Brien faction of the Democracy was represented.

The luncheon began at 2 o'clock, and it was after 4 o'clock when the party broke up. Cornelius N. Bliss was the first to leave the clubrooms. He declined to say a word about the meeting.

Dr. Parkhurst, when asked last night what took place at the luncheon conference said he was under a pledge to maintain secrecy concerning the discussion.

"I should be glad," said the doctor, "to oblige THE NEW-YORK TIMES, but, really, in this instance it is beyond my power to say anything, an agreement to that effect having been made by those present at the luncheon."

"Were all the guests who were invited present?" asked the reporter.

"Well, no," replied Dr. Parkhurst, "there was one absentee, but I am not at liberty to tell you who he is."

"Do you think that any of your fellow guests would be likely to be more communicative about the conference?"

"No, I am sure not. In fact, it would be a waste of time to go to see them, for we have mutually decided that it would be inexpedient to talk of our conversation or the conclusions we reached. All that I can say is that there was such a luncheon."

Referring to the political situation, Dr. Parkhurst said he hoped that a powerful anti-Tammany combination might be formed to fight Tammany Hall on the real issue of law enforcement, and decent municipal government of the excise question. Dr. Parkhurst said he had nothing to say at present to the opinions he has already expressed through the columns of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"It looks," he said, "as if we were going to have a red-hot fight this campaign, and if my health and strength holds out, I want to be in the thick of it."

CANDIDATES UNDER CONSIDERATION

Executive Committee of Confederated Good Government Clubs Meets.

Members of Good Government Clubs who attended Mr. Smith's luncheon went directly to 32 Liberty Street, where a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Confederated Good Government Clubs was in secret session discussing the question of candidates for judicial and county nominations to be named at their convention Monday evening. Nearly all the members of the Executive Committee were present. R. Fulton Cutting presided. The meeting lasted two hours. The Sub-Committee on Nominations made a report, stating that it held a meeting in the morning at Mr. Cutting's office, but arrived at no decision respecting candidates, and would hold another meeting at the same place to-day.

The Executive Committee was in session two hours. Every one present had an opinion to express respecting the advisability of running Good Government and fusion anti-Tammany tickets. Some were in favor of straight Good Government tickets, and others believed that a coalition with all the anti-Tammany and anti-Platt organizations would be advisable. At the end of the discussion adjournment was taken until 5 P. M. to-morrow.

"I think," said Chairman Cutting, after the meeting, "that we shall nominate a full ticket Monday night. Whether it will be a fusion ticket I cannot say."

"It looks to me," said Secretary M. D. Rothschild, "like a union anti-Tammany ticket. We cannot refuse to listen to any organization which may have a reasonable proposition to submit."

None of the other members of the committee would commit himself as to the probable outcome of the deliberations. The meeting to-morrow afternoon will probably result in a definite programme for Monday evening.

"We never had any idea of a combination with Tammany Hall," said ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild yesterday afternoon. "I made that plain to the Committee on Credentials at the State Convention. We went before them with opposition to Tammany in this city as the fundamental idea of our presence there."

A secret meeting of sub-committees of Good Government Clubs B and C of the Nineteenth Assembly District was held yesterday afternoon at the office of John C. Coleman, 10 Wall Street. Information concerning the purpose of the meeting was refused. Inquirers were told that the business discussed was strictly private.

PLANS OF STATE DEMOCRATS.

Mr. Fairchild to Issue a Statement to His Followers To-day.

The leading members of the State Democracy spent yesterday in trying to determine what course to pursue at the coming election. They are willing to support the State ticket nominated at Syracuse, but they will take steps to oppose Tammany in this county, and, if possible, defeat it.

After they had partially considered the matter of future action, it was generally thought to be a good thing to wait until after Mr. Fairchild presents his statement of the action that was taken by the State Democracy at Syracuse to the members of the party before reaching a definite conclusion and framing a line of action. This being the case, none of the leaders would talk for publication. They preferred to wait until after to-night, when Mr. Fairchild's statement, in which he will go fully into the Syracuse experience, will be made public.

Mr. Fairchild and others in his party yesterday determined the salient points upon which he will touch in addressing their constituents, but what they are Mr. Fairchild declined to state to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"There is no change in the situation since yesterday," he said. "I have been considering my report to the members of the organization, and will prepare it to-night. I will make it public to-morrow night, and will cover the matter of our claims and our treatment in full, much more so than they have as yet been treated. There will be more details given, and the reason for our withdrawal from the convention will be made perfectly clear.

"As an organization we exist, as we came into being, to oppose Tammany, and we will do what we can against it this Fall. I am not prepared as yet to state just what our action will be, for we have not given the matter sufficient consideration and have not formulated any plans. There is a general idea that it has not been shaped sufficiently to give it expression. Our object is to oppose Tammany—our method will be made known later. I attended a meeting to-day at the Lawyers' Club, at which the political situation was talked over, but nothing was done except to have an informal talk. I do not feel that I should state the views of those who were there except to say that we considered local politics and the government of this city."

Robert Grier Monroe, in relation to the future of the State Democracy, said:

"We organized to defeat Tammany, and we are still here for that purpose. I consider that the action of the Syracuse Convention was very degrading. The idea of allowing a man like Grady to control it by the speech that he made—a man without education or proper instincts or respect for law—will have a telling effect on the party, and if such things are continued will drive all of the better and thinking men from the party.

"The machine work at the convention was suicidal, and only needs to be continued to totally disrupt the party. Brutality and selfishness fought what little brains there was in the machine, and brutality and selfishness won.

"The State ticket will be supported by the State Democracy, but on local matters we will fight Tammany all along the line. Tammany represents all that is evil in politics and should be exterminated. It should be considered apart from the Democratic Party and treated as it deserves. All law-abiding and proper-minded persons should united against it."

FIRE BALL MELTED CARTRIDGES

Seventh Regiment Veterans at Creedmoor Were Scared—A Bolt of Lightning Bounded Over the Clubhouse.

Some of the members of the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association, who were at Creedmoor yesterday, had an unusual experience with a thunder bolt. One of the members last night told the story, as follows:

"We were down with the veterans of the Seventh for the annual practice day and competition for the Mall Cup. About 3 o'clock there came up a very heavy rainstorm, and fifteen or twenty of us went up to the clubhouse, or restaurant, kept by Mr. Scully. We were seated on the piazza, watching the storm, when a fearful crash came.

"One of the members saw a ball of fire, and we got out into the road as the splinters were flying. It was raining in torrents and the thunder and lightning continued. We went inside to close the windows, and one of us looked up to the room leading to a locker room, and saw smoke, which we found to come from one locker, where a number of cartridges were kept. We threw them out on the floor.

"By this time the rain had stopped, and we had the fire under control. We made an examination, and found that the bolt, or ball of fire, or whatever it was, had struck the chimney, knocking out a dozen or so of the bricks; then glanced off, and struck the roof about three feet away, making a hole a foot or two in diameter. There it had gone down and struck a beam by a closet, knocking off splinters several feet in length.

"Here the bolt made a jump of about twenty-five feet down through the kitchen, taking off the wainscoting and making a hole in the floor.

"In the locker some of the cartridges were found, one end of which had been melted, and it was remarkable that the whole lot had not exploded.

"A tent of some National Guard regiment on the ground was also struck, and the wires all over were torn down."

FIERCE LIGHTNING AT LYNBROOK.

A Woman Perhaps Fatally Injured—Houses and Barns Struck.

LYNBROOK, L. I., Sept. 26.—A thunderstorm of unusual severity passed over this place about 5 o'clock this afternoon, accompanied by terrific flashes of lightning, which struck houses and trees and knocked a woman senseless, probably causing fatal injuries.

The storm swept toward the bay, and the lightning struck the house of Henry S. Abrams, in Union Avenue. John A. Murray of Brooklyn occupies the cottage, and a servant named Sarah Scott was probably fatally shocked. A dog nestling at the woman's feet was killed outright, and the interior of the house is badly wrecked, the walls being ripped off in large sheets and the woodwork splintered and thrown in every direction. The young woman was thrown violently to the floor, and became so rigid that she was believed to be dead. Doctors succeeded in restoring respiration, but the woman is still in a comatose condition.

A giant sycamore tree on the Merrick Boulevard was struck and shattered to splinters, as also was a large willow tree adjoining the house of Alexander Davison, at East Rockaway. Members of Mr. Davison's family were slightly shocked.

Many barns and other buildings were damaged by the lightning and violent windstorm.

AN AFTERNOON OF SHOWERS.

Heavy Rainfalls in New-York—Lightning Strikes in Brooklyn.

New-York was drenched half a dozen times yesterday afternoon by showers that, while they lasted, were full of energy. Loud and long rumblings of thunder gave warning of the first one, but there was little lightning and thunder the rest of the afternoon.

The rain fell in solid masses, and all the protections that human art has devised were useless against its force. The first shower caught the afternoon shoppers and drove them in a hurry to anything near at hand that afforded any kind of shelter.

Then the sun struggled out for a while, dried up a few small sections of sidewalk, and slipped back behind black clouds that kept it a prisoner the rest of the day.

Brooklyn had a little destructive lightning, but its gardens and trees received what they sorely needed.

The flagstaff on the hat factory at Grand Avenue and Park Place was struck and splintered.

The house of Daniel Mosher at 89 Ellery Street was also struck, and the chimney was damaged.

A Building Carried Twenty Feet.

ELM PARK, S. I., Sept. 26.—A small tornado to-day struck a building in course of erection and carried it twenty feet, when it brought up against another house and was wrecked.

The building was a two-story-and-attic frame structure, 20 by 40 feet. It was owned by Casper Morreski. The house it struck belonged to a man named Nordenholdt. Three men who were at work in the new building were badly hurt. The wind visited no other place on Staten Island.

First Couriers of Cold Weather.

GREENPORT, N. Y., Sept. 26.—The first wild geese of the season flew directly across Peconic Bay this forenoon. The flock must have numbered at least 150, and, from their exhausted appearance, had undoubtedly flown a long distance. It is supposed they came directly from the north or some cold climate.

Their appearance in these parts is considered a sure sign of approaching cold weather.

Dominion Line Steamer Ashore.

FATHER POINT, Sept. 26.—Capt. Auld of the steamer Dunmorehead reports passing Sept. 24 a three-masted Dominion Line steamer ashore on Forteau Point, Straits of Belle Isle, probably the Mariposa, bound for Liverpool, which passed here Sept. 22 with a general cargo and passengers. An Allan Line steamer was standing by the vessel. The stranded vessel was standing upright on a level bottom and was not submerged any more than if she were afloat.

OLD DUKE'S VALEDICTORY

Late Commander of the British Army Makes Sincere Declarations.

DENIES THAT HE OPPOSED REFORMS

Admits that He Did Not Wish to Withdraw and Says that He Could Have Worked Much Longer.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Duke of Cambridge, whose retirement as Commander in Chief of the Forces was recently announced, and who was succeeded by Lord Wolseley, made a long speech at a luncheon which was given in his honor to-day in Edinburgh.

He began his remarks by referring to the charge that he had opposed all changes that had been suggested in connection with the army. This charge he denied, maintaining that, on the contrary, he had always led in making changes that tended to add to the efficiency of the British troops. He said he regretted to have seen latterly that a strong notion existed that a member of the royal family was not suited to the chief command of the army.

He held that a royal person could be placed, without necessarily considering his high degree, in any position for which he might be found to be fitted. He would not say that he was particularly fitted for the commanding office he had filled for thirty-nine years. He had filled it as best he could, and had received more than his share of the criticism that always fell to great public officials.

When a member of the royal family was found fit for his position, he continued, the public ought to be delighted to see him so placed. If he had gone about for thirty-nine years twirling his fingers and smoking cigars in the streets of London, the people would not have thought much of him. He could have gone on much longer working at his post, but it had been thought advisable that others should follow him.

He only hoped that his successors would end their careers feeling as much sentiment toward their office as he experienced at that moment. He had been consoled by the knowledge that he had done his duty in such a way that the army and the whole country had been satisfied. A feature of the monarchical principle was that those in the highest positions, besides doing their duty to the State, were bound to be useful members of society. In accordance with this rule he had never neglected the civil duties falling to a person in his position.

The Duke of Cambridge was frequently interrupted by cheers during the delivery of his speech, which has created a sensation as an unexpected and outspoken valedictory.

HAD $1,000,000 FOR THE MAYOR

Wilson Said, Too, the Queen Had Made Col. Strong a Duke.

Mayor Strong had an odd visitor yesterday, who wanted to present him with $1,000,000 and impart the information that the Queen had made him a Duke. For the bearer of such important intelligence he was not treated with the consideration he had anticipated, and he left the City Hall in high dudgeon. He gave his name as George W. Wilson.

He said that he was well known at the bar. He wears his hair long, his face smooth shaven, and a kindly light beamed in his eyes as he tapped Secretary Hedges on the shoulder familiarly.

"I've brought that $1,000,000," said the man, as he fumbled in his pockets.

Before Secretary Hedges could make any inquiry, the visitor patted him again playfully, and whispered in his ear: "I've had the Mayor made a Duke."

"A what?" asked the Secretary.

"Shall I tell him myself? Better break the news gently. Tell him that the million will help him keep up appearances," said the man.

Edward Heatherington, at a wink from Mr Hedges, led the man to the antechamber, where he wrote the following:

"My Dear Mr. Mayor: I have succeeded in having the Queen appoint you a Duke."

The Mayor, failing to rush out and embrace him, he sent the following note: "If I am not seen, I will withdraw it." Even this threat failed to bring an answer, and Wilson went away angry.

ONE CENT DAMAGES GIVEN

End of an Important Suit Against the Pullman Car Company.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.—An interesting suit terminated in the Superior Court to-day with a verdict of 1 cent damages. Martin Curlander and his wife visited the World's Fair a year ago last October and were compelled to occupy upper berths in a Pullman sleeping car. Riding backward during the day rendered Mrs. Curlander ill. A sympathizing party, who had purchased a section through to Chicago, but left the train at some point east of there, gave his receipt for the section to Mr. Curlander, with permission to occupy it. The Pullman conductor resold the section and forced Mr. and Mrs. Curlander to vacate.

Mr. Curlander sued the Pullman Company for $10,000 damages, claiming that his wife was made ill by being forced to ride backward. In the trial Judge Ritchie decided that the purchaser of a seat or section in a Pullman car had a legal right to transfer it to whomsoever he pleased, and that Mr. Curlander was entitled to damages because of the conductor's action.

The point of law being decided, the case went to the jury after a week's trial. This afternoon a verdict was returned for 1 cent damages.

Accidental Shooting Ends Fatally.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Sept. 26.—Miss Lizzie Albert, who was accidentally shot in the head by a young man from Brooklyn who was staying at the residence of William Bowers, near Delaware, Warren County, died to-day at the residence of her parents, after several weeks of suffering. The bullet, which entered the girl's head, could not be found by the surgeons. She showed signs of improvement a few days ago, however, and it was hoped she would recover, but she had a relapse and died without recovering consciousness. The young man who caused the accidental shooting will probably be arrested.

Burglars Preparing, They Think.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Sept. 26.—Four valuable dogs belonging to Dr. Edward Bleecker, Jeweler George Trotman, Mrs. F. Taubmeister, and Druggist Frederick Cooke, all of Eighth Avenue, this village, died of poison during last night. Several other dogs in the village are missing, and their owners believe they also have been poisoned and have died away from home. Some of the villagers are very much alarmed, as they believe the poisoning to be the preliminary work of a gang of burglars.

Resume After Three Years' Idleness.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.—President Wood of the Maryland Steel Company announced to-day that fires would be lighted under all the blast furnaces at Sparrow's Point, and that probably the works will resume operations in all departments in a week or ten days. A large number of workmen who were thrown out when the works shut down three years ago, will be given employment.

THREAT OF A CRISIS IN BRAZIL

House Repeals the Senate Bill for Amnesty Which Moraes Favored and He May Resign—Rio Grande Rebels.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

RIO DE JANEIRO, via Galveston, Sept. 26.—The House of Representatives of Brazil, by 115 votes against 59, has repealed the Senate bill granting full amnesty to all the officers of the revolution.

President Moraes favored the Senate bill, and may resign. An amended bill, permitting the condemned officers to return to the ranks after two years, would not satisfy the opposition.

There is a grave probability of a new insurrection in Rio Grande. The rebels who have not laid down their arms are under the surveillance of a police patrol.

PERU, BRITAIN, AND PETROLEUM

Steamer Mineral's Papers Withheld at Payta Because of the Complicated Dispute About the Talara Beds.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

LIMA, via Galveston, Sept. 26.—The Talara petroleum beds question is becoming more and more entangled.

The British Minister, because of the complication, has instructed the British Consul at Payta to withhold the papers of the British steamer Mineral, laden with petroleum.

PANAMA'S DISTINGUISHED VISITOR

Dr. Rafael Spinola, Guatemala's Special Representative at Costa Rica's Festival, on His Way Home.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, via Galveston, Sept. 26.—Dr. Rafael Spinola, who was the special representative of Guatemala at the national festival of Costa Rica, Sept. 15, has arrived here on his way home, with his family. They leave Saturday.

COLOMBIAN MOVEMENT OF TROOPS

Gunboat La Popa Sailed for Cartagena Wednesday with Col. Arzayus and Eighty Soldiers.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

COLON, via Galveston, Sept. 26.—The Colombian gunboat La Popa sailed for Cartagena last night with Col. Arzayus and eighty soldiers.

SIX KILLED, TWO INJURED

Result of the Explosion of Giant Powder in a Colorado Mine.

LEADVILLE, Col., Sept. 26.—Sixty-five pounds of giant powder exploded this afternoon in the Belgian mine in Adelaide Park, five miles from this city, killing six miners and fatally injuring two. The killed were as follows:

BAGGS, JOHN.
GRAY, JAMES H.
HAMILL, JOHN.
KUHENE, EDWARD.
McGINNISS, CLARK.
PHILLIPS, CHRISTOPHER.

Ten miners were at work in the drifts at the time, and it is believed that a miner carrying powder from one drift to another let it fall, and the explosion caused a cave-in. The six were instantly killed. Help was sent from this city as soon as the report of the explosion was received, and the dead and injured were brought to the surface.

The only miner who can tell how the explosion occurred was brought to the city to-night so badly injured that he cannot talk, and will die. The six bodies were brought to the morgue and were identified.

POLICEMAN'S HORSE THE FASTER

Exciting Pursuit of a Brooklyn Man Who Had Run Over Some One.

A light delivery wagon, in which stood the driver, who was lashing his horse to the top of its speed, came tearing down Ninth Avenue and through West Nineteenth Street yesterday afternoon. An excited crowd followed. A policeman, who had been standing at the corner of Eighteenth Street, jumped into a road wagon, which was standing conveniently near, and followed.

The fleeing man drove by a devious course across and down town, until he was overtaken and arrested at Ninth Street and Fifth Avenue.

The driver said he was Edward Lundequist of Lundequist Brothers, hardware dealers of 43 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn. He admitted that he had run over some one, he did not know whom, in West Twenty-third Street, and was trying to escape the consequences of his act.

Lundequist was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court and remanded until to-day, to give the police time to secure further evidence.

CONSTITUTION REMAINS UNCHANGED

Rhode Island Votes Against the Biennial Elections Amendment.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 26.—The biennial election amendment to the Constitution was defeated in the special election in this State yesterday. The proposed amendment provided:

First, for the election of all the State officers and members of the General Assembly once in two years.

Second, for making the Lieutenant Governor the presiding officer of the Senate, instead of the Governor, incidentally depriving that official of the vote for a Senator, which he now has.

Third, for the election of the Representatives in cities by wards, instead of on the general ticket.

With only four small towns to hear from the vote stands 7,811 for the amendment and 11,137 against it. The city of Providence, which was depended upon to give a large vote in favor of the amendment, cast 2,960 for, and 3,545 against it.

Lorillard Leases Lower Hare Park.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Pierre Lorillard has leased Lower Hare Park, near Newmarket, for a period of three years, and will reside there whenever he is in England. He has also taken the stables connected with the park, where eighteen horses will shortly arrive.

The Will Set Aside.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Sept. 26.—Judge Smith of the Circuit Court has rendered a decision setting aside the will of Sarah Wheelock, sister of the late Moses W. Wheelock, a millionaire bachelor farmer. The will gave all of Miss Wheelock's property to the following New-York societies: The American Board of Foreign Missions, the American Tract Society, the Congregational Home Missionary Society, and the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.

Mr. Byrnes Will Not Go Abroad.

RED BANK, N. J., Sept. 26.—The report has been circulated here and in New-York that ex-Chief of Police Byrnes of New-York, whose Summer residence is at this place, intended to make an extensive trip abroad this Fall or Winter. Mr. Byrnes says there is no truth in the report.

AN INSULT TO THE BENCH

Disgraceful Republican Scramble for a Syracuse Judgeship.

WIREPULLING AND BUTTONHOLING

Candidates Resort to All the Methods of Cheap Ward Workers—State Leaders Taking a Part in the Fight.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 26.—The corridors of the hotels, which were yesterday filled with a throng of Democrats who attended the State Convention, were filled with Republicans this morning, who began an unseemly scramble for a place on the Supreme Court bench.

It was convention day in the Fifth Judicial District. This includes the counties of Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida, Onandaga, and Oswego. Every one except Jefferson had a candidate, and Oneida had two. There was wirepulling and political intrigue worthy of an Aldermanic contest—a thing unseemly and unexpected where the stakes are a place on the Supreme Court. Two Judges will be elected in this district this Fall, one to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of Judge Irving G. Vann's term, the other to fill the place created by the new Constitution. The scramble came over the latter place, for all of the delegates were instructed to support Judge Vann for a renomination.

The candidates for the other place, when the delegates arrived, were Frank H. Hiscock of Onondaga, a member of the Republican State Committee and a Platt man; William E. Scripture of Oneida, a Platt Republican, who has had the backing of Mr. Platt's State Chairman, Charles W. Hackett; William A. Matteson of Utica, a Republican, who had the backing of Mr. Hackett's enemy, Wheeler, in that city; C. S. Mereness of Lewis County; Judge Merrick Stowell of Oswego, and Charles J. Palmer of Herkimer.

Judge Vann's home is in this city. Notwithstanding this fact, Onondaga Republicans, who are not an especially modest set, started in to capture the second place.

The Platt machine is solid in this county and is absolutely in control. Francis Hendricks and his associates have hardly a show of opposition. They are able to manipulate the machine precisely as they see fit. In some of the other counties this is impossible. In Herkimer, Warner Miller is in the saddle.

In Oswego there is an anti-Platt sentiment which looks to ex-Senator George B. Sloane as its leader, and if he would say the word, there would be a considerable revolt. In Oneida, there is the difficulty which comes from the revival of the old Half-Breed-Stalwart troubles, which, with local differences growing out of the Senatorial contest for one thing, makes it seem desirable to some Platt men to give neither faction a Judge, so long as the two may be kept on even terms by letting the place go somewhere else. It was accordingly the plan of the Platt leaders in Onondaga to take both of these places if they could get them.

Herkimer County had three delegates, Jefferson 6, Lewis 3, Oneida 9, with a contest in one Assembly district, Onondaga 12, and Oswego 6.

All the candidates for the newly created position were here last night and this morning, lobbying for votes, as the delegates began to come in. They adopted the customary political tactics of propositions to trade, and all the strings, past, present, and future, that could be laid hold of were duly grasped and pulled.

Chairman Charles W. Hackett of the Republican State Committee put in appearance this morning. He at once began a campaign for Mr. Scripture. Francis Hendricks was on the ground in charge of the Hiscock forces, and with him was Horace White, the candidate for the Senate from this district. From Oswego, Nevada N. Stranahan, the Senatorial candidate of the Oswego-Madison district, whom Mr. Platt named to succeed Stapleton, was one of the delegates, and from Jefferson, not as a delegate, but still much interested in the situation, came Senator Mullin. These expert politicians began their jugglery for a Judgeship early in the day.

The convention met at 11 o'clock, in the Court House.

Nevada N. Stranahan of Oswego was temporary Chairman and F. B. Pitcher of Jefferson, G. A. Willard of Oneida, and Milton Howe of Herkimer County as temporary Secretaries.

Judge Vann was renominated by acclamation, and then the convention adjourned till to-morrow. The wirepulling and buttonholing went on in the lobbies of the hotels all night.

ROSENDALE FOR JUDGE.

The ex-Attorney General Named by the Third District Democrats.

ALBANY, Sept. 26.—Ex-Attorney General Simon W. Rosendale of Albany was nominated by the Third Judicial Democratic Convention to-day for the additional Supreme Court Justiceship provided for by the Constitution.

John W. Searing of Ulster called the convention to order, and ex-Senator Clarence E. Bloodgood of Ulster was selected as Chairman. In taking the chair, Mr. Bloodg

value of the great canal system is not appreciated, but because, in our judgment, it is the duty of the General Government to assume control and maintain the same; also as it is the general impression among the people of this State that in the Elmira Reformatory, under the management of Superintendent Brockway, great and unjustified cruelties have been inflicted upon its inmates, and that the Superintendent of said institution has outlived his usefulness, and that the State Board of Charities, after a thorough and impartial investigation, condemned the management under the present Board of Managers and Superintendent, it is

Resolved, That, in the sense of the convention, the report made by the State Board was justified by the evidence, and their recommendation should be adopted.

L. H. Humphrey, the prospective Senator from the Forty-sixth District, in a speech, came out openly for the American Sunday, and his remarks on this line were loudly applauded. He also proclaimed himself as favoring for the next United States Senator a man who would work for replacing the McKinley tariff rates on agricultural products.

ALBANY CITY POLITICS.

Republican Candidate for Mayor—Democrats Will Agree

ALBANY, Sept. 26.—The Republican City Convention to-night nominated William J. Walker, State Committeeman Baines's man, for Mayor by a vote of 56 to 34 for George H. Stevens.

At a meeting of the Committee of Fifty, organized to prevent frauds at elections, Oren H. Wilson was last night renominated for Mayor. He will run as an independent Republican.

The regular Democrats, it is understood, will nominate James Rooney, who was defeated by Mr. Wilson two years ago.

The new Democracy will hold a convention to-morrow night, when, it is said, Robert Bryce will be placed in the field for Mayor. It is also said that as the result of the conference at Syracuse Tuesday night, the differences existing between the Albany Democrats will be healed, and that eventually John Boyd Thacher will be the choice for Mayor of the United Democracy.

NOMINATIONS FILED.

The Socialist State Ticket the First to be Certified.

ALBANY, Sept. 26.—This was the first day for the filing of nominations with the Secretary of State for offices the district of which is greater than a county. The first certificate to be filed was that of the Socialist-Labor Party, containing its nominees for State offices. The other certificates filed were of the nomination of Edward W. Hatch, Frank C. Loughlin, and Alfred Spring (Reps.) for Justices of the Supreme Court, in the Eighth Judicial District; S. Edwin Day (Dem.) for Senator in the Thirty-ninth District; Richard L. Dunning, (Pro.,) Senatorial candidate in the Twenty-eighth District, and Hobart Krum (Rep.) for Senator, in the Twenty-seventh District.

A Republican Senatorial Dead-lock.

CORNING, N. Y., Sept. 26.—The Republican Senatorial Convention at Bath, in the Forty-first District, is still in dead-lock. After taking 240 ballots, the convention adjourned at noon to-day, and will meet again Monday in this city. Every ballot has resulted in six votes each for Nichols, Sheppard, and Sherwood. The latter fought hard to against adjourning to Corning, but Yates and the First Steuben District carried the proposition. There is no telling what the outcome will be.

Ely Chosen Treasurer.

ALBANY, Sept. 26.—Clerk Charles R. De Freest of the Democratic State Committee announces that W. Caryl Ely of Niagara Falls has been elected Treasurer of the committee.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Sept. 26.—The delegates from the Twenty-seventh Senatorial District at the State Convention at Syracuse yesterday selected James B. Brown of Summit, Schoharie County, for State Committeeman.

Judicial Dead-lock Broken.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 26.—After the fifth recess, the Republican Judicial Convention for the Sixth District broke the dead-lock last night, and nominated George F. Lyon of Binghamton for candidate for Supreme Court Justice on the one hundred and fifth ballot.

No Nomination Made.

HERKIMER, Sept. 26.—The Democratic Senatorial Convention held here to-day made no nomination, but adjourned, to meet at Richfield Springs Oct. 3, to await the outcome of the Republican Convention, to be held there Oct. 1.

NEW-YORK STATE NOMINATIONS

Supreme Court.

Third District—Simon W. Rosendale, Democrat.
Sixth District—George F. Lyon, Republican.
Fifth District—Irving G. Vann, Republican.

Assembly.

WYOMING COUNTY—Mortimer N. Cole, Republican.

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE MEETING

Chairman Carter Has Not Determined the Time or Place.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Chairman Thomas H. Carter of the Republican National Committee telegraphs, in answer to an inquiry, that he has not decided when the committee will be called together to agree upon the date and place of the next National Convention or in what city it will assemble. It is not doubted, however, that Washington, as usual, will be selected as the place of meeting, not only of the Republican Committee, but of the Democratic National Committee as well.

Senator Carter, personally, has favored an early meeting of the Republican Convention, not later than May of next year, but the suggestion has met with considerable opposition. The sentiment of members generally, so far as it has found expression, is favorable to a brief but spirited campaign, in which the speechmaking shall be limited to a period not exceeding ninety days.

WOMAN ORDERED CHAINED IN JAIL

Peculiar Commitment of an Alleged Maniac by Linden Justices.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 26.—Mrs. Theresa Daly of Linden was brought here to-day for confinement in the county jail under peculiar circumstances, and Detective Keron of the Prosecutor's office is making an investigation.

The woman is the wife of Thomas Daly of Linden, who alleges that she is insane. When the woman was brought to this city to-day, she acted in a perfectly rational manner, and was surprised when she saw that Constable Titus and her husband were leading her into the jail. She said that she did not know why she should be put in there, but agreed to go rather than raise a disturbance.

When Constable Titus turned the woman over to Warden Bloe, he handed that official a commitment which he regarded as extraordinary in its wording, to say the least. The commitment said, in effect, that the woman had been examined by three physicians and found to be violently insane.

The commitment says that, in the opinion of the Justices who signed it, the woman is "too furiously insane to be allowed to go at large," and it authorizes the Township Poormaster to "have her locked in the county jail and have her chained if necessary."

The jail officials say that the woman is as docile as a lamb, and does not exhibit the slightest signs or symptoms of insanity.

FUNERAL OF MAJOR ALEXANDER SMITH

Oldest Staff Officer in the American Branch of the Salvation Army.

The funeral of Major Alexander Smith, the oldest staff officer in the American branch of the Salvation Army, will be held in Memorial Hall, in West Fourteenth Street, to-morrow afternoon.

After the services in the hall the body will be escorted up Broadway by a large procession. The interment will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Major Smith was one of the earliest converts made by Commander George Scott Railton, when he came to this country. He became Commander Railton's secretary, and to him, as color bearer, was intrusted the first Salvation Army flag used in this country. He was an efficient aid in every department of the army, and in the new hall in Fourteenth Street a special room was set aside for his use.

He was much esteemed by Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth, and all the members of the organization.

POLICEMAN A PREACHER

Roundsman William Nesbitt Tells How He Became Converted.

WAS A GAMBLER AND WORSE

"Could Almost Smell the Brimstone," Then He Halted, Went to Church, and Was Saved—His Interesting Story.

A meeting was held last night in the St. Bartholomew Mission rooms, in East Forty-second Street, at which Policeman William Nesbitt was the chief speaker.

Col. H. H. Hadley, Superintendent of the mission, was in the chair, and with him on the platform was Henry Meyers, the well-known reformed gambler.

In spite of the stormy weather, there was a large attendance, about half the audience being women, and, with the exception of the disturbance caused by the forcible ejection of a very drunk and obstreperous man, the meeting passed off as quietly as such meetings usually pass off.

Thomas Nesbitt is a Roundsman under Acting Captain King, in the Old Slip Station. He has been fourteen years on the New-York police force, and all that time has been attached to the same precinct. He is strongly built, above the average height, with good features, and pleasant brown eyes, that relieve a face otherwise inclined to heaviness. The characteristic expression of his face is earnest, and, as he stood on the platform last night, square and erect, he looked a policeman every inch. He was dressed in a plain black suit, and wore a white necktie, and when Col. Hadley introduced him to the audience and he began to speak he showed a demeanor that, for a converted policeman, seemed to the listeners very modest and simple.

"Policeman Nesbitt has the floor to-night," announced the Chairman, "and he has perfect liberty to speak as long as he likes. He is a local preacher in the Seventh Street Methodist Church, and knows how to speak. He also has something to say, and means to say it."

Several spirited hymns were sung to still more spirited tunes, and after a prayer of considerable length the reformed policeman began the serious work of the evening. He took a text from the third chapter of Romans, "Therefore, being justified through the redemption which is in Jesus Christ," and before coming down to his own personal experiences, spoke for over forty minutes on the nature of Christ's redemptive work.

"I am not going to preach a sermon," he said, as he divided his subject into three heads, "though I feel to-night as if I could talk to you for hours at a stretch. I am full of salvation, full right up to the brim, and I want to give some of it to you. You must tell me when to stop, for I could go on all night. This book of God's thoughts," bringing his big open hand down with a bang on the Bible beside him, "is all gold. It is God's thoughts beaten out into finest leaf gold."

The men and women in the audience, as the speaker warmed up to his subject, were frequent and enthusiastic in their cries of "Hallelujah!" "Glory to God!" "Go on!" "Praise the Lord!" The women used their palmleaf fans, and the men mopped their foreheads as Nesbitt grew more eloquent, louder, and more earnest, until the meeting began to develop the atmosphere of a hearty Salvation Army gathering.

"I want to explain the meaning of redemption," cried the policeman. "We were like prisoners without a ransom till Jesus Christ came and paid it all. He paid it once, too, glory to God, and when in the garden of Gethsemane he drank the cup of damnation dry to the very dregs."

As the speaker continued, his enthusiasm communicated itself to his listeners, and he had the attention of all in the hall.

At times he indulged in flights of imagination and emotional outbursts, interlarded with copious quotations from modern Christian poets, which again were followed suddenly by quiet, subdued language and a power of logical thought not too common among the Roundsmen of New-York City.

"Yonder, in my imagination," he said, "I can see the Saviour standing upon the Mount of Olives, about to ascend into heaven. With a slow and solemn motion, I can see Him rise like an exhalation from the water of a lake, till He leaves the sun, the moon, and the stars far behind Him. I can see Him in the distant heavens, with the angels rushing to meet Him at the gates of the Eternal City, with old Abraham and Isaac and Jacob. And I can hear the angels flap their triumphant wings as their voices rise in magnificent chorus.

"'Lift up your heads, ye gates, and be ye lifted up, ye everlasting doors, that the King of Glory may come in.'"

Speaking of justification a moment later, he said:

"Justification is a forensic term. The prisoner charged with a crime is not justified by being pardoned, but by being proved not guilty, and by that alone."

After speaking very fully on other heads of his text, Nesbitt noticed two men leaving the hall and he hastened to urge the others to stay.

"I have something else to say to-night," he cried, with a swing of his big arms and shoulders, "and it is the best part of the evening. It is about my own life, my own experience, and my own conversion."

When the eloquent Roundsman began to tell of his own life he struck a deeper note by far, and the recital called forth many expressions of praise, joy, and approval from the body of the hall.

"I was born in the North of Ireland," he said, in his more subdued voice, "and I had a grand old Christian father. He taught me the Presbyterian doctrines of predestination and foreordination, which teach that some are born to heaven and some to hell, and yet he used to kneel down in the little kitchen with me and pray for his boy's salvation till I thought the throne of God would come down through the roof.

"When I landed here, in 1871, my main object was to be the richest man in New-York. I soon wandered away from the good old teachings and followed the gambling tables, the racetracks, and the saloons. I went down hill till there was only one step between me and unquenchable fire, and I could almost smell the brimstone."

There was not a sound in the hall as the speaker paused.

"Then suddenly I halted and began to wonder whether I was predestined to be saved or lost. I went to the Methodist Church in Seventh Street and heard the Rev. John Parker preach. When the service was over I went up to the altar, and, after being on my knees for a long time, I felt as though one of the stars had come right down from heaven and had passed through my body from the crown of my head to the sole of my feet. I got up feeling as if I could jump six feet, and I began to laugh, and, brothers, I have been laughing ever since. Hallelujah!"

Cries of "Hallelujah!" and "Glory to God!" came from all over the hall, and big tears tricked down the policeman's cheeks.

"I went home to the grocery store. I worked in and told my boss I was a saved man. He thought I was crazy, but I went up to my trunk and brought down to him a number of things I had stolen from his store. I restored them to him fourfold, and now I have no desire to sin.

"My brothers," continued Nesbitt, with more vigor and enthusiasm than ever, "I tell you there is no position a man can be placed in where his loyalty to Jesus Christ will be tested more than in the police force.

"I might have been a Police Captain or a Police Sergeant to-day had it not been for Jesus Christ. But he keeps me still, and if you can find a happier policeman this side of glory I should like to see him. If I go home to-night and find my house in ashes I would stand on the smoking ruins and sing 'Glory to God.'"

After the meeting Policeman Nesbitt said to a reporter that the many changes of Captains and Sergeants that have recently been made cause him difficulty in getting leave to speak at his meetings. He is connected with the Association of Policemen which is a branch of the Christian Endeavor movement at 235 West Thirtieth Street.

"No," he said, laughing, "I don't get much teasing now. I've been at it so long that the other policemen respect me and leave me alone."

Henry Meyers, the reformed gambler, will give his experiences next Wednesday night, and Col. Hadley said he expected a large attendance.

The Prize Mule.

From The Indianola (Miss.) Index.

From the time of Esop's fables to the present time mules have been thought to have a peculiar wisdom that has assisted them in many emergencies, but the A. B. Smith Company has one who each day at 4 o'clock A. M. and at high noon goes to the bell rope in the lot and rings the bell with as much gusto as a human being could. As we were doubtful of the mule's ringing regularly, we inquired of the negro in charge of the mule lot, and he said: "Yass, Sah; dat mule kin pick a lock."

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MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths,
226 FIFTH AVE., N. Y.
Between 26th and 27th Sts.

Highest Grade Sterling Silver Ware, made in true English Silversmith's manner.

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JEWISH FAST OF YOM KIPPUR

The Day of Atonement to Begin at Sunset To-day—Trouble Over the Sale of Live Chickens.

The celebration of the Jewish fast of Yom Kippur, or the Day of Atonement, will begin at sunset this evening and continue for twenty-four hours, ending at sunset to-morrow.

This fast is looked upon as the most important event in the Jewish calendar, and is more generally observed than any of the numerous festivals and fasts with which the calendar abounds. During the twenty-four hours of the fast all secular work is set aside, except such acts as may be of absolute necessity in preserving life or health. The Orthodox Jew observes the fast strictly, and from sunset this evening until sunset to-morrow he will not taste food or drink, not even allowing a drop of water to cool his parched lips. Only the very young, the aged, or persons whose health might be impaired are exempt from this abstention from food and drink. The reform Jews, however, do not feel bound to abstain from food and drink.

All the Jewish places of worship will be open for service this evening and to-morrow. The Kol Nidre service, which will be observed this evening, is of particular solemnity, and the musical accompaniments are unusually fine. Sermons in English and German will be delivered this evening and at the services to-morrow in all the synagogues and temples in this city.

Poultry dealers on the east side of the city, in anticipation of the Day of Atonement, procured a large supply of live chickens so that their customers might have them for killing to-day, according to their custom. Chickens were to found everywhere on the lower east side of the city, and Chief Inspector Lucas reported to President Wilson of the Health Board that the twenty-nine men under his direction were not enough to prevent the wholesale violation of the law against the sales of live chickens, and the killing of them within the city. President Wilson directed Dr. Roberts, Sanitary Superintendent, to telephone to President Roosevelt of the Police Board, and ask him to send men to Division and Hester Streets. Policemen were sent out, but they were surprised when they did not find a riot in progress. President Wilson said Dr. Roberts probably got excited, and that President Roosevelt probably understood him to say that a riot was in progress.

The policemen, however, made several raids, and arrested about fifty butchers in Suffolk, Forsyth, Attorney, Bayard, Sheriff, Houston, Ludlow, Delancey, and Orchard Streets for selling live poultry. The prisoners were held, in the Essex Market Police Court, in $100 each for trial.

David Neuberger, who appeared for the prisoners, was indignant at the Health Board's action. He said he had not been informed that an injunction he had obtained against the board had been set aside.

About 300 butchers obtained an injunction against the Health Board last week, restraining it from interfering with the sale of live poultry. The matter came up before Judge Fryor, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, and the injunction was set aside.

Later Mr. Neuberger applied to Justice Barrett, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, for an order to require the Board of Health to show cause why a mandamus should not be granted compelling the board to grant permits to east-side poultry dealers to sell live chickens.

"I will not grant an order against the Board of Health," said Justice Barrett. "The board can settle this matter itself."

Mr. Neuberger explained his application by saying that he made it for the purpose of aiding forty or fifty poultry dealers, who have on hand between 100,000 and 150,000 live chickens, which they had bought in anticipation of an increased demand for chickens by their customers, who wanted to buy live chickens to-day in preparation for the Day of Atonement to-morrow.

The dealers can only sell live poultry on permits from the Board of Health, and permits have been refused them. A large number of the dealers have been arrested for keeping live chickens on hand, but Justic Barrett refused to interfere.

INNOCENT TOILERS OF THE SEA

Two Sailors Who Thought a Suave Young Man Left a Thousand-dollar Bill in Their Possession.

Two victims of overconfidence in human nature visited the West Thirtieth Street Station last night with a box, which they thought contained a one-thousand-dollar bill. They told Sergt. Lane that the box also contained $200 of their money; that the box and thousand-dollar bill belonged to a stranger, and that they were desirous of leaving it in the care of the police until the owner, whom they said they had lost track of, would claim the box and bill.

Sergt. Lane asked to see the box. The men handed him a tin box, such as those in which lawyers keep deeds and other papers. The box was locked, but the Sergeant pried it open, and disclosed to the gaze of the two visitors, not the strangers' thousand-dollar bill or their $200, but three bags of salt, wrapped in paper, a newspaper, a one-dollar bill, and a red bandana handkerchief.

When the men saw the contents of the box they became almost speechless, and for the first time it dawned upon them that they had been swindled. Then they said they were John T. Young of Shields, England, and Henri Le Marchand, sailors on the brig Gartmore, which is in the Erie Basin, having arrived in this port in the morning from the Western coast of Chile. On the arrival of the brig the crew were paid off, Young receiving $50 and Le Marchand receiving $190. The men came to New-York and started up the Bowery to see the sights.

While strolling along they met a suave, well-dressed young man wearing a high silk hat. The young man asked them to have a drink. They liked the young man's company so well that they spent the day drinking with him.

He told them that his father had died recently and left him $78,000. The trio late in the afternoon entered a saloon, the name of the proprietor of which the sailors do not know, but which, they say, is somewhere around Eighth Avenue and Sixteenth Street. While in the saloon the stranger left them, telling them to wait until he returned, as he was going to his hotel to get some money he had in the safe there, as he had concluded it was safer to carry it.

The young man soon returned, carrying a box, which he unlocked, exposing to the view of the sailors what they believed to be a one-thousand-dollar bill. Then they had more drinks, and the young man suggested that they put all their money in his box. Young put $10 in, and Le Marchand put in $190.

The box was locked, and the stranger, after turning it over to his companions, excused himself for a few minutes. He did not return, and after waiting until 10 o'clock for him, the sailors concluded that they had a $1,000 which did not belong to them, and the best thing for them to do was to turn it over to the police, lest the stranger should return, and, finding that they had departed, have them arrested for stealing it.

Lee's Reinforcement of Bragg.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

One of the strangest things connected with the battle of Chickamauga is the fact that Lee was able to send from Virginia nearly two divisions under Longstreet to reinforce Bragg in Georgia without the discovery of the movement by Hallock or Meade. The secret service of the Army of the Potomac must have been a nullity in September, 1863, or Rosecrans would have had ample time to prepare for the concentration from all parts of the Confederacy against him. Longstreet's divisions, under Hood and McLaws, were ten days in transit between Virginia and Georgia, but Rosecrans never had a word of official information on the subject, though he heard rumors from other sources, and sent them promptly to the War Department, where they were dismissed as unworthy of attention.

Is Your Brain Tired?

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It supplies the needed food for the brain and nerves and makes exercise easy.

A. T. M'GILL FOR GOVERNOR

Nominated on the First Ballot by New-Jersey Democrats.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND IS INDORSED

The Platform Advocates State Control of the Water Supply and Opposes All Discrimination in Freight Rates.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 26.—The Democrats of New-Jersey, in an enthusiastic convention, to-day, nominated Chancellor Alexander T. McGill as their candidate for Governor.

It was far from being a tame convention, for it lacked neither spirit nor numbers. It was a representative gathering, in which many of the most prominent Democrats in the State participated.

An unusually strong and comprehensive platform was adopted, and speeches were made that clearly indicated an aggressive policy for the party.

Chancellor McGill's nomination was accomplished on the first ballot, after Hudson County had recorded its vote. Only

Alexander T. McGill.
Nominated for Governor of New-Jersey by Democrats Yesterday.

two candidates were named—the Chancellor and ex-Congressman A. W. Cutler, who has been a candidate in other Gubernatorial conventions.

Cutler's main strength came from the Fourth Congressional District, which he had carried twice for Congress, and where he had stanch friends, who stood by him heroically. The Cutler people began their fight last night, and continued it through the entire morning. They argued from the standpoint that the McGill nomination was not demanded by a majority of the people.

The most remarkable address made in the convention was by Chairman Allan L. McDermott on opening the convention in which he announced his withdrawal from the Chairmanship, thanked his friends for their assistance, an facetiously paid his compliments to his enemies. He announced in the course of his address, that he would present some political truths to the voters of all the counties before the end of the campaign, which is the first intimation that has been made that he is going to take an active part.

Chairman Kalisch gave some new facts about the race track record of the Republican Party in days gone by, and declared the nomination of John W. Griggs was made by the corporations principally of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, basing his impression on the fact that the nomnee of the Republican Convention was John W. Griggs, one of its counsel; that the Chairman of the convention was J. Frank Fort, the Newark counsel, and that the nomination of Griggs was indorsed by Flavel McGee, the Jersey City counsel of the same corporation.

The platform was prepared with much care. It was submitted to the State Committee last night and to a number of the State leaders, and finally completed early this morning. It is generally regarded as the strongest political platform ever promulgated in the State.

While little was said about the reorganization of the State Committee, and the subject had not been discussed in the caucuses, the presentation of a resolution by the Passaic County delegates was well received, and the proposition accepted. Some of the counties found themselves in an awkward position when called upon to name a member of the County Committee without any conference. There were some disposed to let the matter lie over for a week, but the majority insisted on immediate action, because the reorganization should take place at once, so that the work of the campaign could be inaugurated.

Allan Langdon McDermott,
For Ten Years Chairman of New-Jersey Democratic State Committee.

WORK OF THE CONVENTION.

Nomination on One Ballot—A New State Committee.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 26.—Allan L. McDermott, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, was cheered when he appeared on the platform to call the convention to order.

"This convention," said he, "is much unlike one that met here a week ago. They nominated a partisan Gubernatorial candidate; we meet here to-day to name the next Governor of New-Jersey."

Referring to Mr. Griggs, the Republican nominee, Mr. McDermott said that he was probably wondering whether he was afflicted by delirium tremens or prohibition. By the time this was settled, the election would be over and his rival elected.

Mr. McDermott defended his own course as Chairman of the State Committee and the action of the committee. He seemed to be referring to the accusation that the State Committee was responsible for the coal combine act of three years ago, in saying that the committee had never sought to influence legislation. Becoming personal again, Mr. McDermott said that he had never been a believer in the Biblical injunction which tells a man that when he is smitten on one cheek he should turn the other to the smiter.

"In politics," said he, "when a man hits me in the cheek, I generally try to soak him in the jugular."

Samuel Kalisch was introduced as temporary Chairman. He took up the speech of Temporary Chairman Pitney of the Republican Convention, in which Mr. Pitney charged the Democratic Party with responsibility for race-track legislation. Mr. Kalisch has been one of the counsel for the track owners. He said that the first race-track law was passed when Sewell, Hobart, and Gardner were the controlling minds in a Republican Senate, and the second act permitting betting was passed by Republican votes. In denying the charge that the Judiciary was partisan, Mr. Kalisch referred to Chancellor McGill, and the delegates applauded with vigor.

Judge Howard Carrow of Camden was made the permanent Chairman. He said that for twenty-nine years the Executive Department of the State Government had been managed by Democrats, and so it would continue as long as Democracy reflected popular aspirations. Notwithstanding all that had been said by Republican newspapers and orators, the Democratic hosts intended to and would elect their Governor. Judge Carrow spoke of the high class of New-Jersey's Democratic Governors.

The convention adopted by a rising vote and with three cheers a resolution thanking Allan L. McDermott for his services as Chairman of the State Committee.

John Johnston of Paterson read a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That hereafter the State Committee shall consist of one representative from each county and five representatives at large. The county representatives shall be chosen by the delegates to the Gubernatorial Convention, and the representatives at large shall be appointed by the permanent Chairman of the State Convention.

When nominations for Governor were declared in order, Prosecutor Budd of Burlington eulogized Judge J. Clifford Stanley Sims, one of his neighbors, who was the favorite of Burlington's delegates, but said that Judge Sims had asked all his friends to vote for Chancellor McGill, whom he nominated, amid applause. Several seconding speeches were made.

Ex-Assemblyman Wan Sickle of Cumberland made a pretty little speech in nominating ex-Senator Philip Pontin Baker, and finished by withdrawing him in favor of McGill.

Ex-Congressman Thomas Dunn English said that he was talking only for himself in naming Augustus W. Cutler. The veteran was listened to respectfully as he paid high tribute to Mr. Cutler's ability and probity.

But one ballot was necessary. McGill had 796 votes, drawn from the following counties: Atlantic, 23; Bergen, 29; Burlington, 41; Camden, 70; Cape May, 15; Cumberland, 32; Essex, 101; Gloucester, 21; Hudson, 158; Hunterdon, 10; Mercer, 51; Middlesex, 46; Monmouth, 46; Ocean, 15; Passaic, 55; Salem, 18; Somerset, 20; Union, 46.

Cutler's vote was 143, as follows: Essex, 46; Morris, 31; Hunterdon, 17; Sussex, 20; Warren, 28; Union, 11.

The nomination was made unanimous. The following is the membership of the new State Committee:

Atlantic, Richard J. Byrnes; Bergen, Abram De Ronde; Burlington, Eckard H. Budd; Camden, Henry B. Paul; Cape May, Alvin B. Hildreth; Cumberland, Philip P. Baker; Essex, Howard W. Hayes; Gloucester, Bowman S. Cox; Hudson, E. F. C. Young; Hunterdon, Paul Al Queen; Mercer, Samuel Walker, Jr.; Middlesex, Oliver Kelly; Monmouth, David S. Crater; Morris, Thomas H. Hoagland; Ocean, E. P. Empson; Passaic, Louis F. Brown; Salem, Robert Gwynne; Somerset, Frederick P. Alcut; Sussex, Samuel Fowler; Union, S. M. Williams; Warren, Johnston Cornish.

The members at large of the State Committee will be appointed later.

THE PLATFORM.

President Cleveland Indorsed—State Control of Water Supply Demanded.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 26.—The State Convention adopted its platform immediately after the opening of the afternoon session. It is as follows:

The Democratic Party of New-Jersey, in convention assembled, declares:

We reaffirm the National Democratic platform adopted at Chicago in 1892, and cordially indorse the Administration of President Cleveland, with whose determination to protect the people of this country from the evils ever attendant upon a debasement of the National currency, we are in most earnest sympathy.

We congratulate the people upon the revival of prosperity, everywhere evident in our land, and we assert that the industrial depression with which we have been afflicted during the last three years is chargeable to the National legislation enacted by the Republican Party. The purchase of silver to be stored in the Treasury, and the enactment of unjust tariff laws, to enrich a few favorites by the oppression of millions of consumers, were the main causes of the paralyzation of our markets. That paralysis, with an empty National Treasury, were the legacies received from a Republican Administration. The battle against a system fostered in violation of self-evident laws of political economy has been won. Every struggle against intrenched wrong is attended by privation and suffering, but these are never endured in vain. The lesson of cause and effect has been thoroughly learned, and we are willing to abide by the decision of an intelligent people, who are now entering on a period of prosperity that will prove both substantial and enduring.

We denounce as maliciously false the statements of the Republican State platform that the Government of New-Jersey has been conducted by the Democratic Party in a dishonest or extravagant manner. The Senate committee, after an investigation costing thousands of dollars and involving the scrutiny of every expenditure made under Democratic administrations, reported that, in the purchase of supplies for the State, there had been extravagance or malfeasance on the part of two or three State employes. In the condemnation of those wrongs every good citizen joins, but the attempt to charge the misdoings of a few individuals upon the Democratic Party, or the Democratic administrations of this State, is not warranted by the evidence and is a violation of the rules which common decency requires to control political discussion between citizens of a State. The fact that our State is without debt, that millions of dollars have been expended during the past twelve years in the improvement of State institutions, and that during that time not a dollar of State tax has been levied upon the property of private owners are in themselves a sufficient answer to the charge of extravagance. During the past twenty-five years the Governor of New-Jersey has been a Democrat, and during that period the finances of the State have been collected, invested, and expended with a care and integrity that have resulted in giving New-Jersey the deserved fame of being the most economically governed State in the Union. When an official proves recreant to the trust reposed in him he is no longer a Democrat, and the records of New-Jersey show that the members of our party entrusted with the administration of the law have never allowed the plea of partisanship to protect a dishonest official from prosecution and punishment.

We favor the adoption of a constitutional amendment that will render impossible any law for the legalization of gambling in any form. We charge that the course of the Republican Party in this and other States, in dealing with the question of legalisation of betting upon horse races, has been characterized by trickery and deceit. As evidence of this, we call attention to the course of the Republican Legislature of New-York, whose action in attempting to override the recently adopted Constitution of the State and permit gambling on horse races was this year approved by a Republican Governor, and to the further fact that every bet made upon a horse race within New-Jersey during the past fourteen years has been made under the protection of Chapter 147 of the Laws of 1880, enacted by a Republican Senate and House.

We demand that the tax laws of this State be amended to provide for the equal taxation of property not used for religious, charitable, or educational purposes.

We pledge the Democratic Party to the enactment of laws that will secure to the people of New-Jersey control of the potable waters of the State. The recent attempt of the City of Jersey City to secure a supply of wholesome water, absolutely necessary to the continuance of municipal existence, has disclosed the dangers that threaten the people of the entire State. To-day the municipalities of New-Jersey are at the mercy of a few corporations, who have acquired control of nearly all sources of water supply within the State, and who are in a position to demand what they will before allowing our cities to obtain this necessary of life. In New-Jersey alone can such an intolerable condition be found. The people of Jersey City demand and should receive the sympathetic support of the people of the State. The choice that is now presented to that city of bankruptcy or depopulation, of buying water by the gallon or receiving a supply from polluted streams, within a few years, be presented to every populous municipality in New-Jersey. In his annual message to the Legislature of 1882 that far-seeing statesman, Gov. Ludlow, uttered this warning:

"The importance of a broad and comprehensive consideration at the present time of the probable demand and supply of water for domestic purposes in the future cannot be overestimated. If there be any one subject in which the State's right of eminent domain should be reserved for the use and benefit of the public it is in the God-given waters of our streams, so necessary to the convenience, comfort, and health of our citizens. While many of the communities of the State are at but the threshold of a great growth and prosperity, the sources and courses of their water supply are, by artificial and natural causes, being both diminished and polluted. It requires no great power of prophesy to foresee how dire, at no remote day, must be the consequences of this condition of affairs in the interest of the advanced portion of our State unless its evils are recognized and provided against."

Since these words were written, every Governor of the State has repeated the warning, and called for legislation to protect the people. Corporate interests and legislative neglect have successfully united to prevent the provision of a statutory remedy, and self-preservation demands that those who seek our suffrages should pledge themselves to undo the wrong and do the right. The imminence of danger is shown by the fact that the management of the Republican Party of this State is to-day committed to the hands of those whose fortunes are invested in the water which they hope to sell to our municipalities at a profit of unlimited millions. The credit of controlling and directing the Republican Gubernatorial Convention has been properly given to a gentleman who is the leading spirit of the water companies of New-Jersey, and the nominee of that convention last Winter appeared before the Legislature as counsel for the "Water Syndicate," and successfully opposed all legislation providing for the relief of the people from the grasp of his clients.

We condemn the action of the Republican Legislature, which ridiculed every request made for legislation in the interest of organized labor, and repealed acts passed by Democratic Legislatures for the protection of the wage workers of New-Jersey; and we pledge our party to give proper consideration to the views adopted by the councils of organized labor.

We charge the Republican Legislature of 1895 with attempting to drag the judiciary of New-Jersey into the field of politics, and we congratulate the people of the State upon the decision of the Supreme Court which has foiled the attempt to turn our county courts into political machines.

We tender the tribute of our sorrow for the death of Leon Abbett, Rodman M. Price, Joseph D. Bedle, and Robert S. Green, than whom New-Jersey never had more faithful servants nor the masses of the people truer friends. New-Jersey was made richer by their lives, it is poorer by their deaths.

We demand that the laws of the State be amended to provide severe penalties for discrimination in the fixing of rates for transportation of freight, in anywise injurious to the farmers or other people of this State.

The reading of the platform was frequently interrupted by applause. Not a voice was raised against the adoption of the report of the Resolutions Committee.

SKETCH OF THE CANDIDATE.

Alexander T. McGill Long Identified with the New-Jersey Bar.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 26.—Alexander T. McGill, the Democratic nominee for Governor, was born in Pittsburg, Penn., about forty-nine years ago, but in 1854, when he was in his eighth year, his father was elected to a chair in Princeton Theological Seminary, and the family moved to Trenton. Since that time he has been a resident of New-Jersey, and as a Jerseyman he attained his present eminence.

Mr. McGill in 1864 took his degree of Bachelor of Arts at Princeton College, and two years later, he finished at the Columbia Law School. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1867, and in 1870 as a counselor. Mr. McGill on leaving Columbia entered the office of Edward W. Scudder, once Justice of the Supreme Court. He maintained his relations with that distinguished jurist until he formed a business partnership with the late Robert Gilchrist, afterward Attorney General, and a man unsurpassed in oratory among Jerseymen.

Mr. McGill in 1874 began his public career as counsel for the City of Bayonne. That same year he was elected to the Assembly to represent the First District of Hudson County. The next year also found him in the Assembly. There he met John W. Griggs, his opponent for Governor. These two were conspicuous in the framing of the general laws under the Constitution.

Mr. McGill succeeded Abram Q. Garrettson, when the latter was appointed Law Judge of Hudson County, in the office of the Prosecutor of Pleas, and later succeeded him on the bench. Gov. Green, in 1887 appointed him Chancellor, and last year Gov. Werts reappointed him. As Chancellor he has been called upon to adjudicate in several matters of the highest importance. Notable among these was the affair of the coal combine, which was destroyed by his decision. In that decision, which abolished the Coal Trust, and no less in his courageous act in voting, as a member of the Court of Pardons, against pardoning the infamous "Big Four" of the Guttenberg race track, he gained the esteem and admiration of the people.

WILL NOT RESIGN.

Cases Partly Heard Would Suffer if Chancellor McGill Should Retire.

JERSEY CITY, Sept. 26.—Chancellor McGill was seen at his home this evening. He said he did not care to make any extended statement in anticipation of the official notification he would receive of his nomination, but he would say that he was prepared to accept. He considered this to be his plain duty as a Democrat, considering the unanimity with which the nomination had been made.

He also said that he did not feel like assuming the responsibility of resigning the Chancellorship. He would prefer to do so, and to take an active part in the campaign, but there was a large number of important cases in chancery which he had heard up to the present. If he were to resign, these cases would all have to go to the Vice Chancellors, and most of them would have to be heard from the beginning. This would create delay and be unjust. Between now and Jan. 1 he could dispose of them all, in case he should be elected.

For this reason he would be unable to resign before the end of the year, even if circumstances should necessitate his resignation to become Governor.

GRIGGS ACCEPTS.

The Republican Candidate Formally Notified of His Nomination.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 26.—The committee appointed formally to notify John W. Griggs of his nomination for Governor met at the State Committee's rooms. All the members of the State Committee, which reorganized between 1 and 2 o'clock, were present, and also a number of prominent Republicans and some of Mr. Griggs's personal friends. Senator Edward C. Stokes of Cumberland County, on behalf of the notifying committee, read the notification, which was signed by the members of the committee. In response Mr. Griggs said:

I accept this nomination and assume the trust it carries with it, relying upon the righteousness of our cause, and believeing that the people of New-Jersey, weary of recent misrule, are with us in the contest. The battle is for honesty, for retrenchment, for reform. If after the revelations of official unfaithfulness to which the Democratic Party put in no answer but a plea of non vult contender, they are to be again restored to power and control, then Jersey justice will have become a byword and a reproach, and the people will deserve whatever of further misrule and plunder they may suffer. Every consideration of public policy, every dictate of common justice, every interest of political expediency, every sentiment of State pride, every sense of outrage and betrayed confidence, every regard for good example to the youth of our State demands that we shall succeed in this contest.

The following officers were elected by the State Republican Committee: Chairman—Franklin Murphy, Essex; Vice Chairman—E. J. Anderson, Somerville; Treasurer—J. J. Toffey, Hudson; Secretary—John Y. Foster; Assistant Secretary—Louis T. Peale, Essex.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 26.—The Republicans opened their campaign in this city to-night with a meeting in Bergen Hall. John W. Griggs, the candidate for Governor, was the principal speaker.

He said he proposed to fight this campaign not with abuse of the oppos

DEEP WATERWAY FRIENDS

The Last Day of the Great Convention in Cleveland, Ohio.

OFFICERS ELECTED TO SERVE A YEAR

Resolutions Adopted Affirming the Necessity of Connecting the Great Lakes with the Atlantic.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 26.—Delegates to the Deep Waterways Convention removed from Army and Navy Hall to the finely decorated rooms of the Chamber of Commerce this morning.

W. J. Van Patten of Vermont, presided in the temporary absence of President Howland. The following officers were elected: O. A. Howland, Toronto, International President; L. E. Cooley, Chicago, United States Vice President; James Fisher, Winnipeg, Canadian Vice President; Executive Board—A. J. Crocker, Minneapolis; F. A. Flower, Superior, Wis.; Capt. J. S. Dunham, Chicago; James Connell, Port Arthur; H. E. Seymour, Sault Ste Marie; R. H. Dobell, Quebec; T. H. Canfield, Burlington, Vt.; D.

Thomas H. Canfield,
Member of the Executive Board, I. D. W. A., of Burlington, Vt.

M. Smith, Toledo; S. Stephenson, Menominee, Mich.; E. C. O'Brien, New-York; A. P. McGuirk, Davenport, Iowa; E. V. Smalley, St. Paul; A. H. Burke, Duluth; Don. M. Dickinson, Detroit; Ryerson Ritchie, Cleveland; F. J. Hearne, Wheeling; G. H. Anderson, Pittsburg.

Prof. George Tunell, in a talk on shipbuilding, said that the supremacy of England was due to cheap iron and steel. He predicted that shipbuilding material would soon be as cheap in this country.

Capt. A. R. Smith promptly declared that the falling off in American shipping was due to subsidies paid by foreign Governments. Mr. Smith began to discuss the effect of the tariff on shipping, but the Chairman steered the discussion back to the canal.

Chauncey N. Dutton of Washington described his newly invented canal lock and then declared in favor of a canal built by private capital. He advocated the St. Lawrence River route. "If you build a canal," he said, "you want both ends in deep water. The upper part of the Hudson River affords a depth of only twelve feet. If you use it for a ship canal, you will have to build another canal to Lake Champlain in order to provide adequate water supply."

O. A. Thorpe favored the selection of the shortest, rather than the cheapest route.

J. A. C. Wright of Rochester said the first consideration was to get into Lake Ontario and thence to the sea. The route was of secondary importance.

Col. T. P. Roberts read a paper in which he favored the conversion of the Erie Canal to a ship channel.

Capt. Alexander R. Smith said that ships by the proposed route could not compete with boats on the Erie Canal.

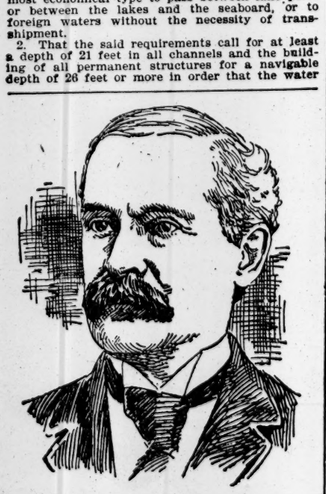
Capt. Davidson of Bay City quoted precedents to show that the proposed canal would cause a 50 per cent. reduction in railroad freights.

After a continuous session of twenty hours, the Committee on Resolutions of the Deep Waterways Convention reported the following resolutions this afternoon, and they were adopted:

Recognizing the supreme utility of deep waterways through the Great Lakes and thence to the sea, and reaffirming in full the platform adopted at the organizing convention held in Toronto in 1894, the International Deep Waterways Association, in first convention assembled, declare as follows:

1. That the public welfare demands the deepest practicable channel between the several lakes and to the seaboard, so as to enable vessels of the most economical type to pass between lake ports or between the lakes and the seaboard, or to foreign waters without the necessity of transshipment.

2. That the said requirements call for at least a depth of 21 feet in all channels and the building of all permanent structures for a navigable depth of 26 feet or more in order that the water



George Y. Wisner,
Civil Engineer, Detroit, Who Is Interested in Deep Waterways.

courses may be progressively and economically deepened to the ultimate necessities of traffic.

3. That the prompt taken by the Congress of the United States and the Government of the Dominion of Canada in providing for a joint commission to investigate and report upon the establishment and maintenance of deep water between the great lakes and the sea, conformably to the resolutions adopted at Toronto in 1894, is a matter for gratification, and that in view of the extended scope and great importance of the subjects for examination, this convention urges that the most liberal provision be made for the necessary expenses.

4. That the broadening of the channels through the connecting shallows between Lakes Erie and Huron and between Lakes Huron and Superior, as recommended by the Lake Carriers' Association, is urgently demanded by the present interests of commerce, and is in line with the progressive development of a trunk water route.

5. That the international interest in the great fresh-water seas of the American continent and in the ship routes joining them to the ocean is recognized, and that the use of their waters and the control of their levels are proper subjects for international regulations.

6. That pending the development of the best deep channel, or channels, to the ocean, the promised early completion by the Canadian Government of the St. Lawrence canals, if possible with lengthened locks, will result in marked benefit to international commerce and the producers of the interior; and that likewise the movement in the State of New-York toward lessening the cost of transportation to tidewater by improving the Erie Canal, which must have a permanent value, is noted with satisfaction by this convention.

7. That with respect to the several resolutions in regard to local projects, all enterprises designed to extend marine commmerce through lateral routes, tributary to the great lakes water system, are to be encouraged.

8. That this convention calls special and renewed attention to the desirability of establishing a permanent international court, as set forth in the organizing convention at Toronto in 1894.

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EFFECTS ON DOMESTIC SHIPBUILDING.

The Paper of George Tunell of the Chicago University.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 26.—Among the papers read to the Deep Waterway Convention to-day was the following, on the "Effect of Deep Water Between the Great Lakes and the Sea on Domestic Shipbuilding," by George Tunell, B. S., Fellow in Economics, Chicago University:

Within the past few years—in fact, so recently that only those particularly interested know of its presence—there has suddenly sprung into existence about the great lakes a most important industry—that of building iron and steel ships. The change from wooden to steel vessels has been rapid and will soon be quite complete; the ribs of oak are being rapidly supplanted by ribs of steel. Lieut. Charles C. Rogers, United States Navy, in writing of the changes which have marked the construction of the lake fleets, says: "The history of marine architecture does not furnish another instance of so rapid and complete a revolution in the * * * character of floating equipment as has taken place on the great lakes since 1886." Eleventh Census, Transportation Business of the Great Lakes, Page 26.

During the past fiscal year considerably more than one-half of the entire tonnage constructed has been of iron and steel. [Letter from the Commissioner of Navigation.] The vast importance of this new industry may legitimately claim, for a little time at least, the attention of this convention, whose action may have a far-reaching effect upon the future of this most important industry. By the construction of a deep waterway from the great lakes to the sea, the shipyards about the lakes will be thrown into competition with those located on the Atlantic seaboard; for them, of course, vessels of all sizes will be able to pass in and out of the great lakes with ease and facility.

Can the shipbuilders of the great lakes stand the competition of the builders of the Atlantic seaboard? Are the shipyards of Cleveland, Chicago, West Superior, West Bay City, Detroit, and of other cities likely to be forced to the wall because of the competition of the great yards on and across the Atlantic, or is it probable that the former may enjoy a greater degree of prosperity because of the wider field of activity thrown open to them? Is it possible that our ocean shipping may be more speedily restored as a direct result of this deep waterway which will enable ships constructed on the great lakes to pass freely to the ocean? The province of this paper is to throw some light upon the questions which have just been raised.

Advantages of Two Cities.

In seeking the answer to the first of the questions which were just introduced we shall investigate the relative advantages of two cities which are at the present time the centres of great shipbuilding activity: The one located

E. V. Smalley,
Minnesota's State President, I. D. W. A.

upon the great lakes, the other upon the Atlantic seaboard—Cleveland and Philadelphia. These two ports, it is thought, may be quite properly compared, for the first is now the most favorably situated of the lake ports for the cheap construction of iron and steel ships, and the second holds the same place among the seaboard ports.

It would be easier, simpler, and more satisfactory, if it were possible, to compare the cost of the finished products, but this unfortunately is impossible because there exists no common unit of production. Variations in architecture or in the character of the materials used might render our conclusions entirely worthless. It is only possible to institute such comparisons where well-established grades exist. Resort must therefore be had to other means of measuring the relative advantages of these two localities. It is thought that satisfactory results can be obtained by a comparison of the cost of materials and labor employed. We shall first consider the comparatively advantages in point of materials possessed by these two cities.

Let us suppose that the shipbuilders of both Cleveland and Philadelphia purchase their supplies of iron and steel in Pittsburg. Pittsburg is still regarded by many as the most favorably situated locality in the United States for the production of iron and steel. Cleveland in this case would clearly have an advantage, for its distance from Pittsburg is not one-half as great as that of its rival, and it may therefore be inferred that the freight charges would be in its favor.

The actual facts are, however, even more favorable to Cleveland, for she is herself the centre of great iron and steel works, and can manufacture the materials used in shipbuilding at as small a cost, and many of the best authorities think at a smaller cost, than any other city or locality in this country. Mr. Franklin H. Head, a recognized authority on iron and steel, unhesitatingly declared that he believed that iron and steel can be produced at as small a cost in the Cleveland district as in any other locality in the United States. Mr. James M. Swank, general manager of the American Iron and Steel Association, corroborates the testimony of Mr. Head. In a letter recently received he says: "Mr. Franklin H. Head, whom you have recently consulted, is probably not wide of the mark when he says that iron and steel can be made as cheaply at Cleveland and its vicinity as at any other point in this country."

Mr. Luther Allen, Secretary of the Globe Iron Works Company of Cleveland, holds the opinion that iron and steel can be manufactured more cheaply in his locality than anywhere else in the United States, and cites a convincing fact in support of his position. "Mr. F. H. Head," writes Mr. Allen, "is correct in his statement that iron and steel can be made as cheaply and even more cheaply in this vicinity than anywhere else in the United States. The fact that the Johnson Company located their plant at Lorain, Ohio, in the Cleveland district, after looking the country over very thoroughly for the most advantageous location, goes to prove that this statement is correct."

Coke and Ores.

It is generally supposed that Cleveland is at a disadvantage as compared with Pittsburg, because much further away from the districts in which coke is manufactured. The disadvantage in the matter of coke is, however, more than counterbalanced by a decided advantage in the matter of ores, for most of the ore used at Pittsburg in the manufacture of steel passes through Cleveland on the way to its destination.

It has been shown—and this point is to be noted, for it plays a prominent part in the discussions of the latter part of this paper—that Cleveland can not only produce the materials used in the construction of ships cheaper than they can be produced at Philadelphia, but can at present manufacture them more cheaply than any other city in the United States. That the yards of the whole Atlantic coast must be at a great disadvantage as compared with those of the lake region in the matter of supplies of iron and steel inevitably follows from the fact that the coast possesses neither coal nor good iron ore—the chief materials used in the manufacture of iron and steel. The almost absolute absence of coal fields along the seaboard is very plainly shown by a map prepared for the eleventh census by Mr. John H. Jones. The scarcity of good iron ores along the coast is so well known that no evidence will be introduced to establish the point.

Turning now from the cost of the materials used in the construction of ships to the other great item—the cost of labor—we find that the two cities are substantially on terms of equality. Unfortunately this point cannot be substantiated by statistics. It follows, however, from the very nature of things, for no great difference in wages could long exist, as the two cities are not widely separated, transportation charges are small, and shipbuilders, as a class, are not bound to the soil by poverty, but possess sufficient means to move about, should it be desirable to do so, whenever there is a possibility of obtaining higher wages.

Thus Cleveland possesses a decided advantage in the matter of materials, and is on terms of equality in the item of labor with the most favorably situated Atlantic port for the cheap construction of ships. This conclusion is not only supported by facts and general reasoning based upon them, but it is also substantiated by the testimony of practical men who are regarded as authorities in their line of work.

Influence of a Deep Waterway.

Your attention is now invited to the consideration of the final and larger question raised at the beginning of this paper—the probability of the speedier restoration of our ocean marine because of the construction of a deep waterway from the great lakes to the sea. The disappearance of our flag from the high seas may be due to our inability to compete with foreign nations along either of two distinct lines, namely, the building of ships and the sailing of ships.

That we have not in times past been able to build iron and steel ships as cheaply as they could be built abroad seems to have been admitted on all sides, and is supported by the statistics of construction. No iron and steel ships have been constructed by us on foreign account, except such as were designed for special service. As our registry laws make it impossible to purchase ships abroad and sail them under our flag, our ability to sail ships as cheaply as foreign nations has not recently been thoroughly tested.

The facts submitted by Mr. E. T. Chamberlain, Commissioner of Navigation, in his very valuable report for 1894, appear, however, to indicate that we can run ships as cheaply as any other nation. There are others who agree with him and who have shown themselves ready to venture their money in the attempt, which is, of course, always a sure test of faith in one's convictions. The writer of this paper agrees with Commissioner Chamberlain, and believes that the causes commonly assigned in explanation of the decline of our shipping are of no validity and never have been of any force, most of them having existed when we had a flourishing instead of a declining marine. They cannot, therefore, explain the decay of our shipping.

To my mind, the greater cost of production of iron and steel ships in this country, our registry laws being what they are, is the real explanation of the disappearance of our ships from the seas. When the time arrives in which we can construct ships as cheaply as they can be made abroad, our flag will once more be seen upon the seas.

Is that time coming, is it near at hand, and will it be hastened by the construction of a deep waterway from the great lakes to the Atlantic seaboard? To these questions it is confidently believed an affirmative answer can be given. "To conceive extravagant hopes of the future," said Burke, "is a characteristic of mankind," but the facts in this case seem to fully warrant the answer which has been rendered.

With the advent of the iron ship propelled by steam Great Britain's ascendancy in the shipbuilding industry began. And why? Very largely for the sole reason that she possessed abundant and cheap materials, and cheap labor and capital for the construction of iron and steel ships. Our shipbuilding industries, on the other hand, were doomed because we did not possess, and could not obtain, as cheap materials, or as cheap labor, and capital. Great changes have, however, taken place in this country since steel ships became the decisive factor in the ocean-carrying trade of the world. The iron and steel industries of this country have progressed by leaps and bounds. From a position of comparative insignificance we have advanced to that of the greatest iron pro-

A. P. McGuirk,
Iowa's State President of the International Deep Waterways Association.

ducing country in the world. Hand in hand with this increase in production there has been a rapid decrease in the cost of production. To be sure, the cost of production of iron and steel has also diminished abroad, but not as rapidly as at home; and, as a consequence, the difference in the cost of materials used in shipbuilding has greatly diminished, and, on occasions during recent times, has quite disappeared. The prices of ship plates could not be obtained and compared. Prices covering pig iron and steel rails have, however, been secured, and they will demonstrate this point quite as well, for there always exists a fairly constant relation in the prices of the various forms of iron and steel. For example, the price of steel bears a fairly constant relation to that of the pig iron from which it is made.

American and British Prices.

To more readily show the convergence of American and British prices, the figures for the last quarter of a century have been charted. British prices of steel rails could not, unfortunately, be obtained back of 1876. The American prices up to 1895 were taken from the Statistical Abstract, and those for the current year from The Iron Age. The British prices of pig down to 1895 are those of Sauerbeek; those for the current year were taken from The London Economist. The prices of steel rails are those of The London Economist. As is seen by the chart, there now exists but a very small difference between American and British prices of pig iron and steel rails, and it seems to me legitimate to argue that there is in all probability but a slight difference in the prices of American and British ship plates. That this is really the case follows as a necessity if a statement recently received from Mr. Swank be correct. He says: "Here in the East, the Cramp shipyards at Philadelphia are generally recognized as possessing the best facilities for the cheap construction of ocean vessels; they are not much below those of British shipyards."

This we know could not be true if the cost of ship plates, the principal material, were made much greater. The difference in the cost of the principal material used, although no longer great, is probably, however, still large enough to render it impossible for our builders to compete profitably with foreign builders. Is this small difference likely to remain and prevent the revival of our shipbuilding industries, or is it likely to soon disappear?

It is the custom of those who have been disappointed in the past to look forward to the future

C. E. Wheeler,
Member of the Executive Board, I. D. W. A., of Cleveland.

with peculiar pleasure, and of those who have found this life a disappointment and a burden to find relief in the promises held out to them of the pleasures of the life to come. The immediate past of our shipbuilding industries has been disappointing; so let us, too, look to the future. What is likely to bring forth? May we hope that the prices of iron and steel will fall still lower and soon be no greater than British prices, and as a result may we look forward to the restoration of our shipping, once our pride and boast?

The answer to these questions will be sought in an investigation of the relative advantages in the way of natural resources possessed by Great Britain and America for the production of iron and steel. In making this comparison, I shall quote freely from leading technical journals and other authorities. Your attention will be first directed to fuel and iron ore. "Fuel," says The London Iron and Coal Trades Review, in an issue of the Summer of 1893, "is much cheaper to-day than it has ever been in the industrial history of America, and it can unquestionably be sold in Pennsylvania and Alabama with profit at a lower price than in any other part of the world."

Fuel Becoming Cheaper.

Instead of fuel in this country becoming more expensive, it is really becoming less expensive, for our inexhaustible mines of bituminous coal are just being opened up and worked to best advantage.

A directly opposite condition of affairs obtains in Great Britain, and it appears that the law of diminishing returns is becoming operative, and its results are being reflected in prices. The chart which I present will clearly show the facts which I have just stated. The prices which have been charted are those for steam coal at Newcastle and Cumberland coal at Baltimore. Baltimore prices were used, because no others were obtained for bituminous coal. It would be more satisfactory to have prices at one of the great producing centres of this country to compare with prices at Newcastle, but it was impossible to obtain them. I cannot speak as to the character of the two kinds of coal. If they are equally good, it is to be noted that American prices are absolutely less than the British. But if they are not equally good, the point I set out to make is nevertheless established, for it was seen that British prices have increased slightly, while American prices have declined quite appreciably since 1879.

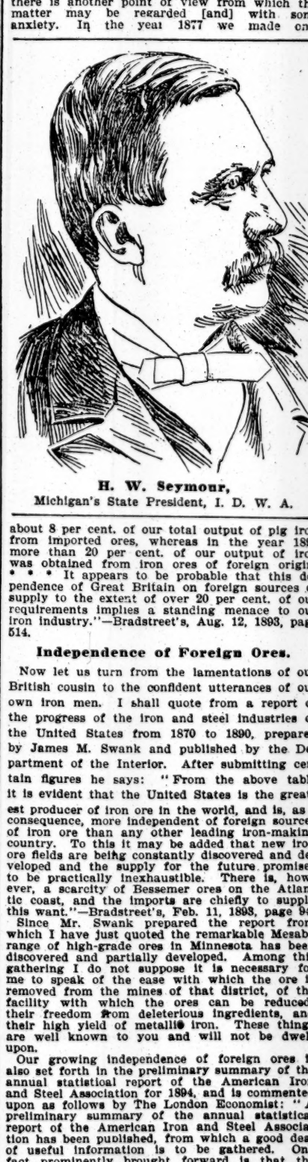
The disadvantages incident to more expensive fuel are but trifling when compared with those which Great Britain must contend against because of an ever-increasing cost of good iron ores. The most remarkable feature of the pig iron industry of Great Britain is its increased and ever-increasing dependence on foreign ores.

The output of domestic ores has fallen off nearly 50 per cent. in that country in the past few years. In The London Economist, (Dec. 29, 1894, Page 1,690,) we find that the total imports of foreign ore, to the end of November of that year, amounted to 4,097,000 tons, and if we assume a proportionate quantity for December, the total imports for the twelve months would amount to about 4,437,000 tons, which would be, with one exception, the largest import that had taken place in the history of the trade.

The value of this import is officially returned at about £3,000,000, which is more than the official value of all the iron ore produced in Great Britain in 1893. Put in another way, the average value of the ores imported in 1894 was about 13s. 4d. per ton, [which equals 1 terms of our money $3.24,] while the average of the ores produced in Great Britain is only about 53d. per ton. "The question is naturally raised," says The Economist, "Why should British ironmasters import such large quantities of iron ore from other countries when they have ample supplies of ore at home so much cheaper? The answer is that the home ores are not generally suitable, except to a comparatively limited extent, for the quality of iron mostly in demand—that is to say, pig iron suitable for Bessemer and open-hearth processes of making steel."

The worst, however, has not yet been stated. The Bilboa ore district of Spain, which up to this time has been chiefly drawn upon, is approaching exhaustion, and other districts must be resorted to. The Economist of the date just mentioned goes on to say concerning the other sources that "the two most important iron ore producing districts tapped up to the present time are the Almeria and the Cartagena district in the south of Spain, and the Graugesburg and the Gellivara district in Sweden. It is doubtful, however, whether we will be able to command ores from these localities as cheaply as we have hitherto done from the north of Spain, and if this should prove to be difficult, we may have to face a permanent and, in the course of time, considerable increase of cost in the manufacture of pig iron due to this cause."

That the fears just mentioned are not peculiar to The London Economist is evidenced by the following statements taken from a paper read before the British Iron Trade Association June 29, 1893, by Mr. J. S. Jeans, its Secretary. After referring to and offering an explanation for the greater relative advances made by some other countries in the production of iron and steel, he said: "But there is another point of view from which this matter may be regarded [and] with some anxiety. In the year 1877 we made only



H. W. Seymour,
Michigan's State President, I. D. W. A.

about 8 per cent. of our total output of pig iron from imported ores, whereas in the year 1892 more than 20 per cent. of our output of iron was obtained from iron ores of foreign origin. * * * It appears to be probable that this dependence of Great Britain on foreign sources of supply to the extent of over 20 per cent. of our requirements implies a standing menace to our iron industry."—Bradstreet's, Aug. 12, 1893, page 514.

Independence of Foreign Ores.

Now let us turn from the lamentations of our British cousin to the confident utterances of our own iron men. I shall quote from a report of the progress of the iron and steel industries of the United States from 1870 to 1890, prepared by James M. Swank and published by the Department of the Interior. After submitting certain figures he says: "From the above table it is evident that the United States is the greatest producer of iron ore in the world, and is, as a consequence, more independent of foreign sources of iron ore than any other leading iron-making country. To this it may be added that new iron ore fields are being constantly discovered and developed and the supply for the future promises to be practically inexhaustible. There is, however, a scarcity of Bessemer ores on the Atlantic coast, and the imports are chiefly to supply this want."—Bradstreet's, Feb. 11, 1893, page 94.

Since Mr. Swank prepared the report from which I have just quoted the remarkable Mesaba range of high-grade ores in Minnesota has been discovered and partially developed. Among this gathering I do not suppose it is necessary for me to speak of the ease with which the ore is removed from the mines of that district, of the facility with which the ores can be reduced, their freedom from deleterious ingredients, and their high yield of metallic iron. These things are well known to you and will not be dwelt upon.

Our growing independence of foreign ores is also set forth in the preliminary summary of the annual statistical report of the American Iron and Steel Association for 1894, and is commented upon as follows by The London Economist: "A preliminary summary of the annual statistical report of the American Iron and Steel Association has been published, from which a good deal of useful information is to be gathered. One fact prominently brought forward is that the iron and steel industries in the United States are becoming more and more independent of imported raw materials."—London Economist, May 25, 1895, page 686.

In the light of the facts which have just been presented, covering British and American supplies of ore, let us examine one of the stock reasons assigned for our inability to compete with our British cousins in the production of iron, namely, the great disparity which exists in the distances over which the raw materials must be transported. It is generally stated that in Great Britain the various raw materials needed in the manufacture of pig iron are found in the closest proximity, while in our own country they are separated by vast distincts; our sad condition being usually illustrated by the shipment of Lake Superior ores to Cleveland and Pittsburg, a distance of about 1,000 miles, there to be met by the fuel of Pennsylvania and Ohio. Now, does this state of affairs really obtain at the present time? Apparently not, if the figures which were given a few moments ago are accurate, for it was then stated that the ores imported into Great Britain from Spain and Sweden, in 1894, amounted to nearly 4,500,000 tons, and in value equaled the entire British output. The cost of transportation from Spain and Sweden to the west coast of Great Britain cannot, I believe, be less than that from Lake Superior to Lake Erie ports. In fact, it must be more.

That our furnacemen about Lake Erie, who needed Lake Superior ores, were at no disadvantage as compared with British furnacemen who used ores imported from Spain and Sweden, will be seen on a comparison of the prices of the various ores.

According to The London Economist (of Dec. 29, 1894, page 1,600) the average price of the imported ores for the year 1894 was 13s. 4d., or $3.24, while the average price of Lake Superior ores at Lake Erie ports, for the same year was but $2.95, according to the figures kindly furnished me by W. L. Brown of Chicago.

According to these figures, Lake Erie furnacemen had a clear advantage over their British rivals in the item of iron ore, of 29 cents in the ton. It cannot be maintained that the ores imported by the British were superior in quality to our Lake Superior ores, for better ores than the latter when all things are considered are not mined in large quantities anywhere else in the world.

The growing disadvantage under which the British ironmen labor are already reflected in the quantity of pig iron produced. There has been no progress for a dozen years.

If the struggle for public favor which has been in progress for some time between steel and iron continues to issue in favor of steel, the disadvantages under which the British are now laboring will be increased many fold, for then it will be necessary to resort to even a greater extent than at present to foreign sources for ores suitable for the manufacture of Bessemer steel. The growing dependence on foreign ores bodes ill for the future of the British iron and steel industry.

Wages in This Country.

The two causes commonly assigned for our failure in the past to produce iron and steel as cheaply as they are produced in Great Britain, are the greater distances by which the materials used in the production of iron are separated and the higher rate of wages prevailing in this country. The first cause we found to be rapidly disappearing. Let us for a moment turn our attention to the second. Fortunately we are not here obliged to discuss the fundamental principles underlying the determination of the rate of wages, but merely the smaller question of the attitude of labor and the tendency of wages in the United States and Great Britain.

We have found that the cost of production of iron in this country has rapidly diminished, and at present hovers about the cost of production in Great Britain. Granting that our ironmasters are handicapped in the race with their British competitors because of the higher wages which the former pay, the question with which we are concerned is merely this—is the handicap likely to be reduced or increased? On this point The London Iron and Coal Trades Review says:

Labor has not become cheaper. On the contrary, the tendency is for British labor to become more and more dissatisfied and despotic. The cry is now for an eight-hour day, and this is demanded without any equivalent concession in the matter of wages. It is a moot point whether British labor has of late years become more efficient.—(Brad. June 2, 1894, p. 351.)

It may be argued in opposition that our laboring men have been, and are likely to be, far from passive, and this is freely granted, but it is believed that any unprejudiced person who has followed the movements of the laboring classes in both countries will admit that British labor has been far the more aggressive. But if this be not admitted and it is maintained that the higher wages prevailing in this country will make it impossible for our iron men to compete with the iron men of Great Britain, it is then asked why the iron industry and all the other industries of Great Britain have not been transferred to the Continent, where wages are much lower than in Great Britain.

To what point will such reasoning lead? If the higher rate of wages which is paid in any particular country can be assigned (without reservation) as a reason for inability on the part of the people among whom a lower wage scale obtains, then it may also be urged that a higher return to capital (usually referred to as interest or profits) also acts as a handicap.

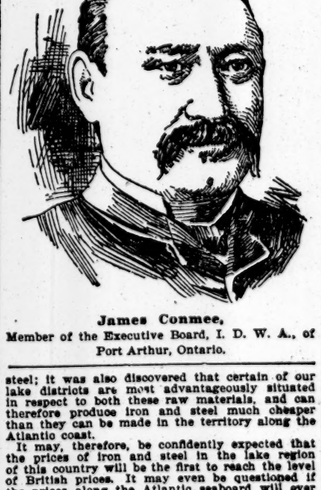
If this be admitted, then it must be granted that where the net product to the joint efforts of labor and capital are the smallest, for interest plus wages equals the net product, there we shall find a community best able to compete for the world's markets. In other words, the country possessing the poorest resources, and inhabited by the laziest, least intelligent, and most unskillful people, is the country which is to be dreaded above all other countries as a competitor, which is certainly a most anomalous and unbelievable condition of affairs.

A large return to capital, accompanied by a liberal reward to labor, means a large net product. Any industry which cannot pay the current rate of wages and interest is not yielding as large a net product as the other industries of the country, it is not believed that this is true of the iron industry of this country.

Conclusion of the Whole Matter.

Let us now return from the digression and recall the points which have been discussed and the conclusions which we have reached, in order that we may hasten on to their final application.

The explanation of the decay of our ocean marine was found in the greater cost in this country of the chief material used in the construction of ships, and it was predicted that when the cost of materials in this country should fall to the cost of materials abroad, our ship-building industry would revive. This time it was believed was not far distant, for our iron and steel industries have been marching steadily on, like the soul of John Brown, while the British industries have remained about stationary; the cost of production with us has been gradually declining, while with our British rivals it has been slowly increasing; it was found that the Atlantic coast does not possess either coal or good iron ores, and is therefore very unfavorably situated for the cheap production of iron and



James Conmee,
Member of the Executive Board, I. D. W. A., of Port Arthur, Ontario.

steel; it was also discovered that certain of our lake districts are most advantageously situated in respect to both these raw materials, and can therefore produce iron and steel much cheaper than they can be made in the territory along the Atlantic coast.

It may, therefore, be confidently expected that the prices of iron and steel in the lake region of this country will be the first to reach the level of British prices. It may even be questioned if the prices along the Atlantic seaboard will ever reach the level of British prices, because of obstacles imposed by nature. But, if they should, it will probably be due to the fact that iron and steel can be shipped from more favorably situated interior localities by a deep waterway to the ocean, and laid down for less than foreign prices, and not to a diminished cost of production on the coast.

The tendency of the iron industry is away from the coast.

It seems hardly necessary to draw the final conclusion; but, perhaps, it may be better to do so. Under existing conditions, if prices of iron and steel at the lake ports were much below British prices, and ships could, consequently, be built more cheaply than abroad, it would avail us nothing; for, at the present time, there is practically no access to the sea from the great lakes.

When the grand object for which this convention has assembled has been realized, this will be changed, and the restoration of our ocean marine will be very near at hand. In the history of our new marine the lake ports will take the part played by the New-England towns in the history of the old marine.

Strange Story of a Lahore Miracle.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

A strange story of a miracle is now causing some excitement among a certain section of the natives of Lahore. It is reported that a certain daring wretch attempted to carry off the silver railings surrounding one of those tombs of Mohammedan saints that are dotted about the western end of the city. The thief uprooted the railings, which altogether weigh only a few seers, but, strive how he might, he could not carry them more than a few feet beyond the grave. The saint, in wrath at the sacrilege, had put forth his power and caused the silver to weigh many maunds. The thief, finally, struck with terror at this miraculous manifestation of power, left the railings on the ground and fled for his life.

WAR FOR IRISH FREEDOM

The National Alliance Proposes a Resort to Force.

PEACEFUL AGITATION A FAILURE

The Organization Born at Chicago Substantially a Revival of the Fenian Brotherhood — Aims and Objects.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—Birth was given by the Irish National Convention this afternoon to an organization which has for its avowed object the independence of Ireland and the founding of a republic by a policy of physical force.

The ashes of the Fenian Brotherhood are rekindled; the National League, with its trust in legislators and its reliance upon Parliaments and enactments, is buried from sight, and in its place rises the Irish National Alliance of the World. Incidentally, too, the Irish Parliamentary Party across the Atlantic is repudiated and henceforth will be deprived of the abundant revenues that have been contributed from this country for its maintenance and support.

For the next two years, at least, New-York City will be the seat of operations of the new movement, William Lyman, a wealthy Irish-American, of that city, having been selected as the first President of the alliance, with the authority to appoint a Secretary of his own choice.

The plan of operations adopted provides for a central council, with authority to issue charters for State organizations. Membership is limited to people of Irish birth or descent, who shall pledge themselves to aid in the liberation of Ireland by any means "consistent with the laws and usages of civilized nations." The plan closely resembles that of the old Fenian Brotherhood.

The convention this evening adjourned sine die. Nothing was done at the morning session, owing to the delay on the part of the Committee on Resolutions in agreeing to a report. When the delegates reassembled at 3 o'clock, the Committee on Ways and Means and Plan of Organization presented its report. The introductory was as follows:

The new movement organization shall be known by the style and title of the Irish National Alliance.

It shall have for its object the securing of the independence of Ireland by any means within its power consistent with the laws and usages of civilized nations.

The qualifications for membership shall be good moral character, birth on Irish soil, or descent from Irish parentage on paternal or maternal side or both, and the taking of the following pledge:

"I, ——, hereby pledge my word of honor to aid, by every means within my power in conformity with the constitution and by-laws of the Irish National Alliance, in securing the independence of Ireland."

In subsequent paragraphs it was provided that the officers should consist of a President, Vice President, and Treasurer; a Secretary, to be appointed by the President, and an Executive Council of nine. The membership initiation fee was fixed at $1, with dues of 50 cents per quarter, and it was provided that 75 per cent. of the gross receipts of the subordinate councils should be turned into the National Alliance treasury.

Some sharp criticism was made upon the report by John Fitzpatrick of Illinois, a veteran, who said that he had tramped barefooted while carrying messages in his hat for the revolutionists of '48, and who contended that the convention should form a government then and there, and establish a provisional Irish Legislature on American soil.

Delegate O'Higgins of Massachusetts offered an amendment that the National Secretary be elected by the convention, but he was ruled out of order, and the report was adopted with half a dozen dissenting votes.

The report of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions was presented by O'Neill Ryan of St. Louis, and was unanimously adopted, amid great cheering. It read thus:

The people of Ireland are a sovereign people. Ireland is by nature separate from every other country, and liberty is the birthright of her people. Ireland was known throughout Europe as a nation long before the dawn of Christianity, and was the home of civilization while England was still barbarous.

England's claims to authority in Ireland originated in force, and have been maintained by corruption and coercion; they have never ripened into a right to rule. The title to the conquest has never been perfected, inasmuch as the Irish people have continuously, by Constitutional agitation or revolutionary movements, resisted England's power and endeavored to destroy her unlawful supremacy.

Ireland is deprived of almost every civil right which the American people most dearly cherish. Unexampled cruelty and brutal vindictiveness have been the distinguishing features of English rule in Ireland. England has destroyed Ireland's industries and ruined her commerce; she has placed upon her statute books laws making it a crime to educate an Irish child; she burned Ireland's schoolhouses and destroyed her churches; she has driven into exile or left to perish in her dungeons thousands of men whose only crime was love of Ireland. Ever measure for the last century looking toward legislative independence of the Irish people has either suffered defeat in the Commons or been arbitrarily rejected by the Lords. England has violated every treaty and broken every pledge and, with almost every year of the century, she has imposed upon Ireland brutal laws of coercion, and one of the most drastic character is now upon her statute books.

To the pleas of the people for justice and their prayers for mercy, England has responded with the scourge and the scaffold, and yet to-day Ireland, enthralled, but not enslaved, crushed, but not conquered, is in spirit a nation.

It has become evident, after many years of earnest endeavor to obtain a measure of independence from the English Government by peaceful agitation, that appeals to reason and for justice are futile. It is left, therefore, for the men of the Irish race to proclaim again the truth recorded by all history that the liberties of a people and the independence of a nation cannot be achieved by debate, but must be won upon the field of battle, and we declare our belief that the men of Ireland who are being driven into exile or into the graves of serfs in their native land by English misgovernment, are entitled by the laws of God and man to use every means in their power to drive from their country the tyrant and usurper, and we believe that Ireland has the right to make England's difficulty her opportunity and to use all possible means to create that difficulty.

In view of these facts, the members of this convention appeal with confidence to their American fellow-citizens and all lovers of liberty to cooperate with them in aiding the people of Ireland in the achievement of the same measure of liberty enjoyed in these United States.

Resolved, That we earnestly protest against the continued incarceration in English prisons of Irish patriots. That we consider it a shame, and against the policy of civilized nations, to keep in prison men who have acted only in the interest of their country and human liberty; and that the release of these men is imperatively demanded, not only by the Irish people, but by civilization.

Resolved, That this convention expresses the hope that the people of Cuba, who are struggling for political independence and the establishment of a republic, will be successful, and that we extend to them our heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That this convention, recognizing the importance to the Irish nation of preserving the language, literature, and music of the people, commends the work now being done by the Gaelic League, and the National Literary Society in Ireland, and by the Gaelic societies of this country, and earnestly trusts our people will give them hearty co-operation and generous support.

Resolved, That this convention recommends the formation of military companies wherever practicable, in order to foster and preserve the military spirit of the Irish race, and so to be prepared for action in the hour of England's difficulty.

Chairman Finerty declined to be considered as a candidate for President, and William Lyman of New-York, at one time Treasurer of the Irish National League, was nominated by J. J. Keating of Illinois, and elected by acclamation with equal unanimity. O'Neill Ryan of St. Louis was selected as Vice President, and State Senator P. V. Fitzpatrick of Chicago as Treasurer. The Executive Council was constituted as follows: J. J. Donovan, Massachusetts; Chris Gallagher, Minnesota; Martin Kelley, Tennessee; Capt. Mangan, Wisconsin; J. Sheehy, California; J. M. Kennedy, Montana; T. J. Dunden, Ohio; J. S. Lawler, Texas, and Thomas H. Greevy, Pennsylvania.

President Lyman promised that he would start the "work" forthwith, and Vice President Ryan declared that before many months the organization would be planted in the heart of London itself. Delegate O'Higgins of Boston wanted the pledge of honor administered to the President and his associate then and there by one of the priests upon the platform, but the Chairman vetoed the proposition. Then the delegates rose to their feet and sang "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" and "God Save Ireland."

A largely attended meeting of delegates who are identified with the Irish military societies was held at McCoy's Hotel, at which there was an interchange of opinions regarding the best methods of organizing companies of young men for military service in the cause of Ireland. A committee was appointed to further investigate the subject and act in harmony with the National Council of the new movement.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:30—The Chieftain.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:00—The Sporting Duchess.
AMERICAN, 8th Av-42d St—8:00—The Great Diamond Robbery.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Widow Jones.
BROADWAY, Broadway-40th St—8:00—Princess Bonnie.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—Le Collier de la Reine.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—That Imprudent Young Couple.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—A Gilded Fool.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Article 47.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, 35th St-Herald Square—8:30—A Social Highwayman.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 8th Av-23d St—8:00—Sowing the Wind.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—The Love Chase.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, Broadway-24th St—8:30—The Gay Parisians.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:00—The Prisoner of Zenda.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—8:00—Black America.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Fleur-de-Lis.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE, 58th St-Lexington, 3d Avs—Noon to 12 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:15—The Capitol.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	51	70	74
6 A. M.	49	70	74
9 A. M.	52	75	77
12 M.	55	83	81
4 P. M.	59	79	81
6 P. M.	58	80	77
9 P. M.	56	75	77
12 P. M.	56	70	74

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....76.87
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....75.20
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....54.70
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....63.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair, Cooler.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 15, Column 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 27, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

WHAT "LOCAL OPTION" MEANS.

There has thus far been, and probably will continue to be, a good deal of confused statement and discussion upon "home rule" and "local option" due to the absence of any specific proposition for dealing with the question of liquor selling on Sunday, the sole question which has given rise to the present agitation. Such specific propositions are for the Legislature to deal with, and the issue which has been thus far evolved is simply whether the people of each organized community shall be permitted in some form or manner to decide for themselves whether liquor shall be sold on Sunday or not. That issue is plainly raised between the two political parties in the State. The Republican Convention declared, to quote the explanatory language of WARNER MILLER, that the question must not be submitted "to a decision by any community," while the Democratic Convention declared that it should be so submitted.

Now, just what is to be submitted and how is it to be submitted? It is the mixing of these questions with the general one, of permitting the people in their several communities to decide at all, that causes the confusion, and they are the questions which the Legislature would have to determine. The discussion has ranged all the way from a complete regulation by local authority of all excise matters to a referendum on the bare question of selling or not selling on Sunday. In the present condition of our municipal corporations excise regulation must necessarily be a matter of State legislation and in its main features it should be uniform throughout the State. Neither is there any local authority to which it could be properly or safely left to lay down the restrictions as to the time and conditions of Sunday selling. It is a thing that could not be done by a "popular vote," and it is not likely to be left to the Common Council or the Excise Board

The real issue does not involve this question of regulation by local authority, which is at present impracticable, whatever it may become when municipal reform shall be fully established. It involves the simple question of letting the people decide by their vote whether Sunday selling shall be permitted or not, and that can be very easily dealt with by the Legislature. The Excise Reform Association had a measure before the Legislature last Spring that included a provision covering it, and it will bring that or a similar measure before the next Legislature.

But for the sake of simplicity of illustration, we may suppose that "local option," within the proper meaning of the term in the present agitation, is to be incorporated into the existing excise law. It is provided in Section 32, that, notwithstanding the Sunday prohibition, holders of druggists' and innkeepers' licenses may sell on that day under certain prescribed restrictions. It need only be added, in the proper form of enactment, that holders of saloon keepers' licenses may sell between the hours of 1 P. M. and midnight on Sunday in any town or city whose citizens have decided by a majority vote that such selling shall be permitted.

This, with proper provisions for taking the vote under the election laws, is all that is required. It is all that can properly be called "local option" in dealing with the only question that has been raised affecting the excise law. It may be made applicable to hotel barrooms and all saloons, or to saloons alone, or it may be restricted to saloons licensed to sell wines, ale, and beer only, and the hours may be more or fewer, but whatever the form, it must be such as can be submitted to a vote and decided by a plain "yes" or "no." It will meet and settle the one issue that has been raised by the strict enforcement of the present law, the issue upon which the parties have taken distinctly opposing grounds, and it will settle that issue in accordance with the principle of "home rule."

The question now presented before the people is simply whether they shall be permitted in their several communities to decide the Sunday-selling question for themselves in any shape. On this the parties are distinctly arrayed against each other. A Republican Legislature would be bound not to allow the question of Sunday selling to be submitted "to a decision by any community" in any form. A Democratic Legislature would be bound to provide for its submission to each community in some form. That is the issue so far as this political canvass and the coming election are concerned.

THE NEW-JERSEY DEMOCRATS.

The Democrats of New-Jersey have done the best possible thing in nominating Chancellor MCGILL for Governor. He is a Democrat in the highest and best sense of the term and a man of unquestionable ability and integrity. He has not been connected with political management and is not identified with party contests, and no one can doubt that as an executive officer he would be free to act, and would act, upon his convictions. He would be devoted to the best interests of the State.

The Democratic Convention was forced somewhat upon the defensive by a fierce attack made upon the party's record in the Republican platform. The declarations adopted at Trenton yesterday are devoted largely to repelling this assault and denouncing as "maliciously false" the statements of that platform, and in condemning the action of the Republican Legislature.

The New-Jersey Democrats do not shirk National issues, as their opponents did, and on those they are sound. Their affirmative declarations on State questions are also promising. They give evidence of having taken to heart the lessons of the past, and there is no reason why their ticket should not have the hearty support of every voter of the party. Chancellor MCGILL is a platform in himself, and his character gives more assurance of the reform of any vestiges of old abuses than could be derived from paper pledges. The Democrats ought to "redeem" New-Jersey this year.

THE CHURCHES AND THE EXCISE LAW.

The resolution adopted by the diocesan convention of the Episcopal Church upon the matter of liquor selling on Sunday is one with which nobody can possibly quarrel who is not ready to avow himself a lawless and disorderly person. The resolution sets forth that, whereas the opening of saloons on Sunday is contrary to law, therefore the closing of the saloons by the officers of the law is to be commended. The convention carefully abstained from any expression of opinion upon the justice or expediency of the law of which it applauded the enforcement while it was law because it was law.

In not very favorable contrast to this action appear the remarks of Dr. PARKHURST upon the Sunday plank of the Democratic platform, printed in yesterday's TIMES. It is evident that he has misread the plank in question, which is not difficult to misread, but apparently not because its authors were afraid to say what they meant so much as because they did not know how. Fairly construed, the plank means local option under the regulation of general laws, and it means nothing more. Dr. PARKHURST, however, insists upon reading into it much that is not there. If, he says, the people who felt themselves aggrieved by the Sunday laws had nevertheless announced their intention of obeying them, "we would have said: 'These are law-abiding citizens, and we will see if we can arrange a plan whereby we can meet them half way.'" "But, on the other hand, they have said: 'This is a blue law; it is a dead letter. We are going to oppose the Commissioners and call them every contemptible name tongue can utter.'"

Now, evidently Dr. PARKHURST did not get this from the Democratic platform, which contains not the least suggestion of censure for the enforcement of the law, and does not say or intimate anything to the discredit of the Police Commissioners. What he has done is to read into the platform the irresponsible utterances of those who pretend to speak for the persons aggrieved by the law, but who do not, in fact, represent them, and who are disclaimed and denounced by truer representatives of German-American feeling than themselves. In speaking yesterday of the parade of the day before, we took occasion to say that the heat and malice and abusiveness with which not only the modification of the law had been urged, but its enforcement denounced, had been calculated to disgust and disaffect people who might otherwise have been disposed to entertain the proposition to modify the law in obedience to the habits, traditions, and notions of a great and most valuable part of our population. The very same issue of THE TIMES that contained this admonition contained a most striking commentary upon it in the remarks of Dr. PARKHURST, a fair-minded man, whose indignation and irritation over the violent and foolish talk of some of the advocates of modifying the law had temporarily overcome his fair-mindedness and made him misconstrue not only the Democratic platform, but the views and purposes of those who feel themselves aggrieved by the existing law so soon as it comes to be faithfully enforced.

Dr. PARKHURST has for the moment forgotten the counsel of the judicious HOOKER: "We must not let the manner of men's writing alienate us from the truth if it appears they have the truth." Because some advocates of relaxing the law are outrageous, abusive, and brutal in their advocacy, it does not follow that the claims they so unskillfully support are not just claims. It is true that inflammatory language has been used which came very near to instigating resistance by mob violence to the enforcement of the law. But it is also true that the language has not inflamed anybody but its authors, and that no resistance has been offered. There is thus no reason why Dr. PARKHURST and all the rest of us should not consider with calmness the claims of the citizens who feel themselves aggrieved and "see if we can arrange a plan whereby we can meet them half way." It is very certain that any man incurs a very grave responsibility who leads these citizens to believe that they have no hope of redress from the friends of good government, but only from the friends of bad government.

PRACTICAL REFORM.

It is only necessary to read the list of subjects upon which candidates for Consular positions are to be examined to be assured that this latest application of civil service reform methods is to be no less admirable in practice than in theory. Every one of the topics upon which the men seeking appointment will be tested and in regard to which they must show an accurate and intelligent knowledge, is of the kind with which, when in office, they would constantly be called upon to deal. Nowhere in the list is there a trace of unpracticality, nowhere an attempt to exalt the technical over the essential, and no evidence that the much-dreaded "doctrinaire" had any hand in preparing the schedule of required qualifications.

These facts, of course, will be terribly depressing to the people whom an irresistible impulse forces to utter the word "Chinese" whenever they hear of examinations to prove the competency or incompetency of would-be office holders, and who pretend to believe that aspirants for Custom House clerkships are harassed with conundrums about stellar distances and atomic affinity. For saner and honester people, however, the discretion and discrimination shown in making out this basis upon which to build up an efficient Consular Service will but justify reasonable expectations.

Without a doubt we shall be told by adherents of the now long-discredited spoils system that not a half or a fifth, for that matter, of the men who now represent, or, to speak more truly, misrepresent, the United States in the less important foreign cities could answer more than a ludicrously small number of the questions suggested by Secretary OLNEY'S. This is certainly the case. Nobody who has had any experience with the average Consul or commercial agent at points where the fees or salaries amount to less than $2,500 a year will have any trouble in picturing the helpless anger that would come over the faces of a vast majority of these fellows if confronted with the task of proving their own fitness for their own positions. To speak and write the language of the people among whom they live; to show familiarity with the rights, duties, and privileges of Americans traveling, residing, or doing business abroad; to explain the law of nations in regard to wrecks, piracy, and passports; to conduct diplomatic and department correspondence in established form—these are all things far beyond the powers of men who were sent abroad because they "carried" a district or a ward, or who sought appointment as a cheap form of vacation.

Yet such information would seem to be absolutely necessary to make a Consul or an agent of any use to his Government and to the commercial interests of his countrymen, or to enable him to avoid the contempt and ridicule of the foreigners who see in him the representative of a whole nation. We have lost more than money through the almost invariable ignorance and occasional disreputability of those over whose doors in many a land fly the Stars and Stripes. We have lost dignity, respect, and honor which could have been ours, which should have been and which will be under the new and infinitely better system.

It is no exaggeration to say that if President CLEVELAND'S Administration had been marked by nothing else than this one reform, it would have won a place in history of no slight elevation, and he himself would have deserved and received the endless gratitude of his countrymen, present and to come.

EDWARD M. SHEPARD.

The position of Mr. SHEPARD of Brooklyn in the politics of the State, as shown by his course in the recent Democratic Convention, is a very interesting and peculiar one. It may be very simply described. He is the chief representative of a strong and energetic organization of Democrats who are united by a pledge to support Democratic principles and to oppose unfit Democratic candidates. He entered the convention in accordance with the terms of an agreement with the regular organization, the leaders of which have been led by severe experience to see that this principle was so firmly held and so powerfully supported in Kings County that it could not safely be ignored and must be recognized. He retained at Syracuse the independence he has exercised in Brooklyn, and he showed there, as he has at home, the utmost loyalty to the real principles and the high purposes of his party. He returns to take up the question of his own city in the same spirit.

The problem presented in Brooklyn is one of the greatest importance. More than any other city in the State, or in the United States, Brooklyn is, by its charter, in possession of that control of its own affairs which is required by the Democratic principle of home rule. The administration of the affairs of the city is with practical completeness in the hands of the Mayor, who is entitled, within thirty days of taking office, to appoint the heads of all the executive departments. Two years ago Mr. SCHIEREN was elected over the machine candidate by the combined support of the Republicans and of Democrats who placed the good government of the city above the lower interests of the party managers. His administration, while it has fallen short in several important respects, has been of very great advantage to the city, and this advantage has been in direct proportion to Mr. SCHIEREN'S fidelity to the principle on which he was elected. He should be succeeded by a Mayor who will be wholly and not partially faithful to that principle. Such a successor would not only carry on the affairs of the city to the great benefit of its people, but he would fix with greater firmness the non-partisan principle, which is of the essence of efficient municipal administration. He would strengthen that principle in the confidence of the community, would weaken the blind adherence to party that has been the support of maladministration and corruption, and establish the practical common-sense standard by which voters in municipal elections should be governed.

It is natural, in these circumstances, that the nomination of Mr. SHEPARD as Mayor should suggest itself to intelligent advocates of the principle of a business administration of city affairs. We are not informed as to the views of the men active in Brooklyn politics, in its various phases, as to the feasibility of a united Democratic nomination of Mr. SHEPARD, and still less as to his own view. That an election as Mayor would be to him a serious sacrifice in his profession, in which he has advanced steadily toward a commanding place, is obvious. That it would bring to him a great responsibility and impose upon him a heavy task is certain. That, judging by what he is and by what he has done, he is far the best candidate for Mayor that any party could present in Brooklyn is our deliberate judgment. He is a man of very unusual intellectual gifts, of thorough cultivation, an acute and sound student. He is a lawyer of high order, profoundly familiar with the principles of law, and—as he has repeatedly shown in widely varying fields—a master of the most difficult departments of its practice. He has a peculiarly intimate acquaintance with municipal affairs in all their branches, and is probably more capable readily and intelligently to deal with them than any even of those who have been concerned with them. His integrity is beyond all question.

But what distinguishes Mr. SHEPARD from any other possible candidate is that he is the most complete representative, and in a sense is the very embodiment, of the principle of municipal administration solely for the public good. He has given to that principle for years past an amount of study, of self-sacrificing labor, and of intelligent and efficient service entirely unparalleled. His success has been great because of the peculiar combination of qualities he possesses. With inflexible firmness and independence he unites rare candor and open-mindedness. He has, in a degree that the veteran politician might envy, a clear perception of character and a sound judgment of men. He is, moreover, of even temper, and, though capable of sustained indignation, neither quick to anger nor resentful, and, especially, in no wise personally sensitive. He has the gift of inspiring respect even where he excites opposition and awakens fear. The machine leaders against whom he has waged relentless and untiring war and on whom he has inflicted signal defeats entertain this respect, and have repeatedly shown it. He is a man they "can deal with," though he is the last man to whom, in their sense, they would venture to propose a "deal." In a word, Mr. SHEPARD has, in the highest degree, the practical capacity to carry out high ideals. This statement of his qualifications for the office of Mayor is made quite independently of any political considerations, but we must add that in no way would the Democratic Party win the public approval more completely than by this nomination, and none that it could make would more surely be followed by election.

THE VALKYRIE AND 1896.

The fact that the Valkyrie is to be laid up for the Winter on this side of the ocean has given rise to a theory that she is to be raced against the Defender again next season, provided the unbuilt new challenger, which has precedence of her, should not prove good enough to regain the cup.

There are a good many difficulties in the way of this explanation. The most obvious, to the general apprehension, is the apparent disbelief of Lord DUNRAVEN in his boat. Everything that he did and left undone, from the time of the collision in the second race, is entirely explicable upon the assumption that he agreed with everybody else who saw the races that, under the conditions of weather that prevailed, the Valkyrie was no match for the Defender. His refusal of Mr. ISELIN'S offer to resail the race in dispute; his refusal to start in the third race, with no excursion boat within half a mile, unless an impossible guarantee that a public highway would be unobstructed throughout the race were furnished him; his prompt dismantling of his boat at a time when a new challenge from him for immediately resailing the whole series would either have been accepted or would have put the committee in the wrong—all these things indicated to the public a distrust of the merits of the Valkyrie. He can have no reason to expect that she will be a faster boat or the Defender a slower at the beginning of next season than at the close of this.

THE REVOLT AGAINST PARIS.

The discussion which is being carried on in so lively and interesting a fashion in Paris as to the "decentralization" of French literature is by no means a novel one. It has sprung up at irregular intervals for at least a century. What apparently gave it a new start was the strong but vague desire expressed by M. BOURGET in the closing pages of "Outre Mer" that the democratic spirit which France possesses in common with America might free itself from the tyranny of Paris and produce at various centres throughout the country the vigorous development which he found here wherever he went. But this is really to wish that the resultant of the varied elements of the French nationality might be the same as the resultant of the far different elements that make up the American nationality, and that this might be brought about under conditions quite apart from, and often opposed in character to, those that have prevailed here. Political decentralization, though extremely difficult, might not be impracticable in France, and has been the dream of some of her acutest statesmen. But, difficult as it would be, it would clearly have to precede anything like "literary decentralization," and might not at all lead to the latter.

The general notion of the writers who are just now pleading for what they call by the awkward term we have just cited is that every encouragement should be given to authors to remain for life in the provinces where they are born, and there to seek to express the spirit of their own "people." The very simple answer to this suggestion is that there is no form of encouragement to such a course that would be likely to encourage. Writers who remained in Avignon or Honfleur or Lyons or any other provincial town would probably fail to perceive or clearly understand the spirit of their people, and if they confined themselves to the more or less perfect expression of it they would gain very limited fame and still more limited income. They would not really obtain a complete or interesting view of the life of their home until they got away from it, and when they had obtained such a view and embodied it in literature the home people would probably not recognize it or would resent it. One of the most intensely diverting chapters in the writings of M. ALPHONSE DAUDET describes the visit of some Tarasconese to Paris to wreak vengeance on the creator of Tartarin—the very type of the "Meridional."

Apart, however, from what may be called the professional difficulties in the way of this indefinite ideal of decentralization, there is the vast obstacle presented by the nature of the French people, which is persistently social. It has made Paris the literary centre of France, as it has made it the political and the financial centre. The Frenchman as a rule, when his ambition rises beyond a very modest limit, does not like to work in comparative loneliness. His mind develops through contact with other minds, and occupies itself, where possible, with questions in which not the individual, but society, is concerned. And, more than in any other race, intellectual activity in France seeks and is dependent upon recognition. This tendency, which is almost a necessity, of the French has created that elaborately graded system of rewards and honors which, if not official, is public and authoritative, and which may be keenly satirized but is rarely ignored. In no other country would a writer of the singular native power of ZOLA, with a success so independent and even insurrectionary, make it the prime object of his later years to obtain the recognition of the Academy, whose traditional standards he has spent his life seeking to overthrow. Until the provinces can offer something akin to the honors which Paris now dispenses, it will be in vain to urge literary decentralization.

We more than suspect that there was just a tinge of gentlest sarcasm in the admiration which Mrs. HALL CAINE expressed when she told the interviewers who welcomed her to these shores about an incident she had noticed during the voyage hither. The heroine of that incident was a young, and, of course, pretty, American girl, who, when the pilot boat was sighted, excitedly declared to a gentleman with whom her acquaintance was both slight and recent, that she "would be his forever" if he would get her one of the newspapers brought on board by the pilot. This demonstration of vivacity Mrs. CAINE praised as "prettily informal," and went on to say that she believed such informality to be characteristic of this country, adding that while the maiden's words sounded somewhat strange to English ears, yet they were "refreshing." Of course, it is ungracious to analyze a compliment too minutely, and yet the implication that good taste permits here a freedom of speech upon which good taste in England would, if not frown, at least look somewhat soberly, is not justified by the facts. The young woman whom Mrs. CAINE quoted meant no harm by what she said, and did none; the innocence of her words was, no doubt, thoroughly understood by the man addressed, but, none the less, the exaggeration was neither really "pretty" nor really "refreshing," and we cannot help doubting if, way down in her heart, Mrs. CAINE liked it. By American standards, as by English ones, exaggeration of any kind is vulgar or in vulgarity's shadow. Therefore should the young woman have avoided it, and therefore do we wish Mrs. CAINE had not praised that wild promise as "American." Good taste is the same all the world over.

Among the periodicals that come to this office is one published in London and on whose cover is printed, in large but appropriately graceful letters, the word "Woman." Just under this title or name is a line which states that the paper is "for up-to-date womankind." Therefore is it peculiarly and particularly interesting to observe that the three very first subjects to which the attention of contemporaneous femininity is called in the number under consideration are—pickles, a material for dresses, and a cosmetic. Whether there is much or little meaning in the prominence thus given to articles which to the masculine mind suggest only that up-to-date women cannot be much different from their predecessors; whether such meaning as there is should excite joy or sorrow, amusement or reprobation—these are questions which, perhaps, it were safer to leave for the solution of others. It is the easier to refrain from any comments, cynical or other, because at the very foot of the page on which the important topics just mentioned are treated there appears, stretching from side to side, the motto "Forward! but not too fast." Her Up-to-dateness, in England, at least, is evidently more conservative than some of her foes imagine.

The New-York Times's Special's Run.

From The Railroad Gazette, Sept. 27.

On Tuesday of this week, (Sept. 24,) the New-York Central ran a special train from New-York to Syracuse for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, to carry papers to the Democratic State Convention, which made 146.34 miles in 2 hours 10 minutes and 41 seconds, equal to 67.19 miles an hour. The record is given as follows:

	Miles.	Time.	Miles Per Hour.
New-York to Albany	142.55	.....	....
Albany to Syracuse	147.84	2:14:30	65.96
Albany to Syracuse tunnel, where speed is reduced	146.34	2:10:41	67.19

The engine was No. 999, and there were two cars, which had no lading, except THE TIMESES, with their epoch-making political leaders. The longest distance for which we find any previous record equal to this is 80.85 miles, (Syracuse to Rochester,) where the Empire State Express made 66.45 miles an hour, on May 19, 1893.

ART NOTES.

—Frederic MacMonnies, it is reported from Paris, is making satisfactory progress with the statuary intended for the Soldiers' Arch at the entrance to Prospect Park, Brooklyn. The quadriga for the arch represents the Triumph of Peace, the principal figure being a spirited and dramatic bronze female bearing a sword and a banner; she is crowned with laurel wreaths, and rides in a chariot drawn by four fiery steeds which are guided by two heralds carrying uplifted trumpets. The group is full of splendid action and nerveus energy. It is now expected that the quadriga will be in its place on the top of the arch before the close of the year. This will be the virtual completion of the arch. The proposed groups for the pedestals in front of the arch are yet to be made. But these, in comparison with the quadriga, will be of minor importance. Two bas reliefs representing Lincoln and Grant on horseback have just been attached to panels beneath the arch. They are the work of Maurice J. Power of this city.

—A portrait of Alexander Hamilton, painted by John Trumbull and owned by the New-York Chamber of Commerce, has been engraved by F. S. King, well known in his profession as a very able man and thoroughly artistic. The work, which in size is 14 by 18 inches, has been published by the Max Williams Company of 390 Fifth Avenue, 250 proofs signed by the engraver having been issued. There will be no more copies printed. Mr. King has made many excellent portraits, and was awarded a gold medal at the Columbian Exposition. There is a charm and a simplicity in the rendering whereby Mr. King has held thoroughly to the original painting, giving an admirable translation of Trumbull's manner and style. The modeling is excellent, and the feeling of color agreeable as to the face, while the drapery and accessories are treated frankly. The work has been done by permission of the Chamber of Commerce.

—Boston loses three artists this year—Cyrus E. Dallin, the sculptor; Joseph De Camp, and Arthur W. Dow. The former goes to take the position of instructor in modeling at the Drexel Institute, Philadelphia. Mr. De Camp goes to the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and Mr. Dow to the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn. Of the last named The Boston Transcript says: "Arthur W. Dow is essentially a man in advance of his time. His ideas are, very largely, those on which the coming art of every kind will be based. He has imbibed the principles of Japanese art just as our country is beginning to need them. We are coming out of the realistic copying of nature to a sense of the importance of pure art—art of the fancy and the imagination."

—The New-York Water Color Club will hold its sixth annual exhibition at the galleries of the American Fine Arts Society, in West Fifty-seventh Street, from Nov. 11 to 23. No collections will be made by the club, but pictures will be received at the galleries on Nov. 1 and 2 between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., by which time blanks must be sent in. There will be no insurance, and a commission of 15 per cent. will be charged on sales. If desired by the artist and accepted by the jury of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, unsold pictures will be forwarded at the close of the exhibition to the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts for its December exhibition.

—A new monument in Paris is that to the memory of Charlet, the work of the Sculptor Charpentier. The stele bears a medallion portrait of Charlet, and at its base stands a grenadier of the Old Guard and a Paris gamin, both figures being derived from drawings by Charlet. This interesting memorial to a remarkable artist is to be set up in the garden of the Place Denfert-Rochereau.

—Barrias's monument to Emile Augier will shortly be erected in the Place de l'Odéon, at Paris. The design comprises a stele of granite, with two female figures and one of an infant, typifying Comedy. A bust of the dramatist surmounts the composition.

—H. C. Peterson, an artist of this city, has painted a portrait in oil of Daniel Webster, which ex-Congressman Rodney Wallace has presented to the art gallery of the Public Library of Fitchburg, Mass.

—Donatello's original design for the high altar in the historic church of St. Anthony at Padua will be carried out in the restorations that are now taking place in that edifice.

SAVE THE POET POE'S HOME

The Shakespeare Clubs Appeal for Aid.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

If the public are to help us in our efforts to preserve the Poe cottage their subscriptions should reach us at once, as the city has already begun widening King's Bridge Road.

This improvement will make the demolishment of the cottage necessary unless it is first moved from its present site. A new location, close by the present one, has been found, and if the cottage can be moved there at once it may be saved for many years.

Contributions sent to Harrison Grey Fiske, at the Lotos Club; Nelson Wheatcroft, at the Empire Theatre; J. Henry Magonigle, at The Players, or to A. R. Frey, Recording Secretary of the Shakespeare Club, will reach the Trustees, and will be promptly and gratefully acknowledged.

APPLETON MORGAN,
President New-York Shakespeare Club.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1895.

Too Much Comfort for Jurors.

From The Philadelphia Times.

Workmen are busily engaged in giving the finishing touches to a suite of rooms upon the third floor of the City Hall, which are designed as sleeping quarters for the jurymen of the Common Pleas Court. Nothing could be more elaborate than these. A member of the Public Buildings Commission, who viewed the rooms, said they were far too luxurious and comfortable. "I am afraid that when the news spreads that we have provided such splendid quarters for our jurymen, there will be rush for positions on the panel. There is not a hotel in town that provides better quarters for its guests. The only thing I fear is that jurymen will purposely remain out all night in their deliberations just for the sake of making use of these rooms."

Woman Editors in the Far West.

From The Billings (Mon.) Gazette.

W. C. Mahurin, editor of The Marysville Messenger, died last week, and his wife has taken up his work, and is conducting the paper and making it bright and readable. She is the second lady editor in Montana, the other being Mrs. H. P. Rolfe of The Great Falls Daily Leader, who has demonstrated her ability by keeping that paper up to the high standard maintained by her husband. Then there is Mrs. J. W. Pace, formerly telegraph editor of The Helena Journal. She is now out of active journalistic work, but her husband's paper, The Columbia Falls Columbian, is often enlivened by her facile pen. These are all bright women, and they are a credit to Montana journalism.

A German View of the Excise Plank.

From The Staats-Zeitung of Yesterday.

The Sunday plank of the platform leaves much to be desired in the point of clearness, but, on the whole, it will be satisfactory to the friends of personal liberty. They will recognize that energetic support of the Democratic State and Legislative candidates is the only means by which they can make a vigorous assault upon the Republican Party.

Both Sides Blamed.

From The Staats-Zeitung of Yesterday.

Tammany certainly made no effort to bring about a union, and the conduct of the State Democracy made Tammany's opposition easy. This lack on both sides of an earnest endeavor to secure harmony is deeply to be deplored. The situation of the party in this most important campaign will be distinctly weakened by this mistake.

FATE AGAINST BRAVE MEN

Details of the Wreck of the Warship Sanchez Barcaiztegui.

SIGNALS DECEPTIVE AND DARKNESS

Admirable Behavior of Officers and Men—Stoicism of Capt. Ibanez, Lieut. Junco, and the Admiral.

HAVANA, Sept. 26. The following are the particulars of the accident off El Morro, Cuba, on Wednesday last, when the Spanish war vessel Sanchez Barcaiztegui sank:

The Sanchez Barcaiztegui left the Bay of Havana with Admiral Manuel Delgado y Parejo and his staff. He was about to make a circular cruise around the island. She cleared from her moorings at 11:30 on Wednesday night, steering for the narrow channel leading to the open sea. She was under easy steam, or half speed, when the lookout noticed a red and white light on the signal station at the entrance to the harbor, indicating that a steamer was standing in for the entrance of El Canal, or channel.

She was steaming in from the northeast end of the island. She was only two cable lengths away, (600 feet,) instantly Capt. Ibanez of the Sanchez Barcaiztegui ordered the helm to starboard, thus steering to his right and close in on El Morro, leaving ample room for the incoming steamer to pass on his port side. He duly announced his course by a single blast of the whistle, that being the signal under the international code. Both ships were rapidly nearing each other, bow to bow.

Capt. Ibanez's signal failing to elicit an instant reply, he repeated the single blast, but as less than the usual time interval elapsed between the two, the incoming steamer—the Mortera—interpreted it as one signal of two blasts, indicating the port helm. She answered by two whistles and changed her course. This made the collision inevitable. They kept bow on to each other, Capt. Ibanez, realizing the great and instant peril, gave the order for full speed astern and ordered his wheel hard over to meet the new and unexpected condition of things. This necessitated thirty-four turns of the wheel and involved a loss of very valuable time.

During this critical moment, when the fate of the ship was in the balance, a fireman stumbled against the electric wires supplying light, and displaced them, and in an instant total darkness enveloped the ship. The side lights on the bridge and forward, the usual red and green lights, were supplied by the electric current. Momentarily the Mortera lost sight of her in the darkness. Under such circumstances the ship was doomed.

In vain did the Captain of the Mortera order his ship full speed astern. As stated, momentarily the Sanchez Barcaiztegui seemed to disappear. Ere he could stop his headway the two iron steamers came together with a dreadful blow and crash. It was 12:05 when they struck. Even in the face of instant death full and perfect discipline was maintained on board the Sanchez Barcaiztegui. With the stoical heroism of the Spanish sailor, Capt. Ibanez gave orders to clear away and lower the boats.

Lieut. Ricardo Garcia Junco was on duty forward, and he knew that an immense hole had been knocked in near the bowplates. The forecastle was full of water. It continued to pour into the ship, and she commenced to sink by the head. Lieut. Junco, recognizing the danger, instantly reported to the Admiral as follows:

"Admiral, in five minutes the Sanchez Barcaiztegui will go down."

The Admiral, advanced in years and in poor health, in a quiet, self-possessed tone, replied:

"Report what you have said to me to your Captain that he may take any precautions he deems necessary."

Obeying this order, Lieut. Junco reported to the Captain, who issued his final orders. Previously Capt. Ibanez had ordered the loading and firing of a cannon as a signal for help, but time did not permit. She was sinking too rapidly. All the boats were floated, Lieut. Garcia's orders were loud and clear, and were heard on the Mortera. She had backed off. Then followed a remarkable scene. The rough and ready sailors entered on a contest of generosity and heroic self-denial.

"I will wait for the last boat; I have no one to mourn for me," said one. Another cry was heard: "You that have wives and children get into the boats." The brave fellows refused to be first. The same spirit actuated all on board, officers and men alike. They were cool and self-possessed. The Captain and his officers surrounded the venerable Admiral on the bridge. The latter insisted on being the last to leave the ship.

"Admiral," said Lieut. Garcia, "if your Excellency wishes, you can be lowered to a boat," which he indicated, says: "Thanks, my son; although aged, I can help myself." Then the Admiral addressed the crew: "Haste, men; let all save themselves."

The ship was sinking under them into the deep waters off the Morro. Almost by force the Admiral was placed in a boat—that of Lieut. Garcia Junco. Still, many remained on board when a general cry went up that the ship was sinking. The third boat, containing the Admiral, was still alongside, when an effort was made to clear her. When but a few yards away the gallant ship gave a final lurch, and disappeared, amid a sea of creamy foam. The suction caused by the sinking of so large a ship drew in everything near by, including the boat containing the Admiral, who, with all the crew, was lost.

Scenes at such moments are simply indescribable. The surface of the water was studded with heads struggling in the waves sweeping in from the Atlantic. The air was filled with shrieks, prayers, and cries—fearful heartrending cries—some shouting farewell to mothers, wives and children. This solemn and dreadful scene was made simply awful by the appearance of many sharks. The harbor and coast of Cuba is know for its man-eating sharks. Some of the unfortunate men were seized by the legs and drawn under; others sank beneath the waves.

While this fearful scene was being enacted, the brave and gallant Captain of the Mortera, José D. Vinolas, had lowered all of his boats, and forty-five officers and men were rescued, who, but for his assistance, would have been drowned within a hundred yards of a large and populous city. All were loud in their praise of Capt. Vinolas.

In drawing this harrowing scene to a close the gallant Captain of the Barcaiztegui must not be forgotten. He saw to the embarking of every man, and was last on the ship. As she gave the final lurch he jumped into the sea and disappeared in the suction that drew under the ship's boats and crews.

AMERICAN'S SUIT AGAINST SPAIN.

Gustav Richlieu Wants Damages for His Arrest in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—A claim for $20,000 damages against Spain was filed with the State Department this morning, in behalf of Gustav Richlieu, an American citizen. Richlieu and August Bolton, both of this country, were engaged in turtle fishing, and left Port-au-Prince, Haiti, Feb. 8 last, for Cape Hatien, with papers in regular form. Bad weather drove them to the Cuban coast, and they finally put into the Port of Santiago de Cuba, Feb. 23.

Here they were arrested and thrown into prison for sixty-two days, and kept there without trial, charged with having brought one of the Maceo brothers to Cuba. The men appealed to Consul Hyatt, who, after many protests, finally secured their liberation, April 25. Both men denied having anything to do with the insurgents, and said that they brought no one to the island, and would not have known Maceo had they seen him.

Their papers showed that they were in legitimate trade, but, despite all these representations, their vessel, a small sloop, was confiscated, and they were only enabled to reach the United States through the aid of the United States Consul.

SUAREZ DEFEATED AT COROJAL.

Col. Romero's Column Disperses a Band of Six Hundred Rebels.

MADRID, Sept. 26.—The Imparcial's special dispatch from Havana says:

"The column commanded by Col. Romero left Santa Clara Sunday and attacked and dispersed a band of 600 rebels under the insurgent leader Suarez at Corojal, killing two and wounding seventeen. There were no casualties among the Government troops."

CHINA'S COMMERCE LAST YEAR.

British Consuls at Chin-King and Che-Foo Differ About Effects of War.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—A report has been prepared at the Department of State on the foreign trade of China for the year 1894. The material is mostly taken from a report made by the Secretary of the British Legation at Pekin to his Government. The most remarkable feature of the trade reports for 1894 was the fact that good results were obtained and a promising revival of commercial prosperity set in, in spite of numerous obstacles occasioned by the war.

The customs revenue was increased in every division of trade with the exception of Indian opium. Both imports and exports show an advance, the receipts from the latter exceeding the maximum collected during the most prosperous days of the tea trade.

The British Consul of Chin-King reports that the war had not interfered with the growth of a more favorable feeling toward foreigners. Indeed, the people took but small interest in the war, and know little of what has actually happened; they are devoid of patriotic feeling, and their pockets are as yet untouched by extra taxation for war purposes.

The British Consul at Che-Foo views the result of the war in another light. He fears that the only lesson which the Chinese will learn from their misfortunes is the need of more warlike material—an increase of hatred for foreign nations. He fears that, instead of merchant steamers, they will purchase men-of-war, heavy guns instead of railway plants, and ammunition instead of useful machinery.

The British Consul General at Shanghai discusses the silver question as follows: "Under the influence of cheap silver, the volume of exports continues to expand, and the European consumer reaps the benefit of their cheapness in gold prices. The fall in silver and low freights have combined to enable the majority of the staple exports of China to be laid down in Europe at about one-half the cost at which they could be sold twenty years ago."

TAMASESE ARRIVED AT APIA.

He Was Cordial, but the Samoans Doubt and Buy Rifles.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26.—The United Press Correspondent at Apia, Samoa, writing under date of Sept. 11, says that the most important event that has taken place there in many months has been a meeting between King Malietoa and Tamasese, his political opponent.

Tamasese arrived in Apia Aug. 27 and requested British Consul Woodford to arrange a meeting. This subsequently took place at the German Consulate, and to all appearances the two met cordially. Tamasese expressed a desire for a general peace, and his Majesty responded in a similar spirit.

A letter was written to the rebel chiefs of Aana, from which district Tamasese had come, asking them to be present at a general gathering of chiefs in the latter part of the present month, when the present situation would be discussed.

Later in the day Tamasese took his departure, and nothing of consequence has been heard of him since. While this meeting of the heads of the rival parties would seem to indicate the establishment of permanent peace in Samoa, it is generally believed that Tamasese had some other motive in coming to Apia. In this connection it is interesting to know that the natives are quietly endeavoring to purchase more rifles.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN PEKIN.

Twenty Thousand Deaths in Four Days and No Sanitary Measures.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 26.—Prosecutor Walker to-day received a letter from his father, the Rev. W. F. Walker, who is a Methodist missionary in Pekin, China. The letter deals briefly with the horrible ravages of cholera in the capital of the Empire. It says that in four days there were at least 20,000 deaths.

The white population lives in the centre of the city, and upon the appearance of the disease nearly all of them fled to the country. Two English missionaries, he says, have fallen victims to cholera. The Chinese pay no attention whatever to the sanitary advices of the missionaries and white doctors. The dead bodies are placed in the street, and allowed to lie there until they can be dragged away, taken outside of the city, piled in heaps, and earth thrown over them in a mound.

About the recent Chinese outrages Mr. Walker says little. All is quiet in Pekin, and the white population is satisfied with the measures taken by Minister Denby, which, he says, were vigorous.

Hawaii's Cholera Under Control.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26.—The steamer Alameda arrived from Sydney, via Apia and Honolulu, shortly after noon to-day. The steamer arrived off Honolulu at 6 A. M., Sept. 19, and sailed at 7:30 A. M., without taking any passengers or mails, owing to the prevalence of cholera. Up to that date there had been eighty-six cases and forty deaths, including three Europeans. It was said that the disease was under control.

CONDITION OF SAN SALVADOR.

Foreign Consuls Denounce Reports of Uncertainty in Affairs.

COLON, Colombia, Sept. 26.—Dispatches from San Salvador say that the foreign Consuls there denounce the reports that the country is in an unsettled condition.

Colon was visited by a severe thunder storm to-day. No serious damage is reported.

Opening of Duke of York's Theatre.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Cartwright & Dana's management of the Duke of York's Theatre, formerly the Trafalgar, was initiated to-night with the production of Frith's play, "Her Advocate." The work was well received, and promises to be a success, but the cast is hardly as strong as the play demands.

Physical Force for Irish Rights.

DUBLIN, Sept. 26.—United Ireland, referring to the National convention of Irish Societies at Chicago, says it rejoices that Irishmen have not abandoned the idea of using physical force to secure justice for Ireland. They will have to put this idea into practice some day, it adds, and the sooner they prepare to do so the better.

Fatal Naphtha Fire in Baku.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—A dispatch from Baku, Russia, says a naphtha spring near there was set on fire by lightning to-day. The flames spread to five adjoining springs, causing an immense amount of damage. Three persons lost their lives.

Chinese Students in Russian Army.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 26.—The Czar has sanctioned the attachment of 125 Chinese officers to the Russian Army for a period of three years and the admission of fifty others to Russian military schools.

Cheaper Freight Rates in Russia.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—A dispatch received from St. Petersburg, via Eudtkuhnen, says that the tariff of Russian railways on exports of Russian produce to America, by way of Hamburg, has been reduced 30 per cent.

Anti-Semite Majority in Vienna.

VIENNA, Sept. 26.—The final communal elections were held to-day. The returns show that the Municipal Council will be composed of ninety anti-Semites and forty-eight Liberals.

Czarowitch Ill in the Caucasus.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 26.—A telegram received here from the Caucasus says the Czarowitch has arrived there after a very trying voyage. His physical condition is a great deal worse.

Bismarck Entertains Bartholdt.

BERLIN, Sept. 26.—Congressman Richard Bartholdt of Missouri lunched with Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruh to-day.

Steamer Paris Delayed by a Fog.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The American Line steamship Paris, from New-York Sept. 18, which was due at Southampton yesterday, arrived there at 7:30 o'clock this morning. The delay was caused by a fog in the Channel.

Sentence of a Mock Anarchist.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—Victor Boutellhe, who a few weeks ago placed a bomb in the doorway of Rothschilds' bank, was to-day sentenced to three years' imprisonment and fined 100f.

Port Arthur Agreement Denied.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—A dispatch to a news agency from St. Petersburg says the report that Russia is under agreement with China to occupy Port Arthur is without foundation.

Faure Needs Ten Days of Rest.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—The Gaulois says President Faure is in ill health, and has been ordered by his physician to take ten days' absolute rest.

PROF. THOMAS ON THE MOUND BUILDERS

The Bureau of Ethnology's Efforts to Ascertain Who They Were.

From The Washington Star.

The Bureau of Ethnology believes that it has now solved one of the greatest problems which have ever bewildered the American historian. It has at last come to a point where it can answer the question: "Who were the mound builders?" This question has been debated by archaeologists and ethnologists the world over for a hundred years or more. Ever since the latter part of the last century, when the antiquity of these mounds was first realized, speculation has been rife as to who were the people able to construct edifices differing so widely from the modern habitations of the modern Indians.

Dr. Franklin attributed them to De Soto and his followers. Savants of the present century have said that they were temples, others sacrificial altars, and still others burial structures, built by a tribe now lost in oblivion. The introduction to every historical text book devoted to this continent, and taught to the American and foreign youth, as well, opens with a chapter on this subject. Almost all of these speak of the mound builders as a prehistoric race distinct from the Indians, and who were driven out by the latter. This has been the state of affairs even up to the present day.

But the opinion of the Bureau of Ethnology is that all these historians have gone astray on this question, in other words, it is now believed that the mound builders were no more than the ancestors of the same Indians found by the first Europeans landed on our shores. Prof. McGee, Chief Ethnologist of the bureau, in announcing this decision says that its importance will be felt by the makers and readers of history in all parts of the world.

It was as early as 1858 that Major Powell, the present Chief of the bureau, began to examine the mounds of Ohio. Since 1881 a systematic line of work has been carried on under Prof. Cyrus Thomas and a corps of assistants, who have examined, possibly, all of the many hundreds of prehistoric mounds to be found in the whole eastern half of the continent. This work has now been completed. In considering the opposing opinions of those who believe that man first landed on the Pacific coast and those who think he first arrived on the Atlantic side Prof. Thomas "splits the difference" with them by concluding that he came to both sides in two distinct tribes, each afterward occupying a distinct half of the Continent. In other words, the Indians were two separate races of men.

Very briefly, the arguments made by Prof. Thomas in behalf of the bureau are as follows: All the ancient artificial works known as "mounds" found east of the Rockies are attributed to those tribes found in possession of this region at the time of its discovery, and their ancestors. It is probable that there was intercourse between some tribes of this region and the early people of Mexico and Central America, as well as the Pueblo tribes, but the three latter named races must not be given any credit for building the mounds.

The Indian has been considered unable to build such structures because of the universal opinion that when first discovered by Europeans he was the same roving, unhoused, and unskillful being as he is to-day. The Indian, however, has degenerated since the coming of the white man. Judging from the extent of their works, the mound builders must have had fixed villages, and they must have depended upon agriculture rather than upon the hunt for food. This has pointed to the supposed fact that they were not Indians. But the investigation proves that when first visited by Europeans there was scarcely a tribe between the Atlantic and the prairies but which had its fixed seat.

But how about the Northmen—Lief Ericsson, and his band? Did they eventually spread over the continent, building such edifices as the mounds? There is no historical evidence that any other race besides the Indians ever occupied this region before the discovery of Columbus. In all probability the Northmen did discover America long before Columbus, but they left no people here, nor any permanent abodes in the territory of the mound builders.

But what were the mounds used for? In some southern districts it was customary to build dwellings on low terraces, apparently artificial. When deaths occurred it seems to have been the practice to bury the bodies beneath the earthen floors. The houses were then set on fire and mounds were heaped over the ruins, while still smoldering. These houses were built by setting upright sticks in the ground and joining them by interweaving twigs or canes, then plastering these rude walls with clay, and finally thatching the roofs. This is exactly as described by the early French explorers.

The fact that a great many mounds have been found near streams subject to overflow has led many archaeologists to believe that they were built for the purpose of raising the houses above the floods. Historical records state that Moscoso, who after De Soto's death succeeded to the command of the Spanish soldiers, visited an Indian town along the Mississippi when the river overflowed to the tree tops. The city was surrounded by a mound of earth, to be used as a protection against such floods, and each house was built upon a mound, in case the dike should break. Prof. Thomas has also found historical evidences that some Indians living in the South when first visited by white men built mounds for fortification in warfare. These he scores as convincing points, for if one tribe could do it, why couldn't another?

But in addition to all this evidence there are found to have been great similarities between the mound builders and Indians, which convince Prof. Thomas that they were one and the same people. They both used stone implements, so similar that it is difficult to tell them apart. Both cultivated maize and relied upon it for food. Both were great smokers of tobacco and their pipes were similar in form. There is also a marked similarity between engraved shells, copper articles, stone images, and many other implements found among both.

"Maryland, My Maryland."

From The Philadelphia Times.

True merit in a song is a passport which no sentry will question, and long before peace had been declared, James R. Randall's "Maryland, My Maryland," that fiery bit of rhymed eloquence, had crossed the enemy's lines, and exacted its meed of praise from the literary circles at the North. Oliver Wendell Holmes says of it: "It was the best poem produced on either side during the war." And the poet himself writes: "Soon after its appearance abundant evidence was borne to me that whatever the fate of the Confederacy might be, my song would survive it."

It crossed the ocean, and when it came out in England Mr. Randall received an autograph letter from a member of Lord Byron's family, filled with expressions of admiration of it, and containing a request for a manuscript copy, and an invitation to the author to visit his correspondent in London. About this time Mr. John R. Thompson, for so many years connected with the Southern Literary Messenger, happened to be abroad, and upon his return he said to Mr. Randall:

"I envy you above all men."

"Why?" asked the poet.

"Because," said Mr. Thompson, "when I was in London I met in a drawing room one of the most beautiful and charming of women, who asked if I would not like to hear a song of my Southern country; and upon replying in the affirmative, went to the piano and sang, 'Maryland, My Maryland!' After she had finished, she turned to me and said:

"'When you see the friend who wrote that, tell him that you heard it sung by a Russian girl who lives at Archangel, north of Siberia, and learned to sing it there.'"

Sandy Hook Route.

The steamer Sandy Hook will be withdrawn on and after Tuesday, Oct. 1. The steamer Monmouth on and after that date will leave New-York at 10:15 A. M. and 8:45 P. M., arriving at New-York 9:35 A. M. and 2:35 P. M. Sundays Monmouth will leave New-York at 9:30 A. M. and arrive at New-York 6:50 P. M.—Adv.

PLATT MEN AGAIN LEAD

Get the Lion's Share of Delegates to County Convention.

LIVELY ROWS IN SOME DISTRICTS

Reserves Called Out to Restore Order in the Sixth—Job Hedges and Auten Battle in the Twenty-fifth.

Conventions were held by Republicans in the various Assembly districts last night to select delegates to the County Convention, which will be held Oct. 3. In spite of the undoubted efforts that have been made at reconciliation between the factions representing the Platt and the Brookfield, or Administration faction, it was evident that the delegates at least were not parties to any peace methods in more than one district.

There were some pretty lively fights in some of the districts, notably the Sixth, where, after Moran, the Plattite, was elected Chairman, a small-sized riot was precipitated by the Brookfield men, who wanted to get control, and the Platt men, who wanted to keep it. The matter was finally settled after the police had interfered by the Platt delegation being elected.

In the Twenty-fifth, where Job Hedges, for the administration, and James W. Auten, for the Platt men, hold forth, there was also a lively time. Auten secured the Chairmanship.

Platt was again as successful at least as he was in the matter of the State Convention. It is evident that there will be a straight ticket nominated.

One of the surprises was in the Twenty-eighth, where there was such a fight between the Oppenheimer and the Gunner people at the election of State delegates, which fight was carried into the Saratoga Convention, and where Oppenheimer, who is at the head of the Patriotic Republican Club and the Brookfield faction, was refused a seat in the convention. Last night the Platt people did not show up, and a Brookfield delegation, with Oppenheimer at the head, was elected to the County Convention.

In a majority of the conventions last night resolutions were passed expressing sympathy with Commissioner Brookfield and his family on the death, in the Adirondacks, on Wednesday, of the Commissioner's fifteen-year-old son Herbert.

Taking into consideration the so-called Independent delegates, it looks as though Platt had at least two-thirds of the delegates who will go to the County Convention.

The districts in which the friends of Platt claimed victory were: Third, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-fifth.

The Brookfield men were claiming the First, Second, Fourth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-first, Thirteenth, and Thirtieth.

There some some doubt expressed about the Fifteenth.

The convention in the Sixth District, the stronghold of the Brookfield people, started with a regular, pitched battle between the Platt and Brookfield forces.

Order was only restored when the reserves from the Fifth Street Station arrived, and arranged themselves about the convention. Incidentally several gentlemen belonging to both factions exchanged blows, and two of the Plattites were severely pummeled.

The convention was called for 8 o'clock sharp in the Germania Assembly Rooms at 251 Bowery, by James L. Clark, the County Committeeman from the district. Mr. Clark is the leader of the Brookfield forces in the district, and, anticipating trouble, he had ordered the hall in which the convention was to be held to be kept closed until the hour of the meeting. When the hall was opened the Platt people crowded in, the Brookfield delegates mingling with them. The Plattites were prepared with a ticket and at first was slightly in the majority. Moran was nominated Chairman and Mr. Wagner Secretary of the convention amid shouts of dissent from the Brookfield men, who declared that the Platt people were not delegates and could not vote. In spite of that, Moran and Wagner were declared elected elected by 68 out of 97 votes, and were escorted to the platform by the two policemen who had entered the hall with the crowd to keep order.

Inman's appearance on the platform was the signal for a terrific row. The Brookfield delegates, headed by Clark, who just at that moment put in an appearance, made a rush for the platform and endeavored to pull Inman out of the chair. The Platt faction formed a ring around him and kept them back, and in spit of the row Inman continued to read out his ticket and take a semblance of a vote on it. Then he declared George W. Wagner, James G. March, Nicholas Mott, Rudolph Rubens, C. Otto Baese, Camile A. Dias, Samuel Isidor, and himself duly elected delegates to the convention. As he did so the row burst forth anew. At least fifty people, members of both factions, had contrived to get on to the platform, and a free fight started there, John Cunningham of the Platt faction endeavored to clear the platform and coming to blows with George Cassidy and Michael Scanlon of the Brookfieldites.

August Stimmel, the proprietor of the assembly rooms, fearing that his place would be wrecked, requested Detective Wichman of Inspector Cortwright's staff to call the reserves from the Fifth Street Station to aid the two helpless policemen who were struggling on the platform. Wichman jumped into a cab and drove round to the station house, where Sergt. McNally roused thirty-three men out of bed, who ran through the Bowery, followed by a yelling crowd.

The news that the reserves were coming had considerably quieted things in the hall before their arrival, and when they appeared the Brookfield people were in possession of the platform and were about to elect Clark Chairman. As the first policemen came in at a run, the Platt men marched up in a body, loudly declaring that they had gained their point and were the only regular delegates.

The Brookfield faction remained and quietly elected its ticket, consisting of James L. Clark, Jacob Lutz, Vincenzo Paluimbo, Salvator Di Matteo, Henry D. Merritt, William Cavanagh, George T. Ernst, and Julius Guson.

Much trouble was caused in the Twenty-third Assembly District Republican Convention, at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue, by the opposition of Julius Mayer to a proxy for Delegate John L. McCullough of the Thirty-second Election District.

Many of the 110 delegates sent substitutes to the convention. McCullough sent Marcus Hutchinson, with a document signed and sealed by a Notary. Although all previous substitutes had been admitted without protest, when Hutchinson was announced, Julius Mayer shouted out a protest, on the ground that the document was not genuine. He wanted Robert Winters qualified as McCullough's substitute.

Much excitement followed, and when some one asked that the galleries be cleared the entire convention arose and stamped and yelled. Finally order was partly restored, and then Gen. Michael Kerwin spoke in favor of Hutchinson's admission. He also tried to introduce some prepared remarks eulogizing ex-Senator Platt and defending himself, but he was ruled out of order.

Hutchison made a speech in his own behalf, in which he attacked the members of the convention so strongly that he raised another hubbub. When quiet was restored, and the vote was taken, he was unanimously accepted as a delegate.

After another uproar and innumerable catcalls a resolution was offered instructing the delegates to the County Convention to refrain from "deals" with any other political organization and to vote for a straight Republican ticket. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Resolutions, which reported adversely, and the resolution was laid on the table.

The Platt and Hedges men had another lively contest for supremacy at the Twenty-fifth Assembly District Convention held at Union Hall, 451 Seventh Avenue.

The Platt men slightly overtopped the Hedges party in point of numbers. They elected as their temporary Chairman James W. Auten by 5 votes. Auten received 50 votes and ex-Alderman John C. O'Connor 45.

Precautions were taken to avoid the turbulence that took place at their convention underneath the Chimney Corner saloon, on Sixth Avenue. The hall last night was a large one. Half of it was roped off for the delegates, and a dozen policemen stood up against the wall within the inclosure for delegates, to keep order. Other policemen were scattered outside the ropes, and along the stairway. Amasa Thornton called the convention to order.

"We will conduct this convention without the disorder that prevailed at the last one," he said.

Mr. Auten then assumed the Chairmanship, with a heavy oaken cane for a gavel.

The roll was again called for the delegates to pass up their credentials. Both sides resumed campaign work. Michael John McCann, who was Chairman at the last convention; Caleb Simms, the colored "political hustler"; Christopher Stewart, the colored editor, and others worked with the delegates for the Platt ticket.

Henry Birrell represented Job Hedges, Mayor Strong's private secretary. Mr. Hedges came as far as the door early in the evening, and then drove to the Blaine Club on West Twenty-fourth Street.

There were several rows while the delegates were handing up their credentials. When Charles H. Johnson, colored, was passing up his papers he had a row with John O'Connor. Johnson called O'Connor a dude, and mimicked his English accent. The words grew hot, and Mr. O'Connor called a policeman and ordered him to remove Johnson from the hall. Chairman Auten ordered the policeman not to touch the colored delegate, and he didn't.

Otto Irving Wise led the fight for the Platt men in the Twenty-ninth, and was hissed. He began by declaring that Edward Lauterbach and Gen. Samuel Thomas had agreed upon a compromise ticket, each selecting six delegates. He said that, in violation of this solemn agreement, another ticket had been put in the field by the anti-Platt men. Amid shouts of "No! no!" and "Put him down!" Mr. Lauterbach arose, and said:

"Mr. Wise is right in every respect. It grieves me that Gen. Thomas, who represents the ideal of honor, has fallen by the wayside."

Mr. Lauterbach said he had met Gen. Thomas several times, and that they had agreed upon the ticket, as read by Mr. Wise, and had each signed it. He said that it was a great surprise to him to learn at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon that Gen. Thomas's friends had put another ticket in the field. Montague Lessler replied to Mr. Lauterbach. He said: "Mr. Lauterbach could deliver his men; Gen Thomas could not do so. I don't recognize the right of either gentleman to gag us, and say what delegates we shall vote for, but the man who has attacked Gen. Thomas's honesty is an ass." The Platt ticket was elected.

All the credentials were finally sat in, and the following committee of five on contested seats was appointed by the Chair; G. R. Manchester, M. J. McCann, Amasa Thornton, William Foley, and John Morder. Three were Platt men and two Hedges men.

A recess was then taken while waiting for the committee to report.

Job Hedges came into the hall about 10:30 o'clock and conferred with his lieutenant, Henry Birrell, John C. O'Connor, William Coyle, Secretary of the Excise Board; John Smith, the colored Inspector of Weights and Measures, and Alexander Campbell of the Union League.

Caleb Simms, the colored politician, went up to Mr. Hedges and said: "This squares us for the Blaine Club." The Blaine Club had blackballed several colored candidates for membership.

The Platt delegates were elected by a vote of 51 to 44.

The following is the list of delegates chosen in the various districts:

First District—Martin Healy, James Conway, Arthur Pezold, and John W. Boggs.

Second District—Simion Gavin, Charles Comisky, Charles Pellicioni, Richard Cahill, Dennis Shea, and Michael Doherty.

Third District—Frederick Haldy, Dr. H. W. Graves, Ira S. Garland, John J. O'Keefe, A. E. Philipy, L. J. Hoenninger, Sydney J. Smith, Walter Logan, Andrew J. Craft, and Alexander Reid.

Fourth District—John J. Collins, Dr. George W. Kram, David Kidney, James Shea, Martin Cherry, and Benjamin Signal.

Fifth District—Cornelius Van Cott, Robert E. Corregan, W. W. Whitney, Jr., J. D. Ducker, Aaron F. Potter, L. L. Van Allan, George Gregory, Alexander Samek, R. M. Greenbank, and John B. Donovan.

Sixth District—George W. Wagner, James E. March, John Moran, Nicholas Motto, Rudolph Rubens, C. Otto Baese, Canute A. Dias, and Samuel Isador.

Seventh District—Dr. Hamilton Williams, George B. Dean, Sr., Charles J. Kirby, Charles Miller, Jr., George W. Low, John J. Kirk, Henry F. Prell, John J. Bealin, John Duffy, and John J. McCormick.

Eighth District—Charles H. Murray, Otto A. Rosalsky, Charles Dress, John Bauer, Louis Chl, and Louis Bernstein.

Ninth District—Frederick F. Briggs, Clarence Meade, Thomas J. Clark, Louis D. Richards, James J. Duffy, John Miller, William M. Turner, John J. Plunkett, John Collins, and Rush M. Sims.

Tenth District—Ferdinand Eidman, Dr. A. Schmid, F. J. Doyer, W. C. Rothman, William Rolling, Joseph A. Hoffman, Fred Flaccus, Jr., Charles Weifenbach, Jr., F. Kassack, and Charles W. Frank.

Eleventh District—Robert Graecen, Samuel Williams, James T. Reilley, August T. Windolph, Jacob Fowler, James McGuire, Andrew Woods, and John Pane.

Twelfth District—Adam Gernand, Sigmund Seller, John Maher, Sigmund Haubenstock, William T. McGinnis, and A. A. Joseph.

Thirteenth District—James Lowery, John Wood, Herman Joveshof, Louis Becker, Rudolph Brenner, Robert Williamson, Thomas Duwd, and Thomas J. Holmes, Brookfield men.

Fourteenth District—George Feltman, George M. Hass, Valentine Witzel, M. J. Corbett, A. J. Muller, Otto Mattern, J. H. Rickard, and J. J. O'Donnell.

Fifteenth District—Thomas Humphrey, John J. Riddell, Gustav Schoeler, Simon V. Colle, William H. Hannaway, Conrad Alheidt, William Garss, and Warren Ackerman.

Sixteenth District—George Hilliard, Charles M. Jeroloman, Ferdinand Chudoba, Frank McGuire, James Henderson, Robert Marks, Adam Wetzler, and Jacob Engel.

Seventeenth District—John Reisenweber, E. B. Page, J. W. Noble, William Kummer, Thomas J. Doane, and H. K. White.

Eighteenth District—Elihu Root, Samuel Thomas, George Schroeder, John H. Mahon, John Wurthan, James P. Kelker, Fred Bartels, and August Wahl.

Nineteenth District—Lemuel E. Quigg, George A. Wright, Samuel J. Randall, Orin C. Frost, Charles N. Taintor, Moses G. Byers, S. S. Stewart, Daniel Jackson, George R. Bidwell, Henry Cunningham, George Multer, John T. Hath.

Twentieth District—James L. Stewart, John Jervis, Robert W. Hall, James Hamilton, S. A. Hardy, Isaac Robertson, Edward Smith, and Edward Fetherston.

Twenty-first District—T. L. Thompson, J. J. Flanagan, William A. Flynn, W. L. B. Steers, Abraham Gruber, Joshua T. Easton, M. M. Eckstein, Thomas I. Crane, David Taylor, James Grimes, Oliver Gompert, and R. M. Sevess.

Twenty-second District—Thomas F. Eagan, Jacob Kahn, Henry C. Perley, E. Benjamin, Ramsdell, George W. Costel, William J. Moore, Harry W. Roseborn, and J. Stephen Weeks.

Twenty-third District—Ward E. Robinson, Rudolph Langenbach, Fred M. Patrick, Henry F. Harding, William F. Schaffer, Walter P. Wheeler, Foster P. Potter, Calvin C. Atwood, Walter Middleton, and John D. French.

Twenty-fourth District—Smith Pine, Michael McLaughlin, Jacob Hassinger, Fred Haas, George Christie, Louis Lowenberg, Louis Schnepp, and Henry Zweifel, Jr.

Twenty-fifth District—James H. Breslin, W. H. Rockwood, Philip Crossion, James C. Johnson, Amasa Thornton, Edward S. Flow, James W. Auten, Christopher Stewart, John H. Curtis, Eugene Treadwell, B. F. Fort, and G. R. Manchester.

Twenty-sixth District—Jastrow Alexander, Samuel J. Campbell, John Tinsley, Harry E. Bedell, J. F. Chmelicek, Benno Loewy, P. C. Kelly, Ignatz Baumgarten.

Twenty-seventh District—Joseph Oatman, John Smith, Louis Goldsmith, Jared C. Baldwin, Frank S. Allen, George W. Arnold, H. C. Park, and William L. Murphy.

Twenty-eighth District—James M. Shannon, John McNally, Jacob Froman, Carl T. Schmitt, Michael J. Sherry, Jr., Fred G. Lennon, Emanuel Newman, and Benjamin Gnoenheimer.

Twenty-ninth District—Edward Lauterbach, H. W. Hoster, Samuel Thomas, E. W. Bloomingdale, John S. Wise, Seth Milliken, Henry R. De Milt, Alexander T. Mason, C. S. Hawley, J. Stanley Isaacs, Samuel G. French, and Francis Schnugg.

Thirtieth District—Arthur T. Ely, William A. Gibson, J. B. Slattery, Max Friedman, John J. Hand, James A. Bernard, S. E. Magill, John K. Forde, William Klenert, and John R. Jones.

Thirty-first District—Silas C. Croft, Washington Winsor, Edwin M. Mortimer, George H. Sutton, Edward S. Clinch, William G. Bussey, Henry C. Calkin, Lincoln A. Stuart, Henry B. Smith, Theodore A. Neale, M. C. Hewlett, Thomas J. Ellison, David Friedsam, and R. H. Neaman.

Thirty-second District—Edward Dubois, Isaac Neuman, A. W. Kunzelman, Andrew Johnson, Joseph J. Hanley, Jemah Fisher, Max Hirschberg, and Henry Beekman.

Thirty-third District—Edward Lauterbach, J. M. Doremus, J. Dorman, Joseph Outwater, Frank Flandreau, L. Moffat, W. J. Mackay, George Dedleifen, A. C. Rodrique, and J. F. Annette.

Thirty-fourth District—Charles Briggs, John Frick, C. H. Daub, A. F. Van Orden, I. Densler, R. Furlong, D. Lomax, D. Burgoyne, C. J. Cashman, W. H. Longfellow, F. Von Geitsen, A. W. Tinsdale, and W. H. Caubert.

Thirty-fifth District—Charles B. Berrian, Joseph J. Smith, A. H. Fox, D. L. Purdy, J. K. Miller, M. W. Muragh, M. F. Schneider, F. L. Happy, W. Hodtsonand, S. Matthewson, G. H. Yale, and J. B. Dorefleb.

Buggies and Shovels Ablaze.

Fire was discovered shortly after 5 o'clock last evening among three buggies and four packages of shovels on Pier 14 East River. The goods had recently been unloaded from the British steamship British Peer. They were consigned to H. M. Peabody & Co. of 58 New Street, agents of the steamship.

The excelsior padding in the buggy crates burned freely for a few minutes, causing a damage of about $500.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

3:45 A. M.—William's Bridge Station, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad; damage trifling.

3:50 A. M.—633 Third Avenue; Michael Dowling; damage, $25.

4:00 A. M.—Morrisania dock; tugboat Chapman; John Daly; damage, $300.

5:50 A. M.—400 Greenwich Street; O. H. Hatch; damage, $50.

11:40 A. M.—Pier 59 North River; Steamer Mobile; damage trifling.

3:10 P. M.—810

POLITICIANS AT MINEOLA

Many of Them Among the 20,000 Whose Day Was Spoiled by Rain.

TWO ACCIDENTS ON A MUDDY TRACK

A Jockey Dragged Twenty Feet and a Driver Thrown — Prizes Awarded for Vegetable and Sheep Exhibits.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 26.—Rain spoiled the pleasure of nearly 20,000 persons who attended the Queens County Agricultural Society's exhibition to-day. It was the largest crowd of visitors since the opening of the fair. The clear weather in the forenoon had induced many to attend, and every train landed big additions to the assemblage of people.

Parties spread their luncheons at noontime under the trees, and the fair grounds became a vast picnic park. The tent of the Women's Christian Temperance Union was well patronized, the home-made bread, doughnuts, and cake, to say nothing of the excellent coffee served, won for the union a reputation for good cooking. The big dining room of the society, under the grand stand, was crowded for several hours, and it was almost impossible for the waiters to serve the orders fast enough.

Politicians were numerous in the fair grounds to-day. Prominent in the assemblage was ex-Mayor Gleason of Long Island City, who is not the least disconcerted over being ignored at the State Convention. He told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that he went to Syracuse for harmony in the State, and that he would take good care of Queens County this Fall. Then he winked, and walked off. Senator John Lewis Childs of Floral Park was also on hand. The Senator is looking for the Republican nomination for the same office this year, but Henry C. Johnson, who represented Long Island City and a portion of Queens County in the Assembly is the most spoken of man in connection with the nomination.

Assemblyman James S. Fairbrother of Newtown, ex-Sheriff James Norton of Glen Cove, who would like the Democratic Senatorial nomination; Justice James Ingram, who would not object to the Republican nomination for Mayor of Long Island City, and Alderman Edward J. Knauer, who may be the Republican nominee for Mayor in that city, were to be seen about the grounds.

The politicians divided their time between watching the racing and each other. Some of the leaders gathered in quiet corners, and discussed the chances of their party this Fall, and the probable stand Gleason would take.

The following awards of premiums were announced by the judges:

VEGETABLES.

Collection of Vegetables.—E. R. Ladue, Glen Cove, first; John S. Hennessy, Roslyn, second; Alfred Burt, Mineola, third. Display of Potatoes.—R. and J. H. Seaman, Jericho, first; Evergreen Poultry Farm, Queens, second; Alfred Burt, third. Early Potatoes—J. S. Van Wyck, Roslyn. Late Potatoes—George H. Horsfield, Mineola. Early Rose Potatoes—A. Miller, Foster's Meadow. Burbank Potatoes—C. A. Young, East Norwich. Vanguard Potatoes—Walter R. Willetts, Roslyn. Thorburn Potatoes—J. H. Van Nostrand, Elmont. Late Rose—A. Miller. Hebron—Joseph Burt. Queen of the Valley—George H. Horsfield. White Elephant—R. and J. H. Seaman. Empire State—George I. Oakley, East Williston. Dakotah Red—Sidney W. Jackson, Jericho. Sweet Potatoes—A. L. Van Nostrand. Sweet Peabody—J. H. Van Nostrand. Chicago Market—John S. Hennessy. Rural Blush—St. John's Protectory, Hicksville. White Star—R. H. Robbins, East Williston. Pearl of Savoy—J. S. Hennessy. Clarke's No. 1—John S. Hennessy. Early Ohio—A. Miller. Bliss Triumph—J. S. Hennessy. Monroe Seedlings—A. Miller. Puritan—Parke Godwin. Wick's Seedlings—John A. Wicks, New Hyde Park. Heaviest Five Potatoes (special prize offered by American Agriculturist)—George Clark.

Six Varieties of Turnips—J. H. Van Nostrand. Table Turnips, White, Yellow, and Flat—A. Miller. Cattle Turnips—J. H. Van Nostrand. "Kohli Rabi," Alfred Buob, Jr. Early and Late Carrots—A. Miller. Six Varieties of Table Beets—W. R. Willets. Table Beets, Round—R. C. Colyer, Woodbury. Long—Parke Godwin. Six Varieties Cattle Beets—George J. Oakley. Cattle Beets, White—A. Burt. Yellow and Red Cattle Beets—G. I. Oakley. Cattle Beets, Long, Red—W. Darmstadt, Hewlett. Six Varieties Onions, White—Alfred Buob, Jr. Red—Daniel Luyster, Glen Head. Yellow—R. C. Collier. Garlick and Leeks—Ferd Boulon, Sea Cliff. Eight Varieties Turnips, Rooted and Large White Celery—Parke Godwin. Dwarf White Celery—Walter Willets. Dwarf White and Yellow Plume Celery—Ferd Boulon. Self-Bleaching Celery—J. S. Hennessy. Collection of Cabbage—A. Burt. Early Cabbage—A. Miller. Red Dutch—A. Burt. Savoy, Red Drum, and Heaviest Cabbage—A. Miller. Cauliflower—F. Boulon. Broccoli, White—Parke Godwin. Purple—F. Fraatz, Hicksville.

Twelve Varieties of Beans—Bush beans and dumpling beans, A. Burt; Lima beas, A. Williams, Freeport; Lima beans, shelled, green, A. Miller; cranberry beans, A. Williams. Six varieties of pumpkins, A. Burt; largest cheese pumpkins, W. A. Williams; largest pumpkins, John H. Post, Freeport. Twelve varieties of squashes, A. Burt; Early Scallop, W. R. Willets; Early Crook-neck, W. R. Willets; Boston marrow, R. H. Robbins; Hubbard, R. H. Robbins; Turban, John S. Hennessy; Marblehead, Curtain, and vegetable marrow, A. Burt; Perfect Gems, Parke Godwin; Essex Hybrid, Walter R. Willets. Six varieties purple and late lettuce, Parke Godwin. Six varieties cucumbers, Parke Godwin; early cucumbers, J. H. Van Nostrand; late, John S. Hennessy. Six specimens parsnips, J. H. Van Nostrand. Six specimens radishes, W. R. Willets. Eggplant, Parke Gorwin. Salsify, W. R. Willets. Twelve varieties tomatoes, J. S. Hennessy; red tomatoes, W. R. Willets; pink and purple, John S. Hennessy. Collection of peppers, Parke Godwin. Horseradish, A. Miller. Spinach, Parke Godwin. Sweet medicinal herbs, J. H. Van Nostrand. Parsley, W. R. Willets. Rose potatoes, John S. Wicks; discretionary, J. A. Wicks. Hickox sweet corn, W. E. Whitson; Country Gentleman corn, T. Treadwell; sixty-day corn, Parke Godwin; Early Queen and Rural New-Yorker, No. 2, Parke Godwin.

SHEEP.

Merino buck and Hampshiredown buck, Hiram V. Baylis, Huntington; Southdown buck, R. F. Carmen, Merrick; three Southdown ewes, Suffolk buck, three Suffolk ewes, and five Suffolk lambs, Stephen J. Underhill, Syosset; three Shropshire bucks and five Shropshire lambs, E. R. Ladue, Glen Cove, Shropshire buck, T. T. Treadwell; Oxfordown buck and three long-wool ewes, H. H. Treadwell.

The rain in the afternoon drove everybody from the race track except the spectators in the grand stand and those in the free stand on the back stretch. The exhibition buildings were crowded during the storm, and even the horse sheds and covered carriages were filled with visitors anxious to escape a drenching. Between the showers a majority of the spectators left the grounds and returned to their homes. Those in the grand stand, however, remained until nearly the end of the racing programme, but the last heats had few spectators outside of the horsemen, reporters, and stable boys.

The racing card for to-day contained two trotting events, a running race in three quarter-mile heats, and four exhibitions of horses.

Excitement was added to the races today by two accidents, which fortunately resulted in only slight injury to one of the jockeys in the running race. The first mishap happened in the third heat of the 2:45 class. Highland Girl, driven by W. A. Wynn, tried to pass inside of J. H. Allen's Blue Jim. The driver of the latter appeared to be determined to keep Highland Girl where she was, but Driver Wynn forced his horse ahead. There was not sufficient room for him to pass, and one of his sulky wheels locked with one of the wheels of Blue Jim's sulky. The track was very slippery, and Highland Girl was thrown off her feet. She struck on her side and slid some distance through the mud. Driver Wynn was thrown out, and escaped with a few scratches. The fall caused Highland Girl to be distanced.

While going around the first turn, after passing the grand stand in the first heat of the running race, Sunlock, The Pearl, and Contrition were very close together, and from the stand it looked as if all three were sure to go down. As the three horses neared the end of the turn, which is a long one, The Pearl was seen to stagger and then to fall. Jockey Zeller was riding her, and he seemed to be under the horse. The latter jumped to her feet and started to run, dragging Zeller, his left foot having caught in the stirrup. He was dragged about twenty feet, when his foot was freed and he fell on the track. Zeller picked himself up before any one could reach him. He limped very badly, but as some men had caught his horse, he remounted and pluckily rode around the track, receiving an ovation as he passed the grand stand. Zeller told the judges his fall was an accident, and they decided to allow The Pearl to start in the second heat. Zeller would not admit that he was very badly hurt, but the way he held his left arm indicated that he had strained it.

It took four heats to decide the 2:45 class. The first heat was won by Superbus. Allie Tara carried off the honors in the second, and made it three straight. The 2:25 class went to Snip Nose in three straight heats. Thorn Rose finished second in each heat. Both races were very close, and proved good sport. To-morrow's feature will be a pacing race for a large purse, and on Saturday there will be a free-for-all for $1,000. There will be good fields of starters in each of these events, and some great racing is promised. Summaries of trotting:

2:25 Class—Purse $300.

Isaac B. Fleming's b. m. Snip Nose	1	1	1
W. C. Daly's blk. m. Ida Jefferson	2	2	2
W. Sipling's ch. s. J. U. C.	3	3	5
C. S. Hendrickson's b. m. Thorn Rose	4	5	4
D. H. Nichols's m. Queen Bess	5	4	3
R. L. Davis's ch. g. Moline	Dr.		

Time—2:27½, 2:31½, 2:33½.

2:45 Class—Purse $250.

W. C. Daly's b. g. Allie Tare	2	1	1
Seaford Stable's br. g. Superbus	1	2	2
J. H. Allen's blk. g. Blue Jean	3	4	5
F. K. Walsh's Richard W.	5	3	3
George Floyd-Jones's b. m. Highland Girl	4	7	Dis.
D. H. Nichols's ch. g. St. Joe	6	6	Dr.

Time—2:34, 2:32½, 2:49, 2:46¾.

Running Race, Three-quarter-Mile Heats.—Purse $100.

J. F. Powers's b. s. Jack Bachelor	3	1	1
Wheatley Stables's br. g. Sunlock	1	2	2
H. T. Hewitt's ch. m. Contrition	2	3	3

Time—1:23½; 1:24¾; 1:27.

Exhibitions of Horses, Foals of 1891.—First prize, $25; second, $10.

W. A. Wynn's b. s. Sierra.....1
Fred Bowne's blk. m. Black Cat.....2

Stallions with Four of Get.—Prizes valued at $25 and $15.

Edward Willets & Son's g. s. Island Wilkes....1
S. P. T. Willets's g. s. Young Highland Gray..2

Foals of 1893.—First prize, $20; second, $10.

Simmoleaf Stock Farm's b. m. May Wilton.....1
Edward Willets & Son's b. g. Radcliffe.....2

Summary of bicycle race:

One-Mile Handicap, Class A Riders.—Won by R. J. Clark, Flushing M. W., (130 yards;) M. W. Long, Flushing M. W., second, (60 yards;) Thomas H. Baldwin, Baldwins, third, (140 yards;) George W. Miller, Baldwins R. S., fourth, (40 yards.) Time—2:29 1-5.

Among those who witnessed the exhibitions were Surrogate Augustus N. Weller, Hempstead; Justice James Ingram, Long Island City; Supervisor William E. Everitt, Jamaica; Justice J. Maynard Kissam, Queens; Frederick Morris, President of Flushing Village; City Treasurer Lucien Knapp, Long Island City; Harrison S. Moore, Flushing; John C. Trapp, Whitestone; District Attorney Daniel Noble, Long Island City; Justice Clinton B. Smith, Flushing; George B. Michles and Harry Lawrence, Flushing; Howard Garrison, Bayside; Samuel M. Titus, Glen Cove; N. W. Foster and Sylvester Foster, Secretary of S. C. A. S., Riverhead; Coroner Elbert J. Schenck, Great Neck; ex-Assemblyman George Weeks, Hempstead; Town Clerk Francis Brieli, Hempstead; Edward Chromwell, Glen Cove; Theodore Chapman, Jamaica; J. B. Merrill, Woodhaven; John C. Hendrickson, Queens; Townsend Scudder, Glen Head; Edward Carll, Huntington; William E. Dayton, Port Jefferson; Charles E. Rose, Patchogue.

H. M. Sammis, Huntington; Sidney Wright, Farmingdale; Charles Hallock, Huntington; John H. Perkins, Riverhead; Edward Albertson, Riverhead; William Wainwright, Rockaway Beach; Maurice Townsend, Oyster Bay; Coroner William Duryea, Jericho; Dr. J. D. Sapre, Glen Cove; Judge G. J. Garretson, Newtown; Deputy Surrogate William Giller, Jamaica; P. J. Gleason, Long Island City; ex-Sheriff James Norton, Glen Cove; Deputy County Clerk Thomas B. Seaman, Wantagh; Sheriff Henry Doht, Queens County; Alderman E. J. Knauer, Long Island City; ex-Sheriff Robert Petty, Riverhead; Under Sheriff Baker, Jamaica; B. Frank Wood, Jamaica; Assemblyman James S. Fairbrother, Newtown; Matthew J. Smith, Long Island City; Improvement Commissioner William H. Gibson, Long Island City; ex-Assemblyman Henry C. Johnson, Long Island City.

The fair will continue to-morrow and Saturday.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of Absence.—Captain J. H. Calef, Second Artillery, three days' extension; Capt. William Stephenson, Assistant Surgeon, ten days; Lieut. Horace G. Hambridght, Twenty-second Infantry, two months' extension; Lieut. Michael M. McNamee, Third Cavalry, two months' extension; Lieut. Frederic H. Sargent, Seventh Infantry, three months; Col. Edwin F. Townsend, Twelfth Infantry, extension to Sept. 30; Col. Robert P. Hughes, Inspector General, six months; Lieut. Col. Charles B. Schofield, Second Cavalry, four months; Capt. Charles McClure, Eighteenth Infantry, two months.

—The changes in the stations of officers of the Subsistence Department are: Capt. James N. Allison, Commissary of Subsistence, will proceed to New-Orleans, La., relieving Capt. Oskaloosa M. Smith, Commissary of Subsistence. Capt. Smith will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and relieve Col. Thomas C. Sullivan, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence. Col. Sullivan will report for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Department of the Missouri, relieving Lieut. Col. J. H. Gilman, who will be retired Nov. 11.

Changes in the Stations of Officers of the Medical Department.—Major Henry Lippincott, Surgeon, relieved from Fort Adams, R. I., will report to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty, to relieve Major Alfred C. Girard, Surgeon; Major Girard will report to Fort Douglass, Utah, for duty, to relieve Major Charles L. Heizmann, Surgeon; Major Heizmann will report to Fort Adams, R. I., for duty; Capt. Richard W. Johnson, Assistant Surgeon, relieved from Fort Huachuca, Arizona, will report to Fort Logan, Col., for duty.

—The following officers have been assigned to duty at the stations indicated for a course of instruction in ordnance for one year, commencing Oct. 1: Lieut. Peter C. Harris, Thirteenth Infantry, Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn.; Lieut. John P. Ryan, Third Cavalry, Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.; Lieut. Edward Sigerfoos, Fifth Infantry, Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass.

—Court-martial at St. Francis Barracks, Fla.—Detail: Majors Daniel G. Caldwell, Medical Department, and George B. Russell, Fifth Infantry; Capts. James O'Hara, Third Artillery, and Sedgewick Pratt, Third Artillery; Lieuts. Eugene T. Wilson, and Edward O'Hern, Third Artillery; Lieut. Charles G. Woodward, Regimental Quartermaster, Third Artilley, Judge Advocate.

—Examining Board at Army Medical Museum, Washington, D. C.—Detail: Col. Charles H. Alden, Assistant Surgeon General; Lieut. Col. William H. Forwood, Deputy Surgeon General; Lieut. Col. David L. Huntington, Deputy Surgeon General; Major Charles Smart, Surgeon; Major Walter Reed, Surgeon.

—Court-martial at Fort Adams, R. I.—Detail: Major William Sinclair; Capts. George Mitchell, John C. Scantling, and Asher C. Taylor; Lieuts. Lotus Niles, William C. Simpson, Warren H. Mitchell, and Dwight E. Aultman, Second Artillery; Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, Second Artillery, Judge Advocate.

—Court-martial at Fort McHenry, Md.—Detail: Capts. Richard P. Strong, Peter Leary, Jr., and William Everett; Lieuts. Clarence Deems, Adelbert Cronkhite, John E. McMahon, Robertson Honey, and Clarence C. Williams, Fourth Artillery; Lieut. John A. Lundeen, Fourth Artillery, Judge Advocate.

—Lieut. Samuel R. Eber, Signal Corps, will be relieved from duty at Fort Riley, Kan., Oct. 1, and will report for duty as Chief Signal Officer, Department of Texas, relieving Capt. Richard E. Thompson, Signal Corps, who will report to St. Paul, Minn., as Chief Signal Officer, Department of Dakota.

—Transfers in the Twenty-second Infantry.—Lieut. William A. Phillips, from Company G to Company K; Lieut. Robert L. Hamilton, from Company I to Company H; Lieut. Albert C. Dalton, from Company K to Company G; Lieut. Orrin R. Wolfe, from Company H to Company I.

—The following officers undergoing instructions in torpedo service at Willet's Point, N. Y., have been relieved from duty at that station Oct. 1: Lieut. Charles McQuiston, Fourth Infantry; Lieut. Hiram McL. Powell, Second Infantry; Lieut. William P. Jackson, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

—The following officers have been relieved from instruction in ordnance duty at the designated stations: Lieut. John L. Haines, Fifth Cavalry, Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass.; Lieut. George W. Ruthers, Eighth Infantry, Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.

—Upon expiration of their service upon the staff of the Lieutenant General of the army, Lieut. Col. Joseph P. Sanger, Military Secretary, and Lieut. Col. Tasker H. Bliss, Aide de Camp, will report to the Secretary of War for orders.

—Changes in the Stations of Officers of the Engineer Corps.—Lieut. David Du B. Gaillard from Fort Monroe, Va., to Washington, D. C., Oct. 10; Lieut. Clement A. F. Flagler will take station at Fort Monroe, Va., for temporary duty.

—Capt. Paul Shillock, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for temporary duty during the absence of Capt. L. S. Tesson, Assistant Surgeon, ordered to Washington, D. C., for examination for promotion.

—Lieut. John M. Carson, Jr., Adjutant, Fifth Cavalry, has been appointed recruiting officer at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, vice Lieut. William E. Almy, Fifth Cavalry, relieved.

—Capt. William Crosier, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the works of the William Cramp & Sons' Company, Philadelphia, to inspect disappearing carriages.

—Lieut. Edgar Jadwin, Corps of Engineers, will be relieved from duty at Willet's Point, N. Y., Oct. 15, and will report to Wilmington, N. C., for duty.

—Capt. J. W. Summerhayes, Assistant Quartermaster, will proceed to New-York City on inspection duty.

—Lieut. Col. Guy V. Henry, Fifth Cavalry, has been assigned to the command of the Third Cavalry.

—Post Chaplain James C. Kerr has been retired.

Navy.

—Chief Engineer E. A. Magee has been ordered to appear before the Retiring Board at Washington Navy Yard.

—J. F. Brooks has been appointed an acting boatswain.

Fatally Hurt by a Trolley Car.

James Kennelty, seventy years old, of 141 Hudson Avenue, Brooklyn, while crossing Adams Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, was knocked down by trolley car No. 73 of the Fifth Avenue line.

At the Brooklyn Hospital, where he was taken, it was said that his injuries were fatal.

BROWN LEADS THEM HOME

The Young New-Yorker Shows the Way to the Finish in the Handicap.

EASILY BEAT THE CRACK CYCLISTS

Many Spectators Watch the Race on the Coney Island Boulevard—Earl Captures the First Time Prize.

The annual ten-mile handicap on the Coney Island Boulevard, in Brooklyn, yesterday, got in ahead of the electric storms, and naturally was a big success. During the progress of the race and for some time afterward the weather was perfect, and fully 5,000 persons watched it. A majority of the spectators were cyclists who visited the scene of the sport on their wheels. The bloomerites seemed to predominate. They were all pretty, and, strange as it may seem, not a single "bicycle face" was discovered among them.

A young New-Yorker won the race, which was a big affair, with nearly 170 starters. His name is Milton R. Brown, and he is a member of the Excelsior Cycle Club. He had a start of four minutes on the scratch men, and finished, an easy winner, in 29:26 2-5, which is fairly good time, considering that the course was not in the best condition and that half of the distance had to be wheeled against the wind.

The men were started at Shaughnessy's, a short distance below the southern entrance to Prospect Park, and was to a point a few hundred feet below Howe's. Between these two places the distance is about two and a half miles. It was necessary, therefore, for the men to cover the course twice to complete the distance.

There was a trifling delay in starting the race. It was expected that the men would be sent away at 10 o'clock, but it was near 11 before "Willie" Joppert, a mere lad, got the word to go. He had the biggest handicap—seven minutes. He rode out the entire distance, displaying great pluck and endurance for one so young. C. W. Leonard, an unattached rider of Brooklyn, finished second to the winner, while H. H. Purvis of the Ridge Wheelmen came in third. Four scratch men followed Purvis over the line. They were Earl, Hedstrom, Room, and White. The former won the first time prize, his time being 27:10. The scorers got tangled up at the finish. They failed to notice Ray Dawson, who finished with the scratch men, and that popular young rider lodged a protest. In one or two other instances certain officials were said to have neglected their work.

The summary for the first twenty men to finish shows the following facts:

Finish.	Name and Club.	Handicap.	Time.
1—	M. R. Brown, Excelsior C. C.	4:00	29:26 2-5
2—	C. W. Leonard, unattached..	3:00	29:31
3—	H. H. Purvis, Ridge W.....	3:40	29:33
4—	C. T. Earl, Kings Co. W....	Scratch.	27:10
5—	O. Hedstrom, Greenwich W..	Scratch.	27:12
6—	C. Room, N. Y. A. C....	Scratch.	27:14
7—	F. D. White, Liberty W....	Scratch.	27:20
8—	George Sullivan, Columbia W.	5:30	28:10
9—	George Sweeney, Concord C..	4:15	28:58
10—	Alfred Reeves, Pospect W....	4:10	28:58
11—	Thomas P. Kay, Met. B. C..	4:10	29:47
12—	E. B. Tyrrell, Prospect W..	3:50	29:57
13—	E. S. Mayland, unattached..	3:10	30:00
14—	T. A. Hendricks, B'klyn B.C.	3:00	30:18
15—	J. W. Turner, So. B'klyn W.	2:50	30:23
16—	A. G. Relyea, Kings Co. W...	3:00	30:28
17—	M. Murphy, unattached.....	3:00	30:42
18—	W. N. Volk, Tamaqua W....	2:10	31:16
19—	L. Mockridge, unattached....	3:40	31:20
20—	J. P. Warner, Pequod W....	0:50	33:08

W. S. Darmer, one of the fastest men in Jersey, started in the bunch of scratch men, but dropped out at Howe's on the first turn. Darmer met with a fall recently, since which he has not been able to appear in his old-time brilliant form.

RACING BOARD DOINGS.

A Big New List of "Pro" Cyclists—Many Suspensions and Sanctions.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—The usual weekly bulletin of the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen, issued to-day by the Chairman, George D. Gideon, contains the following items of interest to cyclists generally:

Transferred to Class B.—John Schaeffer, Syracuse, N. Y., under Clause D; C. F. Williams, Erie, Penn., under Clause D; Archie Le Jeal, Erie, Penn., under Clause D; R. J. F. McDonell, Chicago, Ill., under Clause D; W. A. Springall, San Antonio, Texas, under Clause B; F. B. Maxwell, Charlotte, N. C., under Clause C; W. S. Reynolds, Hyde Park, Mass., and W. E. Shaw, Boston, Mass, by vote of the board, under Clause D, Article IV., Section 7, by-laws; "Gus" Larson, Des Moines, Iowa, under Clause B.

The Class A quarter-mile, standing start, paced record of 0:29 1-5, made by James G. Budd at Glens Falls, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1895, has been accepted by the board.

By vote of the board N. T. Slee of Baltimore, Md., is hereafter debarred from all track privileges at races held under League of American Wheelmen sanction.

Declared Professionals—M. D. Johnson, Union, Neb.; Alfred Murray, Murray, Iowa; George Offenhausen, Shenandoah, Iowa; Asa E. Chiles, Clarinda, Iowa; F. W. Goodall, Shenandoah, Iowa; "Will" Gardner, Clarinda, Iowa; Orval True, Farragut, Iowa; Charles McMullen, Farragut, Iowa; Edward Harrison, Shenandoah, Iowa; Roy Sutton, Shenandoah, Iowa; Homer Ross, Shenandoah, Iowa; George Viny, Gravity, Iowa; H. F. Rundle, Neshnabotna, Neb.; Jesse Sutton, Shenandoah, Iowa; Guy Ansbach, Clarinda, Iowa; Frank Martz, Creston, Iowa; Walter McLain, Hot Springs, Ark.; Carleton Hanson, Hot Springs, Ark., under Clause C, amateur rule; John D. Lightfoot, Winona, Minn., by vote of the board; "Ned" Reading, Omaha, Neb., under Clause B; A. F. Senn, Whitesborough, N. Y., at his own request.

suspensions.—Suspended for entering races and failing to appear: Charles S. Millard, Herman Katchum, A. D. Diffenderfer, William L. Barton, Binghamton, N. Y.; G. L. Grant Birdsall, Bainbridge, N. Y.; Arthur Giles, Oneonta, N. Y.; C. C. Parshall, Oneonta, N. Y.; C. R. Allen, Norwich, N. Y., and G. E. Tunnicliff, Richfield Springs, N. Y., for thirty days from Sept. 19.

Suspended from all track racing for six months from Sept. 10, for competing while a professional under an assumed: John D. Lightfoot, Winona, Minn. For one year from Sept. 2, for competing in unsanctioned races, after warning: Fred Bartel and C. T. Schaefer, Topeka, Kan. For entering races after suspension and under an assumed name: "Vim" Whelan, Youngstown, Ohio, suspended for one year from Sept. 18. For competing in unsanctioned races Joseph Sampson, William Hawthorne, and Charles Kelley of Calais, Me., suspended for thirty days from Sept. 19; Ernest Scott, Lewiston, Me., for foul riding, until Jan. 1, 1896. Charles T. Rogers, New-York City, for false entry, for 60 days from Sept. 19. F. C. Hoyt and J. B. Canfield, Bridgeport, Conn., for double entry, 30 days from Sept. 19. For competing in unsanctioned races, "Phil" R. Linker and Baline Thompson, La Cross, Wis.; A. R. Paulson, Onolaska, Wis.; James C. Flood, Temah, Wis.; Guy Poole, Clark McCoy, Edward Schram, and Henry Olsen, Sparta, Wis., for 60 days from Sept. 6.

Suspended pending investigation: J. E. Patterson, Williamsport, Penn.; Roy Peebles, Carlinville, Ill.; Daniel Deal and C. S. Batchelder of Warrensburg, Ill., and J. S. McFarland, Buffalo, N. Y.

Sanctions for race meets have been granted as follows:

Oct. 11—Keokuk Cycling Club, Keokuk, Iowa. Oct. 4—Keokuk County Athletic Society, Sigourney, Iowa. Oct. 10—Lincoln Cycling Association, Lincoln, Ill. Oct. 8—Gardner Cycling Club, Gardner, Ill. Oct. 5—Scottdale Wheelmen, Scottdale, Penn. Oct. 4-5—H. E. Bartholomew, Berwick, Penn. Oct. 12—Hook and Ladder Company No. 8, Hudson, N. Y. Sept. 28—Mechanicsville Bicycle Club, Mechanicsville, N. Y. Oct. 25-26—Southern Wheelmen, New-Orleans. Oct. 1—Young Men's Christian Association, Kansas City, Mo. Oct. 9-10—Guthrie Wheelmen, Guthrie, Oklahoma. Oct. 4—Palmyra Wheelmen, Palmyra, Mo. Oct. 19—Hudson County Wheelmen, Jersey City. Oct. 11-12—Corning Driving Park Association, Corning, N. Y.

Suspensions placed upon the following have been raised: A. H. Foster, Randa Barrett, Keene Phillips, and George Wyke of Allegan, Mich., and Hiram Bailey of Monterey, Mich.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The Defender Athletic Club of Newark has received entries from this city, Brooklyn, Harrison, Belleville, Montclair, Passaic, Elizabeth, Paterson and other places for its five-mile handicap road race, to be held on South Orange Avenue to-morrow. The rider who beats the time made in the Labor Day race, which was 0:14:15, will receive a handsome silver pitcher.

—A run to Long Branch will be taken by the Bayonne (N. J.) Rowing Association Wheelmen on Sunday. The party will be divided into two divisions. One will leave at 7:40 A. M. and the other at 9:25. Capt. E. S. Stockton will have charge of the run.

—Bicycle races will be a feature on the entertainment programme at the Mount Holly (N. J.) fair, beginning on Oct. 9.

—On Sunday the Eastern District Wheelmen of Brooklyn will tour to Glen Cove, where they will have their first annual clambake.

—The club races of the Manhattan Bicycle Club to-morrow afternoon will be decided on the track at Plainfield, starting at 2:30 o'clock.

Atalanta Wheelmen's Road Race.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 26.—The Atalanta Wheelmen have received eighteen entries so far for the ten-mile handicap race to be held on Saturday over the Irvington-Millburn course. The men have not yet been handicapped. The prizes range from $15 to a "beautiful leather medal." The entries are as follows: A. E. Alsopp, O. M. Wright, C. Olozago, Robert Young, Joseph Jackson, W. V. Belknap, F. Levingwell, Robert Horry, H. A. Wadsworth, Julius Vogel, E. Allen Smith, C. H. Budd, E. F. Miller, Louis Thorne, Charles Vaughan, C. H. Broream, W. Muller, and C. T. Dougherty.

ANOTHER CHANCE FOR LONDONERS.

Several Visiting Athletes Will Compete at Travers Island.

The New-York Athletic Club will hold its fifty-fifth games at Travers Island to-morrow afternoon. The games are open to all amateurs and the members of the London Athletic Club team have accepted an invitation to compete.

The admission will be by invitation only.

Special trains will leave the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street station of the Third Avenue elevated railroad for Pelham Manor at 1, 1:30, 2, and 2:30 P. M. Regular trains 12:45, 1:45, 2:45. Returning, will leave Pelham Manor for the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street station of the Third Avenue elevated railroad as often as necessary, until 7:30 P. M. Members and guests are advised to take the special trains, which go direct to Pelham Manor without stop. Excursion tickets by the special trains running as above will be 60 cents each, including stage fare between Pelham Manor and Travers Island

The entries are:

120-Yard Run, Handicap.—George D. Heriot, Stevens School, (6 yards;) H. L. Weismann, Young Men's Christian Association, (5½ yards;) H. S. Lyons, New-York A. C., (4 yards;) W. J. Oakley, London A. C., (5½ yards;) Henry Blanke, Young Men's Christian Association, (3 yards;) Frank P. Garvin, Yale A. A., (5 yards;) E. B. Bloss, New-York A. A., (4 yards;) W. S. Deyo, Ridgefield A. C., (5 yards;) H. G. Steavenson, London A. C., (2½ yards;) C. A. Bradner, London A. C., (scratch;) James H. Reilly, Institute A. C., (4½ yards;) C. W. Stage, New-York A. C., (2½ yards;) F. Burnett, Yale A. A., (4 yards;) Thomas Shelly, Xavier A. C., (5½ yards;) W. Pilkington, London A. C., (6 yards;) A. Partington, St. George's A. C., (5½ yards;) Fletcher, London A. C., (6 yards;) D. C. Byers, Yale A. A., (3½ yards;) B. J. Wefers, New-York A. C., (scratch;) R. Williams, London A. C., (6 yards;) James McIntyre, St. Bartholomew, (3½ yards;) W. Mendelson, London A. C., (6 yards;) T. I. Lee, New-York A. C., (2 yards;) T. Hall, Jr., Yale A. A., (4 yards;) G. H. Mewin, London A. C., (4 yards;) J. V. Crum, Chicago A. A., (scratch;) Ratchell, Jr., Yale A. A., (6 yards;) E. J. Wilding, London A. C., (4 yards;) George M. Sands, New-York A. C., (3 yards;) F. Wade, Yale A. A., (4½ yards;) I. Brokaw, New-York A. C., (5 yards;) R. T. Lyons, New-York A. C., (4½ yards;) G. G. Williams, London A. C., (4 yards;) P. Halpin, New-York A. C., (6½ yards;) W. M. Richards, New-York A. C., (scratch;) G. F. Sandford, New-York A. C., (2½ yards;) T. R. Fisher, Jr., New-York A. C., (5 yards.)

120-Yard Hurdle, Handicap.—W. J. Oakley, London A. C., (4 yards;) S. Chase, New-York A. C., (scratch;) M. P. Halpin, New-York A. C., (12 yards, one hurdle down;) W. Pilkington, London A. C., (6 yards;) G. Shaw, London A. C., (scratch;) G. B. Hatch, New-York A. C., (4 yards;) E. H. Cady, New-York A. C., (4 yards;) Albert Fletcher, London A. C., (5 yards;) W. S. Deyo, Ridgefield A. C., (9 yards, one hurdle down;) R. Williams, London A. C., (7 yards;) W. Mendelsson, London A. C., (6 yards.)

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—H. S. Lyons, New-York A. C., (35 yards;) W. E. Lutyens, London A. C., (20 yards;) J. W. Rumpf, St. George's A. C., (50 yards;) A. D. Coe, Owerpeck B. C., (38 yards;) G. Shaw, London A. C., (35 yards;) George T. Brewster, St. Bartholomew's, (40 yards;) A. L. Remington, New-York A. C., (25 yards;) P. Crane, Yale A. A., (40 yards;) F. S. Horan, London A. C., (10 yards;) J. H. Greene, Jr., New-York A. C., (60 yards;) H. H. Kilpatrick, New-York A. C., (scratch;) W. Wadhams, Yale A. A., (50 yards;) George W. Orton, New-York A. C., (20 yards;) E. J. Wilkins, London A. C., (35 yards;) A. B. Dalby, New-York A. C., (50 yards;) H. J. Davenport, London A. C., (40 yards;) T. P. Connelt, New-York A. C., (10 yards;) J. E. Morgan, Yale A. A., (35 yards;) A. J. Walsh, Xavier A. A., (25 yards.)

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—H. S. Lyons, New-York A. C., (6 yards;) G. Jordan, London A. C., (scratch;) Frank P. Garvin, Yale A. A., (12 yards;) J. H. Still, Jr., St. George's A. C., (10 yards;) G. Shaw, London A. C., (8 yards;) C. W. Stage, New-York A. C., (5 yards;) T. I. Lee, New-York A. C., (4 yards;) H. G. Steavenson, London A. C., (5 yards;) J. V. Crum, New-York A. C., (scratch;) T. Hall, Jr., Yale A. A., (9 yards;) George M. Sands, New-York A. C., (2 yards;) G. H. Lewin, London A. C., (6 yards;) B. J. Wefers, New-York A. C., (scratch;) A. S. Lindsey, Westside A. C., (12 yards;) I. Brokaw, New-York A. C., (4 yards;) M. P. Halpin, New-York A. C., (12 yards;) F. Wade, Yale A. A., (10 yards;) W. Richards, New-York A. C., (scratch;) G. F. Sandford, New-York A. C., (6 yards;) T. R. Fisher, Jr., New-York A. C., (10 yards;) T. E. Burke, New-York A. C., (scratch.)

One-Mile Walk, Handicap.—John A. Ryer, Yonkers Young Men's Christian Association, (40 seconds;) M. H. Donovan, Saratoga A. C., (50 seconds;) H. Fox, Pastime A. C., (55 seconds;) John Layer, Westside A. C., (50 seconds;) J. S. Foster, New-York A. C., (50 seconds;) S. Jacobs, Pastime A. C., (50 seconds;) H. Ward, Pastime A. C., (35 seconds;) S. Liebgold, Pastime A. C., (scratch;) L. Liebgold, New-Jersey A

INSTRUCTION.

City—Young Ladies and Children.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
30, 32, 34 EAST 57th STREET,
REOPENS OCT. 3d.
Primary, Preparatory, and Collegiate Departments. Classes for special work in Psychology, History, and Literature will begin on Monday, November 4th.

The Berkeley Gymnasium
FOR
WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
23 West 44th Street.
DR. MARY TAYLOR BISSELL, Director.

St. Mary's School.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary Classes. Pupils prepared for college. Reopens Oct. 1. Address SISTER SUPERIOR, 6 and 8 East 46th St.

Miss Malvina Utassi, Pupil of Carl
Eeinecke, Leipzig, and Hans Huber, Basel, will accept a limited number of piano pupils. May be seen at Steinway Hall, Room 9, daily, from 11 to 12.

Miss Jaudon's School for Girls,
348 MADISON AVENUE, reopens Oct. 2. Classes for Little Girls. Preparation for all Colleges. A few Boarding Pupils received.

The Jacotot School.
A Boarding and Day School for Girls, 11 W. 86th St., N. Y., adj. to Central Park. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. Charles Leslie Morgan, Principals. Kindergarten begins Oct. 15.

Miss Barber's
morning classes for girls and young ladies, 12 East 30th St., Woman's Exchange Building, Oct. 2, 1895.

Miss M. E. Rayson, B. A.
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
176 West 75th St., N. Y.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.
Reopens Oct. 2.

Misses Whitfield and Bliss Boarding
and Day School for Girls. 41 West 124th St.

The Misses Moses,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. NOS. 647 & 649 MADISON AVENUE, NEW-YORK CITY.
Primary, (with Kindergarten,) Intermediate, Academic, and College preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of public schools.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,
148 MADISON AVENUE,
Reopens October 1st. Numbers limited.
No home study for pupils under fourteen who remain until two o'clock. A Primary Class, introducing Kindergarten Methods, has been added. Post-Graduate Class begins November 1st.

The Misses Grinnell's
DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
16th Year. 22 E. 54th Street.
Primary, Academic, and College-Preparatory Departments, Oct. 3. Kindergarten, Oct. 14.

Miss Etelka Utassi, Teacher of the
pianoforte according to the methods of Liszt and Leschetizky, has resumed her lessons. May be seen at Steinway Hall, Room 9, daily, from 11 to 12.

Miss Spring's English and French
SCHOOL for GIRLS, No. 121 EAST 36th St., near Park Av., reopens Thursday, Sept. 26. A class for LITTLE BOYS. At home after Sept. 15.

Miss Mary Harriott Norris.
Classes in Higher English for Young Women.
117 West 58th Street.

St. John Baptist School for Girls,
231 East 17th St., N. Y. Terms $300 to $500. Day pupils, $100.

Mrs. Elliman's Kindergarten
and Elementary Class. Kindergarten Training Class. 1,786 Broadway, near 54th St.

Van Norman Institute (Founded, 1857.)
280 West 71st. Mme. Van Norman, Principal; Mrs. J. L. Matthews, Vice Principal.

Miss Warren's Day School for Girls,
108 W. 81st St. Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

Rev. Dr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Gardner's Home.
Boarding and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

ADVANCED CLASS IN CURRENT EVENTS taught by Miss Van Amringe, at Miss JAUDON'S SCHOOL, 348 Madison Av.

City—Young Men and Boys.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS will be held from Sept. 30th to Oct. 5th, beginning each day at 9:30 A. M.

MATRICULATION AND REGISTRATION begin Oct. 2nd.

THE ACADEMIC YEAR commences on Monday, Oct. 7th.

SETH LOW, LL.D., President.

Columbia Grammar School,
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
One Hundred and Thirty-second Year.
BEGINS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH.
Thorough preparation for all Colleges, Scientific Schools and Business. Primary Classes. Large Gymnasium.
Building constructed especially for school purposes. Large corps of experienced instructors. The Principals will confer with parents at the School on and after Sept. 17th, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Catalogues on application.
Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B., } Principals.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., }

Messrs. Wilson and Kellogg's School
NO. 622 FIFTH AV., NEAR 59TH ST.
A school of high grade, preparatory to all leading colleges, scientific schools, or business. Reputation for college preparation unsurpassed, due to the fact that Principals have been personally engaged in preparatory work for 30 years. Only the very best teachers as assistants. General method of teaching, a combination of class work with individual instruction. Testimonials required of all new pupils. Commodious building. Gymnasium, laboratory, drawing, painting. Terms $100 to $300. No extras. 10th year begins Sept. 30. Principal at office from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

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103-105 WEST 82D ST.
Thorough preparation for leading Colleges.
Primary and Junior departments limited. Reopens Oct. 1. Address N. Archibald Shaw, Jr., Principal.

The Cutler School
WILL REOPEN ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.
Mr. Cutler or The Registrar will be at the School House, No. 20 East 50th Street, between 9 and 12 o'clock after September 16.

Collegiate School,—Founded 1633.
Boys prepared for College, Scientific School, and for Business. Primary department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens Oct. 1.
L. C. Mygatt, Head Master.
241-243 W. SEVENTY-SEVENTH STREET.

Irving School. 54 West 84th St.
DR. L. D. RAY NOW AT SCHOOL DAILY.
Thorough Collegiate preparation a specialty. Primary Dep't. Gymnasium. Play ground. 8TH YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 26. Year Book Ready. Winner of 1894 Columbia Alumni Prize.

St. David's Hall.
Preparation for college or business; individual attention; boys obtain 100 per cent.; magnificent house; home comforts. W. L. EVANS, M. A., Hunt's Point Road, City.

Drisler School,
NO. 9 EAST 49TH STREET.
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of boys. Reopens Tuesday, October 1.

Yale School, 51 W. 51st.
Reopens Sept. 30, 1895. Thorough preparation for all colleges, scientific schools, and business. A few boarding pupils taken.
WILLIAM C. READIO, Principal.

MISS KETCHUM'S Class for Young Boys, 331 Madison Avenue, Reopens Oct. 10, 1895. Miss Ketchum will be at the classrooms after Sept. 15 between 10 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M.

Preparatory Class for Boys.
22 East 54th Street. Reopens October 2 16th year. THE MISSES GRINNELL.

Berkeley School,
18, 20, 22, and 24 West 44th St.
Autumn half begins Monday, Sept. 30th.
The Head Master will be at the school building from 9 to 5 daily to meet parents, after September 18th. Attention is invited,
1st. To the establishment of a limited OUT OF COURSE CLASS—ALL PRIVATE TUITION,
for the preparation of older boys for college who desire to shorten their course.
2d. To the special facilities now afforded in the Preparatory Department, under the ablest instruction, for boys from 7 to 11 years of age, including manual training and military drill.
J. CLARK READ, Registrar.

Harvard School.
578 Fifth Ave., cor. 47th St.
REOPENS SEPT. 30TH.
Thorough preparation for principal colleges and professional schools. Large laboratories well equipped for experimental work.
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT,
with clay modelling and wood carving, under competent instructors.
Sixty boys have entered Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Columbia from this school during past five years.
WILLIAM FREELAND, (Harvard,) Head Master.
Circular on request.

Columbia Institute.
Corner West 72d St. and West End Av., New-York. The "Upper School" prepares for college or business; the "Lower School," in an adjoining house, is for children. Handsome buildings, playground, military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon. Sanitary arrangements unexceptionable. A limited number of boarding pupils received. Catalogues. Reopens Sept. 25. EDWIN FOWLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

Dwight School.
(Academic Dept. of N. Y. Preparatory School.)
Sixteenth year begins Sept. 25. Graduates in all principal colleges; certificate admits to many WITHOUT FURTHER EXAMINATION; laboratories; gymnasium. For announcement, address Principal ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale,) 1,479, 1,485 Broadway.

Heidenfeld Institute.
Day School and kindergarten, 823 Lexington Av., N. E. corner 63d St. English branches taught by experienced American teachers. German and French specialties. Instruction in drawing, painting, and music. Preparation for college. 32d year begins Sept. 24.

Barnard School,
117 & 119 W. 125th St. 10th year begins Sept. 25.
Thorough preparation for college, professional schools, and business. Individual attention. Gymnasium. Catalogue.
WM. S. STEVENS, A. M., Registrar.

Halsey School, 34 West 40th St.
Short lessons thoroughly mastered; thirty-first year begins Wednesday, Sept. 25. Primary, commercial, collegiate departments. Of two hundred and eight boys sent up to college, one hundred and seventy-six entered without any conditions.

J. H. Morse's School for Boys,
423 MADISON AVENUE, NEW-YORK, will reopen Oct. 2. Preparation for college and scientific schools. Principal at home after Sept. 16.

Dr. E. D. Lyon's Classical School.
576 5th Av., will reopen Sept. 30; thorough preparation for all colleges and scientific schools; or business; limited number; primary department.

Wiener Institute,
1,003 MADISON AV., NEAR 77th ST.
Boarding and Day School for boys.
The 37th school year begins Monday, Sept. 16.

F. G. Ireland's Class for Boys,
25 WEST 42D ST.,
will reopen Wednesday, Oct. 2. Mr. Ireland will be at the classrooms from 9 to 1.

FRANCIS B. ALLEN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Primary Department.
Will reopen Sept. 30. 315 Madison Av.

Mount Morris Latin School,
30 East 126th St., reopens Sept. 25.

Woodbridge School,
417 Madison Av.—14th year begins Oct. 1, 1895.

City—Both Sexes.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
Dr. J. Sachs,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 WEST 59th ST.,
REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1895.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 WEST 59th ST.,
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26, 1895.
COMPLETE ORGANIZATION FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC CLASSES.
LIMITED NUMBER OF NEW PUPILS ADMITTED TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

1863. Moeller Institute. 1895.
NO. 336 W. 29TH ST.
Day school for both sexes. Kindergarten, and boarding school for boys; prepares for business and college. Reopens Sept. 10. P. W. MOELLER, Principal.

Friends' Seminary for Boys and Girls.
84th year. 226 East 16th St., cor. Rutherford Place, New-York City. Kindergarten, primary, and academic departments. Preparation for college and technical schools. Twelve teachers. Opens Sept. 17. E. A. H. ALLEN, Principal.

James Littman, Master of Dancing,
will teach suburban class, college, or institute within radius of fifty miles, afternoon or evening. Highest references. Address, care of Emerson Piano Co., 92 5th Av., N. Y.

New-York College of Music.
128-130 East 58th St.
ALEXANDER LAMBERT.....Director
The college offers unequaled advantages. All branches of music taught. Special department for beginners. Students received daily. Terms from $15 upward. Mr. Conrad Behrens, the basso of the German Opera Company, has been engaged as vocal instructor.

School of Social Economics.
Now open. Thorough preparation for citizenship, business, Regents' examination, colleges, and professional schools. Annual fee, $50. GEORGE GUNTON, Pres't, Union Square (East.)

Languages.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, (25 th St. and Broadway.) Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

Attention—The Franck College
of True Elocution and Voice Culture. One course only by the originator, Harry C. Franck, A. M., Pres't. 137 West 34th St., New-York City.

Institute of Modern Languages.
Directors—PAUL BERCY & HERMANN SCHULZE
39 West 42d Street.
Best Teachers—Best Method—Best Books.

Scharwenka Conservatory of Music,
57 EAST 68TH ST.
Write for catalogue and particulars.

Country—Young Ladies and Children.

Miss Dana's School for Girls,
Morristown, New Jersey, reopens September 25th. Nearness to New-York affords special advantages. Certificate admits to Smith, Wellesley, and Baltimore College. Music and Art. Resident native French & German teachers. Boarding pupils, $700.

Miss C. E. Mason's School for Girls.
The Castle, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. Advantages city and suburb. Refer to Rt. Rev. H. C. Potter, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.

Bridgeport, Conn. Golden Hill Seminary.
A Boarding and Day School for Girls. Miss EMILY NELSON, Miss ANNA E. PLYMPTON, Principals.

New-York, Albany, St. Agnes School.
Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Regular and optional courses in all departments of study. Special advantages in languages, music, and art. Gymnasium. 25th year.
Miss ELLEN W. BOYD, Principal.

NYACK-ON-HUDSON. ONE HOUR FROM N. Y.
Home School for Young Ladies
and Little Girls. Thirteenth year; resident native French and German teachers; collegiate and special courses.
Mrs. IMOGENE BERTHOLF, Principal.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Country—Young Men and Boys.

Eastman Business College,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and
The New-York Business College
PREPARATORY AND SHORTHAND SCHOOLS, afford thorough preparation for business. Day and evening sessions. Best advantages at moderate cost. Call for catalogue or address.
CLEMENT C. GAINES, President,
Mt. Morris Bank Building, 81 East 125th St.

St. Hilda's School,
Morristown, New-Jersey. Terms, $250.
TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.

Country—Both Sexes.

Stevens School.
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.,
REOPENS SEPT. 18TH, 1895.
EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON THE 16TH AND 17TH OF SEPTEMBER.
Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine. The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies. For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

Pennington (N. J.) Seminary.
Convenient to New-York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n; both sexes; 56th year; healthful; beautiful; 16 teachers; 12 courses; cost moderate. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS HANLON, D. D., President.

Law Schools.

Law, Medical Dental, and Veterinary
Students can receive thorough preparation for Regents' Examinations at New-York Preparatory School, the only Regents' institution that makes a specialty of this work. Over 1,200 students have been successfully prepared. For Annual Catalogue address ASA O. GALLUP, Registrar, 10 East 42d Street.

N. Y. U. Evening Law School.
(Formerly Metropolis Law School.) Opens Oct. 1, 1895. LL.B. after three years. Evening course.
AUSTIN ABBOTT, Dean.
Address for catalogue, REGISTRAR, University, Washington Square East, or
Vice Dean, CLARENCE D. ASHLEY,
207 Broadway, N. Y. City.

New-York Law School, 120 Broadway,
N. Y. City.—Evening Dept., Cooper Union. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. Degree of LL. B. after 2 years' course. Annual fee, $100. Address GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ST. ANDREW,
72D ST. AND GRAND BOULEVARD, N. Y.
NOW READY FOR INSPECTION,
WILL OPEN SEPT. 25.
A delightful city hotel residence for families. Thoroughly fire-proof, built in the latest, most approved style. CENTRALLY SITUATED IN THE MIDST OF THE GREAT PARKS, 72d Street being a Parkway connecting Central and Riverside Parks. In touch with all parts of the city by means of the elevated, cable, and eight other lines. The CUISINE AND SERVICE OF THE HIGHEST CHARACTER. Rooms, single or en suite. Address
DAVIS & FOSTER, Managers.

Hotel Empire,
(FIRE-PROOF.)
GRAND BOULEVARD AND 63D ST., WEST.
Do not locate for the Winter before examining this hotel. Accommodations better and rates lower than you can find anywhere. American and European plans. Cuisine and service first class. Single rooms, with or without bath. WILLIAM NOBLE, Prop. W. JOHNSON QUINN, Mgr.

THE SHERWOOD,
5TH AV. AND 44TH ST., WILL BE READY FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS ON SEPT. 25TH. ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS BY THE DAY OR WEEK; AMERICAN PLAN.
GEORGE MURRAY.

THE SEVILLIA, 117 WEST 58th ST. A few apartments may be secured from Oct. 1. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. Rentals by the year only.

GERLACH HOTEL,
27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY. (Absolutely Fireproof.)
Family apartments furnished and unfurnished; also single rooms with bath. Transient rates, $2.00 per day and upward European plan, and $4.00 per day and upward on American plan. Engagements now being made for the year, or Winter season. CHARLES A. GERLACH.

Hotel Marie Antoinette,
GRAND BOULEVARD & 66TH ST.
American and European Plans.
Hotel absolutely fire-proof. All appointments perfect. Apartments furnished or unfurnished. Location convenient to Broadway Cable, Boulevard, 6th, 8th, 9th, and 10th Av. car lines, and 6th and 9th Av. elevated railroads.
A. EUGENE KIRBY, Proprietor.

HOTEL KENSINGTON,
COR. FIFTH AV. AND FIFTEENTH ST.
European Plan.
Select and quiet. Centrally located. Easy of access. Convenient to all cars.
Superior restaurant at moderate prices. Best possible service in every department.
Rooms, $1.50; suites, $3.00 per day and upward. SPECIAL RATES FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR
SYLVESTER J. O'SULLIVAN, Proprietor.

THE LANGHAM,
52d ST. AND 5th AV.
The ideal family hotel of the city; quiet, comfortable and exclusive; spacious, sunny, and elegantly furnished suites of rooms by the month, season, or year at reasonable rates. Open for season Sept. 15. Cuisine and service of the highest order.

EVERETT HOUSE, 17th St. & 4th Ave.
(OVERLOOKING UNION SQUARE PARK.)
Noted for convenience of situation—bright and cheery exposure—general comfort—thoroughly modernized—new plumbing—cuisine unexcelled. Desirable suites for families.
B. L. M. BATES, Proprietor.

Autumn Resorts.

Virginia Hot Springs
A DELIGHTFUL FALL RESORT.
HOTEL OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
2,500 FEET ELEVATION IN THE GREAT WARM SPRINGS VALLEY.
On the CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY, about midway between Washington and Cincinnati. The greatest bathing establishment and most wonderful waters in America for the cure of rheumatism, gout, and nervous troubles. The Fall climate of the great Virginia mountains is nowhere equaled. Hotels and cottages under the management of Fred Sterry. Address Hot Springs, Bath County, Virginia, or apply at C. & O. Offices, 379 and 1,323 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania Railroad.

HOTEL CASTLETON,
NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, N. Y.
Overlooking New-York Harbor; 25 minutes' sail from foot of Broadway. George Murray, Prop.

The Laurel House of Lakewood
WILL OPEN TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager, Lakewood, New-Jersey.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Auction Sales.

The LIBRARY Part I.
OF THE LATE
WILLIAM BERRIAN.
An extensive, well-selected, and valuable collection of
STANDARD AND SCARCE WORKS
in various departments of literature.
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30TH, AND OCTOBER 1ST, 2D, 3D, AND 4TH, AT 3 O'CLOCK EACH AFTERNOON,
BY
BANGS & CO.,
739 AND 741 BROADWAY.

Pianos.

EMERSON PIANOS
TO RENT AND FOR SALE
ON EASY TERMS.
92 5TH AV., NEAR 14TH ST.

Business Chances.

GOOD MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR Sale; worthy of investigation. Apply between 11 and 3, at 264 Green St.

Miscellaneous.

HYGEIA ICE.—25c per. cwt., delivered. EDWARDS, MERRILL & CO., 431 West 53d St.

There Is One Conspicuous Merit
about the real estate auction advertising in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. The advertisers are the

Reputable Men in the Business.
The Peter Funks give the newspaper a wide berth. They know their advertisements will not be allowed to appear in THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S columns. As a result, the readers of this newspaper have a guarantee that what appears in the advertising columns is reliable. There is no humbug or fraud in those or any other of THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S columns.

Excursions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave Foot 34th St., E. R., N. Y.
Daily, except Sundays, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:00, 7:10, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 6:30, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:40, 6:10, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. Round trip, 40 cents.
Leave Brooklyn Bridge
Terminus 5th Av. Elevated, Brooklyn.
Hourly from 8:03 A. M. to 10:03 P. M. Round trip, 35 cents.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
DAILY EXCURSION, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,)
by DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY,"
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

LOW RATE EXCURSION
TO NIAGARA FALLS.
$8. $8. For Round Trip. $8. $8.
Via WEST SHORE RAILROAD.
Trains leave New-York 9 A. M., 5:45, 7:30, and 8 P. M. next SATURDAY, SEPT. 28. Tickets good to return until Sept. 30, giving two entire days, either at Buffalo or Niagara Falls.

A Gentle Appeal.
From The Catlettsburg (Ky.) Democrat.
The wind bloweth,
The water floweth,
The subscriber oweth,
And Heaven knoweth
We are in need of our dues.
So, come a-runnin';
This thing of dunnin'
Gives us the blues.

Found It Expensive.
From the Boston Transcript.
Hicks—They say you had quite a swell time at your house last night. Who assisted you in receiving?
Wicks—Receiving! What are you talking about? It was all out-go.

Expected to Plank Down.
From the Washington Star.
"De outlook's gittin' purty poh," said Uncle Eben, "foh de man dat wus 'customed ter put up er hah'd-times talk ez collateral foh 'is grocery bill."

Two Months FOR 20 Cents
Send this sum, and THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be mailed you during the next sixty days—a period covering the political campaign.
ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY
10 Pages
Send it to some friend in the country; just what he wants.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

84TH ST., 25 AND 11 WEST.—Mrs. Beach, formerly of 5th Av.; handsomely furnished suites of rooms.

47TH ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms en suite or single; parlor, dining room; references.

50TH ST., 26 WEST.—Second floor suite; private bath; back parlor and hall rooms, with board; references.

82 IRVING PLACE.—Three large rooms, parlor floor; private bath; also other rooms; single or en suite.

MADISON AV., 71.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; families or gentlemen; with board; also single rooms; references.

TO LET—With board; two sunny rooms in quiet, refined family of adults; references exchanged. 12 West 50th St.

Board Wanted.

IN PRIVATE FAMILY, BETWEEN 39TH AND 59th Sts., west of 4th Av.; two sunny, connecting rooms, one flight up, near bath, with superior board for man and wife; $100 monthly. X. B., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

Furnished Rooms.

18TH ST., 123 EAST.—Large, pleasant also medium-sized room, without board; references.

19 WEST 46th ST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, in private family.

20TH ST., 101, COR. 4th AV.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; single; suite; southern exposure; breakfast optional; references.

55 WEST 30th ST.—A large front room and hall bedroom to rent, furnished, to gentlemen; private family; reference.

FRONT ALCOVE ROOM.—Nicely furnished, with private family; references; vicinity Madison Square. Address B., 1,227 Broadway.

Unfurnished Rooms.

HOTEL BERESFORD, CORNER 81st ST. AND Central Park West.—One very choice corner suite of rooms and bath from Oct. 1; also one suite of four rooms and bath; all rooms outside and fronting both Central Park and Manhattan Square; the very best location on Manhattan Island.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF Two Battleships for the U. S. Navy.—Navy Department, Washington, D. C., Sept. 14, 1895.—Under authority conferred by the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service, approved March 2, 1895, sealed proposals are hereby invited and will be received at this department until 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 30th day of November, 1895, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of attending bidders, for the construction, by contract, for the United States Navy, of two vessels, exclusive of armament, which vessels are, for the purposes of this advertisement, designated as Battleships Nos. 5 and 6. Two seagoing coast-line battleships of about 10,000 tons displacement each, as required by the aforesaid act of March 2, 1895, in the construction of said vessels "All of the provisions of the act of August third, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, entitled 'An act to increase the naval establishment,' as to materials for said vessels, their engines, boilers, and machinery, the contracts under which they are built, except as to premiums, which are not to be offered, the notice of any proposals for the same, the plans, drawings, and specifications therefor, and the method of executing said contracts, shall be observed and followed, and said vessels shall be built in compliance with the terms of said act, save that in all their parts said vessels shall be of domestic manufacture." All armor, armor bolts, and their accessories required for use in the construction of said vessels, excepting such as may be required for the protective decks, are to be furnished by the Government, but the contractor is to furnish all rivets and other fastenings, and drill, tap, and fit all holes for rivets and other fastenings used to connect any part of the hull framing to the armor for constructive purposes, and fit, fix, place, and secure to the vessels, in accordance with the plans and specifications, all of the armor, including that used in the construction of the turrets, barbettes, conning towers, ammunition tubes, and protection for the guns and loading positions. All rivet holes that are required to be drilled and tapped upon the hardened surface of any armor plate, for any purpose whatsoever, will, however, be finished complete by the manufacturer of the armor, according to the information given on the detail plans of armor plates. The contracts for the construction of said battleships will contain provisions to the effect that the contractor guarantees that when completed and tested for speed, in the open sea, under conditions to be prescribed by the Navy Department, the speed developed by the vessel upon such trial shall be not less than an average of 16 knots an hour, maintained successfully for four consecutive hours, during which period the air pressure in the fireroom shall not exceed an average of one inch of water. If on trial the vessels develop and maintain as aforesaid an average speed of 16 knots an hour or more they will be accepted so far as speed is concerned. If the vessels fail to develop and maintain as aforesaid said guaranteed speed, (16 knots,) but exhibit an average speed of not less than 15 knots an hour they will be accepted, so far as speed is concerned, at a reduced price, the reduction being in the rate of one hundred thousand dollars a knot. If the speed falls below an average of 15 knots an hour it shall be optional with the Secretary of the Navy to reject the vessels or to accept them at a reduced price, to be agreed upon between the Secretary and the contractors. The contracts will provide that all the expenses of all trials prior to preliminary or conditional acceptance shall be borne by the contractor. Said vessels are to be constructed in accordance with plans and specifications provided or adopted by the Secretary of the Navy. A circular defining the chief characteristics of said vessels and their machinery, and enumerating the requirements with which the plans and specifications therefor provided by bidders should comply, has been prepared, and copies of the same may be obtained upon application to the Bureaus of Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering. Plans and specifications for the construction of said vessels may be seen and examined at the department on and after Oct. 30, 1895, and forms of proposals embracing a general statement of provisions to be included in the contract for each vessel will be prepared, and may be obtained at any time after said date, on application to the department, where all information essential to bidders can also be obtained. Said vessels must be completed within three years from the dates of the respective contracts, and payments on each vessel will be made in thirty equal installments as the work progresses, upon bills duly certified, from which 10 per cent. will be reserved to be paid on the full and final completion of the respective contracts. The aforesaid act of March 2, 1895, further provides that one of said vessels shall be built on or near the coast of the Pacific Ocean, or in the waters connecting therewith, and that if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the President of the United States, from the biddings for the contract, that said vessel cannot be constructed at a fair cost on or near the coast of the Pacific Ocean, he may authorize the construction of said vessel elsewhere in the United States. It is therefore required that each bidder shall state explicitly in his proposal the place where the vessel upon which he bids is to be constructed. In view of the fact that the department may find it necessary to award the contracts for both vessels to one builder, it is desired that each bidder will state the price for which he will undertake to build both. Proposals for the construction of said vessels will be received "from every American shipbuilder and other person who shall show, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy, that within three months from the date of the contract he will be possessed of the necessary plant for the performance of the work in the United States which he shall offer to undertake." The evidence thus required must accompany the proposals or be submitted to the department in advance. Each proposal must include the construction of both the vessel and her machinery, complete in all respects, as required by the plans and specifications, and contract will be made separately for each vessel, including hull and machinery. Proposals are divided in two classes, as follows: Proposals for Hull and Machinery—Class 1—For the construction of hull and machinery, including engines, boilers, and appurtenances, and equipment, except anchors and chains, and the installation of ordnance and ordnance outfit, complete in all respects, in accordance with plans and specifications provided by the Secretary of the Navy. Proposals for Hull and Machinery—Class 2—For the construction of hull and machinery, including engines, boilers, and appurtenances, equipment, except anchors and chains, and the installation of ordnance and ordnance outfit, complete in all respects, in accordance with plans and specifications provided by the bidder. But no such proposal will be considered unless accompanied by full and complete specifications of the hull and machinery, by such plans, as may be necessary for a thorough interpretation of the design thereof, and by a satisfactory guarantee of the results of the same if adopted. Bidders may, if they so desire, adopt the plans and specifications of the department for the hull or machinery, or any part thereof, and embody them in their plans and specifications to be submitted with their proposals. Bidders who may desire to offer to construct both of said vessels may embrace both in one proposal, the price of each being given separately, and may propose separately for one or both under one or both of the two classes of proposals as above specified. Each proposal must be accompanied by a satisfactory certified check payable to the order of the Secretary of the Navy, and the check of each successful bidder shall become the property of the United States in case he shall fail to enter into the requisite contract and to furnish the requisite security on the acceptance of his proposal. The amount of such check must be at least $80,000 with a proposal for one vessel, or $100,000 with a proposal for both vessels. All checks of bidders whose proposals shall not be accepted will, on the award of the contracts, be returned to them; the check of each successful bidder will be returned to him when his contract has been duly entered into and the requisite security furnished. Every successful bidder will be required, within twenty days after the acceptance of his proposal, to enter into a formal contract for the faithful performance of the work and to give a satisfactory bond for such performance in a penal sum equal to 15 per cent. of the amount of his bid. Proposals must be made in duplicate, in accordance with forms which will be furnished on application to the department, inclosed in sealed envelopes, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., and marked "Proposals for the Construction of Battleships." The Secretary of the Navy reserves the right to reject any or all bids, as, in his judgment, the interests of the Government may require. H. A. HERBERT, Secretary of the Navy.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Sunday Night, Sept. 29.
FESTIVAL CONCERTS.
OVERTURE—"Leonore" (No. 3, in C).....Orchestra } Beethoven
SCENA and ARIA—"Ah perfido"..
Mme. von Januschowsky
OVERTURE—"Don Giovanni" Orchestra } Mozart
ARIA for Tenor, "Don Giovanni"..
Mr. Barron Berthald
OVERTURE—"Tannhauser"..Orchestra } Wagner
ARIA of Elizabeth. } Mme. von Januschowsky &
DUET—Elizabeth and Tannhauser... } Barron Berthald
FANTASY—"Hansel and Gretel"..
Orchestra—Humperdink
ARIA from "Hans Heiling"..Mr. William Mertens.....Marschner
TWO SONGS....Mme. von Januschowsky
SYMPHONIC POEM, "Les Preludes"..Orchestra } Liszt
AD. NEUENDORFF.....CONDUCTOR
POPULAR PRICES.....Seats now on sale
25 cts. 50 cts. 75 cts. $1.00.

GARDEN THEATRE. Mr. A. M. Palmer, Sole Manager. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Evenings at 8:15. 24th Week Du Maurier's **Trilby** Dramatized by Paul M. Potter.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. MAT. SAT.
NEW SERIES LIVING PICTURES.
CLARA WIELAND. VAIDIS SISTERS.
Sam Lockhart's Trained Elephants.

ABBEY'S THEATRE, B'way, cor. 38th St. Evenings, 8:30 to 10:45. Matinee Saturday, 2 to 4:30.
FRANCIS WILSON.
3d week Sullivan and Burnand's comic opera, THE CHIEFTAIN.

BIJOU. Ev'gs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
MAY IRWIN IN THE WIDOW JONES.
Three straight hours of fun. A big hit.

GARRICK, 35th St., nr. B'way. Eve. at 8:30. Mat. Sat. at 2. Mr. Richard Mansfield, Lessee. A SOCIAL HIGHWAYMAN E. M. & Joseph Holland.

14TH STREET THEATRE. Near 6th Av.
CLARA MORRIS | TO-NIGHT, ARTICLE 47.
Sat. Mat., RAYMONDE. Sat. Eve., MISS MOULTON
Next Week—Chauncey Olcott, THE IRISH ARTIST

HOYT'S THEATRE. 24th St., near B'way.
"Rattling, lively, popular success."—Herald.
THE GAY PARISIANS
Evenings, 8:30. Saturday, Matinée at 2:15.

AMERICAN THEATRE. Matinée Saturday. Reserved Seats. Orchestra Circle and Balcony, 50c.
THE GREAT DIAMOND ROBBERY.

STANDARD THEATRE. Eve. at 8:15.
J. M. HILL.....Mgr. Mat. Sat'y, 2:15.
THE CAPITOL. A Drama in 4 acts, by Augustus Thomas.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
The Sporting Duchess.
MATS. WED. AND SAT., 2. EVE., 8.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Mat. Wed. & Sat. NATE SALSBURY'S
SEE THAT CAKE WALK! BLACK AMERICA!
EVENING AT 8. 300—DARKIES.—300

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE. 58th St., Bet. Lex. & 3d Avs. Vaudeville, Noon to Mindnight.
George Lockhart's Comic Elephants.
Richard Golden, Billie Barlow; 40 others.

5TH AVE. THEATRE. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
H. C. MINER.....Proprietor and Manager
MR. NAT. C. GOODWIN
in A GILDED FOOL.

LYCEUM 4th Av. and 23d St.....At 8
DAN'L FROHMAN.....Manager
Matinees Thursday and Sat. at 2.
Prologue begins 8 sharp. First act begins 8:30.
E. H. SOTHERN in THE PRISONER OF ZENDA.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St.
MR. JOHN DREW. THAT IMPRUDENT YOUNG COUPLE.
Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Saturday.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Ev. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2
4th Week of The Big Success. PRINCESS BONNIE.
Great Cast. Chorus of Fifty.

HARLEM O

A PICNIC IN THE RAIN

Liberal Sunday Law Enthusiasts Were Joyous, However.

MAYOR STRONG INVITED, THEY SAY

Otto Kempner Tells How the Letter Was Sent to Him—Praise for The Times and the Democrats.

The weather interfered seriously with the celebration of the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws yesterday in Sulzer's Harlem River Park. It was intended, had the day been a pleasant one, to hold a jubilee on account of the extremely successful outcome of the events of the previous day, as both the parade and picnic resulted far beyond the fondest anticipations of the promoters of the project.

An elaborate programme had been arranged, including a number of speeches by prominent men, who, on account of the belated opening of the ceremonies at the park Wednesday, were compelled to defer delivering their addresses. A very large list of living pictures, pertinent to the excise question from the organization's standpoint,

John B. Hasslocher,
One of the Most Effective Organizers and Workers of the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws.

had also been announced. A number of other interesting features also were slated, but the elements wrought sad havoc with these plans.

A very pleasant party was present, and there was no lack of enjoyment. In the dancing pavilion the young folks passed the time most agreeably. Under the shelter of the dining halls and booths the older people spent the hours in social intercourse, drinking champagne, Rhine wine, and beer. For these Mr. Sulzer had prepared such amusements as Punch and Judy shows, vocal, and instrumental concerts.

It was a novel sight to see a Punch and Judy show carried from booth to booth. The living pictures were presented about 9 o'clock in the evening, and were rewarded with ample applause. The bands were also kept rambling about, and their music called forth hearty plaudits at each hearing.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES was complimented by all for its generous and fair treatment of the association and its festivities. Second Vice President Dr. John Friedrich, who presided at one of the tables, offered the following toast, which was heartily responded to:

"Gentlemen: Let us drink to the welfare of THE NEW-YORK TIMES and its representative for the justice they have accorded us in this celebration, and at the same time let us return our thanks to that estimable journal for the special interest it is devoting to affairs in German circles and philanthropic institutions of the Germans of this city and environment.

"Our hearty thanks to THE TIMES, and may it continue in its prosperous career."

Dr. Friedrich's remarks were received with applause and many glasses were emptied in response. The editorial in yesterday's TIMES entitled "The Demand for a Different Excise Law," was showered with compliments.

The statement of Mayor Strong to the effect that he had not received an invitation to review the parade called forth considerable comment.

In reply Otto Kempner requested that THE NEW-YORK TIMES publish the following card:

I personally addressed and mailed to both Mayor Strong and his secretary, Job Hedges, printed invitations, such as were sent to Mr. Roosevelt and all others. They were mailed in envelopes with our address printed in the left corner, and if they had not been delivered I am confident they would have been returned to us through the Post Office, as did some others that were not delivered.

The praises accorded to the parade by Police Commissioner Roosevelt caused much pleasant comment and the Commissioner himself was lauded for his attendance.

The action of the Syracuse Convention in regard to the excise question met with the hearty approval of the officers and members present.

According to their statements the organization will give its heartiest support to the Democratic ticket in the coming election.

THE POLICE BOARD DENOUNCED.

Mr. Roosevelt Called a Notoriety Seeker at a Steckler Meeting.

A meeting of the Independent County Organization of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District in favor of liberal Sunday laws was held last night at 1,275 Third Avenue. Julius Steinburger presided. The first speaker was Alfred Steckler, who referred to the work and growth of the organization, and then took up the subject of the new election law, the workings of which he explained and commended as giving independent voters a fairer chance.

Excise Commissioner Julius Harburger followed with the principal speech of the evening. He spoke of the parade of Wednesday as representative of the people's feelings, and went on:

"The organization that we represent enunciated the following doctrines: We stated in our platform that we were in favor of liberal excise laws, but we did not think the test of the question would be made as far as those laws were concerned. They were forced on us, and we were aroused in the interest of the people, in protection of ourselves and our families."

Mr. Harburger denounced Commissioner Roosevelt.

"We have taken up this question for the maintenance of our home life," he continued. "We point with pride to the growth of our commercial interest and say that the action of the Police Department is hindering it. We say that we of German, Irish, or Hebraic descent are good, true, loyal, and patriotic Americans. When they single us out and say they are in favor of the American Sunday, we say we are simply in favor of the Sunday that will give the people the recreation necessary to life and liberty.

"We are American citizens, and we have made the city what it is. When I see 40,000 American flags in line, don't say we are not American citizens. I for one believe that every Senator and Assemblyman elected from this city must subscribe himself and swear to the fact that he is in favor of and will vote for liberal excise laws."

Joseph Steiner declared that Mr. Roosevelt's aim was notoriety, and that the excise laws stood on a par with the laws which forbid kitefiying south of Fourteenth Street, and the laws which prohibit goats from wandering at large. Mr. Steiner denounced the excise plank of the Saratoga convention as Puritanical, and that of the Democratic Party as "wishy-washy" and unmeaning, declaring that the only right course lay between in working for the candidates which the Independent County Organization would put up.

Speeches were also made by Charles Steckler and Col. J. A. Loewenthal.

The Twenty-second Assembly District Independent County Organization held a mass meeting at Central Hall, 229 East Forty-seventh Street, last night. Charles Steckler said the campaign this year would be the most important of any for many years.

"The people," he said, "had lived for many years under a system of blackmail. This year the people are living under a system of oppression. The days for workers at the polls have gone by, and, under the new law, every man goes to the polls and votes as he likes, and if he cannot prepare his own ballot properly the law gives him the assistance of a Republican and a Democratic Inspector, who are sworn to secrecy as to the candidates balloted for. This year we want the Legislature to give us a liberal Sunday law. We do not want to go back to the old system of blackmail; neither do we want a party that dictates to us what we shall eat or drink, and when we shall do it.

"There are 60,000 people who will blindly follow the Tammany machine, and 60,000 more who would vote the Republican ticket under any circumstances, and could not be prevented from doing so. There are 180,000 voters left in the city, who, I believe, will vote for the best interest of the people of the city, and these people will vote for the candidates nominated by the independent county organization. There never was a machine which could not be wiped out by the people when they make up their minds to do it, and it is possible that under this new ballot law the people of New-York City at the coming election will wipe out both the Democratic and Republican machines.

"If we want a repeal of the blue laws and a more liberal Sunday law we must choose men for the Legislature who do not bear the yoke of either the Democratic or Republican machines, and elect them, and then New-York City will be given a law which will rid it of bossism and dictators."

NOT APPROVED BY MR. ROOSEVELT.

He Regrets that Certain Banners Were Carried in the Parade.

Theodore Roosevelt, President of the Police Board, and Commissioner Andrews spoke to a large audience last evening before Good Government Club B, 70 West One Hundred and Fourth Street. Chairman Henry R. Kimhardt called upon Mr. Roosevelt first.

"I hope," said the Commissioner, "that this club and every other Good Government Club will accentuate and make clear beyond any doubt that the issue at the polls this year is honest enforcement of the law. Do not be misled by any side issue, for it is this one which the bread and butter politician fears to meet. You people here are not in politics for money. You are trying to do the decent thing, and on you therefore lies the responsibility of carrying through this issue.

"It is a lamentable thing to me to see good citizens so misled, that because they disagree with one particular law, they enter a crusade against the enforcement of all law. Here is a concrete instance: Yesterday I reviewed a procession. I had a good time, too, and brought home several mementos in the shape of bric-a-brac. Now, I enjoyed that procession, but two or three things in it I sincerely regretted. For example, the banners reading 'Down with Dr. Parkhurst!' 'No More Parkhurst!' Now, as a matter of fact, Dr. Parkhurst has never at any time expressed an opinion on the excise question. If anything he is lukewarm on the 'blue laws.' He only stated that he wanted to see sworn officials doing their duty, and that is the head and front of Dr. Parkhurst's offending."

After reviewing the work of the Police Commissioners and referring with irony to Senator Hill and Mr. Belmont, who was Chairman of the Syracuse Convention, Mr. Roosevelt spoke about excise enforcement. He said statistics showed a decrease of 42 per cent. in the drunkenness of this year as compared with that of last year. The Warden of Bellevue Hospital, he said, had written him a letter stating that for the first time in ten years the workhouse cells had been closed for a period of forty-eight hours. The Warden attributed this to the closing of the saloons at the proper hours.

"Senator Hill's humane enforcement of the law," said the Commissioner, "means nothing more nor less than the dishonest enforcement of the law."

Then turning to Mr. Andrews, he said, in alluding to the non-partisan character of the board:

"I have one of my colleagues here—a Democrat—whom Senator Hill has routed out of the party. And yet he has stuck to his party as Hill never did, nor will. So that Senator Hill goes on record as the first politician who ever made dishonesty a test of party fealty."

Commissioner Andrews was warmly received. He said he was a Democrat and proud of it, though not a Syracuse Democrat. He characterized Mr. Parker and himself as "assistant Republicans" on he Police Board, and Messrs. Roosevelt and Grant as "assistant Democrats."

"I only want to emphasize one thing," he said, "and that is that this board is thoroughly and absolutely bi-partisan and non-partisan. Never for an instant have political interests entered into any of our decisions or dictated a single line of action."

The club, after some routine work, indorsed the local option resolution submitted by the Council of Confederated Good Government Clubs.

Has the Banners in His Office.

The banners which President Roosevelt secured from the Liberal Sunday parade are hung in his office, at Police Headquarters.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—To Close "Marble House" To-day.—Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt will close "Marble House," at Newport, to-day, and open her town house, in West Seventy-second Street, this city. The wedding of Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt to the Duke of Marlborough will take place this Fall. W. K. Vanderbilt has opened his house, Idle Hour, at Oakdale, L. I., for the Fall season.

—Miss Mary F. Hunter's Engagement.—The engagement has just been announced in Newport of Miss Mary F. Hunter, second daughter of Mrs. Thomas R. Hunter, of 77 Rhode Island Avenue, to Mr. Shafter Howard of San Francisco, Cal. Miss Hunter is a niece of George Peabody Wetmore and William Watts Sherman.

—Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes's Cotillion.—Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes will give a large cotillion this evening at Shadow Brook, their country house at Lenox, Mass. Mrs. Stokes will be assisted in receiving by her daughter, the Baroness Halkett, and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. I. N. P. Stokes.

—Coming to Town in November.—Mrs. Thomas P. Eldridge and the Misses and Messrs. Eldridge will remain at their country house at Mamaroneck, N. Y., until the middle of November, when they will return to their town house, 13 East Seventy-fifth Street.

—Their Flushing Home Given Up.—Mrs. Morris Barnewall, Morris R. Barnewall, and Alexander Van Rensselaer Barnewall have given up their residence at 6 Locust Street, Flushing, L. I., and have taken an apartment at 120 West Thirty-fourth Street, this city.

—Lord Dunraven's Departure.—Lord Dunraven, who, since the international yacht races, has been entertained at Newport by American friends, sailed for England yesterday from the City by the Sea on Mr. Laycock's steam yacht, Valhalla.

—Mrs. Alfred Edwards Coming Home Soon.—Mrs. Alfred Edwards and Miss Helen Gansevoort Edwards of 12 West Thirty-third Street, who have been spending the Summer in Europe, are expected home early next month.

—Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Lorillard in Newport.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard, who recently arrived from Europe, have gone to their Newport villa.

—Ball by the Knollwood Country Club.—The Knollwood Country Club will give its annual ball at White Plains, N. Y., this evening.

John E. Milholland's Father Dead.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 26.—John Milholland, seventy-seven years old, father of John E. Milholland of New-York, died here to-day. He was a widower. He was born in the North of Ireland, and came to America when young. He was for many years a farmer. Since 1870 he had made his home with his daughter, Mrs. B. J. Worden of this city. He leaves five children.

New-York America's Social Mecca.

But New-Yorkers enjoy its high civilization by planting their elegant residential neighborhoods in beautiful suburbs, as Park Hill-on-the-Hudson.

DISAGREE ON PLATFORM

Republicans Do Not Interpret Alike Their Excise Plank.

CONSISTENT WITH LOCAL OPTION

So Mr. Lauterbach Says, While Mr. Miller Says Declaration for Local Option Would Be for Democratic Platform.

It would seem that such eminent Republicans as Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, and ex-Senator Warner Miller of Herkimer do not agree as to the meaning of the Miller Sunday observance plank in the Republican platform.

Mr. Lauterbach told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday that there was nothing in Mr. Miller's plank inconsistent with local option.

Mr. Miller, who is at present in the city, says, on the other hand, that his platform is unequivocally against local option, and that, if the Republican County Committee decided to favor local option, the result might be disastrous, for that would be a practical declaration in favor of the Democratic platform.

Mr. Lauterbach was occupied most of yesterday in conferences with the various Republican district leaders concerning the election of County Convention delegates. The question of a straight Republican or a union county ticket was also under consideration, with the result that Mr. Lauterbach has not made up his mind which course to advocate.

Mr. Lauterbach found time to talk of these matters to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday.

"The excise plank of the Democratic platform," he said, "is merely an evasion—a subterfuge. There is nothing in the Miller plank of the Republican platform that is inconsistent with local option. Local option is perfectly consistent with our platform, but absolutely inconsistent with the Democratic platform.

"At the Saratoga Convention, I commented upon the Miller amendment by saying, 'No Republican can object to that.' A day or two ago a Western newspaper, referring to the same subject, said: 'No Democrat could, either.' To my mind that adequately expresses the situation; neither Republican nor Democrat can object to the Miller plank in the Republican platform. The Republican Party is for a decent observance of the Sabbath 'in the interest of labor.' That is a strong plank, and in my opinion a winning one.

"The excise plank in the Democratic platform says the Democratic Party is in favor of one thing, and later on it says it isn't. Ours is an honest expression of opinion; theirs is a cowardly evasion, contradicting itself in every second line."

Talking of the probable course of the Republicans concerning the county ticket, Mr. Lauterbach said, referring to the action of the State Democracy in leaving the convention, that the local situation had undergone some change, which might make it advisable later on to consider the desirability of a fusion ticket.

"At the present time," said Mr. Lauterbach, "I believe the majority of the Democrats favor a straight ticket. There is no reason why they should not hold that opinion, for they are almost assured of winning. Nevertheless, if we do go into a combination, Republican sentiment will dominate, and, while we will not be hoggish about the offices, we shall want to have more to say about the men selected than we had last year."

Ex-Senator Warner Miller came down from Herkimer yesterday, and is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He did not hesitate to discuss the excise planks of both platforms. He characterized the Democratic plank as meaningless, except that it was for local option or the sale of liquor on Sunday, and that, in his opinion, was to have been expected from the Democratic Party.

"Let them make that an issue," he said, "and I tell you the people of this State will declare overwhelmingly for the observance of an American Sabbath. The platform of the Republican Party is unequivocal, and on it we will win. The people are not willing to say that we shall no longer have the Sabbath observed, and they are not willing to sweep away the honored traditions of our forefathers.

"I received a letter from Bishop Kean of Buffalo, and his remarks in favor of the observance of the American Sabbath are excellent and able. He is with us on the proposition. And, what is more, he is not alone. I have talked with many Democrats in the country, and I discovered that not a single one is in favor of local option. They declared themselves in strong terms in favor of the American Sabbath."

Asked what, in his opinion, would be the result should the New-York Republican County Convention declare in favor of local option, Mr. Miller replied:

"If different counties should decide to favor local option the result might be disastrous, for that would be a practical declaration in favor of the Democratic platform. This is a State issue, and the County Convention has no right to change it."

Reverting to the question of local option, Mr. Miller said:

"It is not practical at all, and to try and put it into execution would entail endless trouble. It would open the box of Pandora and evils untold would come from it. The people on the east side of this city, for instance, might desire to have open houses of prostitution, the west side might declare in favor of bull fights, and certain counties might desire gambling. And as far as the municipality is concerned, it cannot make laws. That function is for the Legislature alone. Even if the Legislature granted local option, then elections on the question would doubtless be more or less frequent. Whenever a certain number of citizens declared in a petition that they believed an election would change the former results, an election would necessarily have to follow. But these are minor and trivial objections compared to the one great fact that we have always stood up and fought for our Sabbath, and we do not propose to see it desecrated now.

"These matters, I hold, the State should regulate in the Legislature, and I do not believe the custom will be changed. Certainly this city should have home rule in some essential things; for instance, the repaving and taking care of streets. But in the liquor traffic the State should be supreme."

DROUGHT STOPS THE TROLLEY CARS

A Shortage of Water at Hasleton, Pen.—Dry in North Carolina.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 26.—The water famine prevailing here reached a climax today when the trolley cars stopped running, there not being enough water obtainable to run the dynamos. Several industries and collieries shut down on the same account. Over 10,000 men are idle on account of the drought.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Sept. 26.—Roaring Creek ran dry to-day, and this place is confronted with a water famine. Unless instant preparations are made to purify the sulphur water, the mines will be compelled to shut down at a loss of thousands of dollars.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 26.—The drought continues all over the State, and reports coming in state that the cotton crop is injured 33 per cent.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A LOUIS XV. PARLOR SUIT

is especially remarkable for the Aubusson tapestry covering. The design is centuries old, and, being done by hand, has that easy grace of outline instead of that severe regularity of machine-made copies. The colorings are so soft one can hardly tell them from water colors. Our tapestry buyer picked it up so cheaply in Italy, we can sell it for about half its real value, and then, of course, the frame and the upholstered work are at the manufacturing price, as you

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NEAR BROADWAY.

VERDICT IN THE INMAN INQUEST

Capt. W. H. Hulse and Pilot James Allen of the Steamboat Perseus Held Guilty of Criminal Negligence.

EDGEWATER, S. I., Sept. 26.—The death by drowning of Robert W. Inman, at the time of a collision between his yacht Adelaide and the steamboat Perseus, on Aug. 26, was the subject of an inquest to-night by Coroner Schaffer and a jury.

Inman's body was found floating in Staten Island waters, and this brought the case within Coroner Schaffer's jurisdiction, although the accident occurred on the Bay Ridge side of the Narrows.

The jury held that the Captain and pilot of the iron steamboat showed gross carelessness Warrants will be issued at once for their arrest.

District Attorney Fitzgerald represented the people, and the Inman family was represented by G. Archibald Moore and E. H. Day. The Iron Steamboat Company's interests were watched by a representative of Wingate, Cullen & Miller.

Capt. W. H. Hulse of the steamboat Perseus testified that he was in charge of the wheel when the accident happened. He first saw the yacht when she was 300 or 400 feet away. She was standing from the Bay Ridge shore toward the Staten Island shore. He noticed she was continually altering her course. In order to avoid a collision if possible, he put his wheel hard to starboard, blew his whistle three times, gave the danger signal, and ordered his engineer to go astern at full speed. His boat answered quickly. The reversing and the tide caused his boat to swing, and when the vessels came together they were side on, both bows heading in the same direction. He had sternway when the collision occurred. The night was hazy, and he could not see far. He was positive the yacht had no lights, and that had she been holding her course, he could have cleared her by a hundred feet. He was steaming twelve miles an hour when he first sighted the yacht. At that speed he could stop his boat within her own length.

When asked why he did not go astern of the yacht, Capt. Hulse said such an attempt would have resulted in the yacht's being cut in two.

Capt. Chichester of the Clyde Line steamship Oneida testified that he was certain the yacht was responsible for the collision. Capt. Jacob of the yacht said that when he met the steamboat he was close hauled on the port tack, heading from Bay Ridge toward Staten Island. He first saw the steamboat as she came through the Narrows. She was then a mile away. The sloop was traveling three or four miles an hour in a light southerly breeze. The night was clear and the tide was slack. He saw the red light of the steamboat, but at no time did he see the green light. He did not alter his course from the time he went on the port tack until the steamboat was upon him. He was most positive his lights were up and burning. Mr. Inman was standing close to him. He was at the wheel. Mr. Inman saw the steamboat and exclaimed: "She'll run us down." Capt. Jacob said he replied that there was nothing to do but to keep on their course. He said that the steamboat struck the yacht at the bluff of her starboard bow, fifteen feet aft of the stem. The sloop struck the steamer's port bow five or six feet from the stem. The steamer had swung off about two points before the collision. He was most positive he had the right of way, had his lights burning, and that it was the steamboat's business to avoid the collision.

Pilot James Allen of the steamboat gave testimony similar to that of Capt. Hulse. After testimony by Herbert D. Doran, a sailor on the yacht, Mr. Sutton, a guest of Mr. Inman on the yacht, and others, the jury found that Capt. W. H. Hulse and Pilot James Allen of the steamboat Perseus were guilty of criminal carelessness and negligence.

Both Hulse and Allen live in New-Brunswick, N. J., and both had left Staten Island to catch a train for home before the verdict was given. Warrants will be issued today for their arrest.

THE WORK OF REPORTING A CONVENTION

How Much Is Accomplished by a Great Modern Newspaper.

From The Wilmington (Del.) News, Sept. 26.

Some idea of what the modern newspaper is may be obtained from an examination of THE NEW-YORK TIMES of yesterday. On Tuesday the Democratic State Convention met at Syracuse, and THE TIMES printed nearly three pages of matter relating to the meeting, in all about 300 inches of reading matter, to say nothing of headlines and cuts. The number of words used was probably over 18,000, and most of them were, no doubt, sent by telegraph, although it is possible that some of the speeches were obtained in advance by mail. Syracuse is distant from New-York 291 miles, so that the work done by the newspaper reporters was difficult.

The limits of a newspaper story are only restricted by the physical capacity of the telegraph operators, and the number of wires available. In order to compile a story of 18,000 words it was necessary to enlist the services of a corps of active and intelligent newsgatherers, with one directing head to put the different chapters in consecutive order for the readers of the paper. The New-York Tribune printed about 10,000 words in its report of the convention, while the other newspapers of that city also printed exhaustive reports, in all, no doubt, over 100,000 words. In addition, the papers of Brooklyn and other New-York cities had long reports, so it is clear that at least 100 active newspaper men were at work in Syracuse, both in and out of the convention. To these must be added the many telegraph operators and news editors who handled the telegrams as they were received at the newspaper offices.

The work of reporting a State Convention like the one in New-York is a mammoth undertaking, yet, after all, it is but a question of men and money. The average newspaper reader, in scanning such reports as those printed yesterday, does not stop to think of the busy men whose fingers and brains were in active operation for ten or twelve consecutive hours in gathering the material with which to tell millions of people throughout the country what a body of politicians were doing. The work done on Tuesday was repeated yesterday, yet no one of the individuals engaged in the task of getting and writing and sending off the news had time to stop and realize what he was doing; even though he had stopped to consider, he would have taken no especial credit to himself.

The work of the corps of newspaper correspondents at Syracuse is not a new thing. They have become accustomed to such tasks, and it was merely an incident of the routine duties for which they are paid. It is well, however, to occasionally call the attention of the public to the manner of work which the modern newspaper is frequently called upon to perform in order to keep up with the procession.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Sept. 26.—The schooner Mattie Holmes, coal laden, bound from New-York for Bangor, Me., was to-night driven ashore on Ocean Beach, three miles below this city. During a triffic squall and thunderstorm, the Captain of the schooner mistook an electric light on the beach for the New-London Light, and the vessel went hard on the beach. The sea is breaking over her and she is pounding heavily. The crew is safe.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 26.—John F. Hickey, formerly Captain of the Eddy Steamer Company of Troy, received to-day a verdict of $10,000 damages in a suit brought against the Central-Hudson Railroad Company for injuries sustained at Herkimer during the State Firemen's Convention four years ago.

CORNING, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Mrs. J. Y. Brink died at Clyde a week ago. By her death the Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church comes into possession of property worth $10,000. This property was willed to the society by the late J. Y. Brink on his wife's death.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 26.—The New-Orleans Co-operative Bank suspended payments to-day. It was comparatively a small affair, patronized mostly by small tradesmen. It was run on the Belgian plan.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—John M. Baldwin of the law firm of Gilmore & Baldwin of New-Orleans died yesterday in this city. He was graduated at West Point with the class of '75, and entered the Fifth Artillery, in which he subsequently became First Lieutenant, and was accounted one of the best scientists in the army. He resigned later, married Miss Leverich, a New-Orleans heiress, was admitted to the bar, and had since practiced his profession.

—Charles Gerrmann, formerly a well-known Democratic politician in Hoboken, but who for the last year had been janitor of the Hoboken City Hall, died yesterday from a complication of disorders. He was fifty years old, and leaves a wife, a son, and daughter. In the days of his prosperity, Mr. Gerrmann was Chief of the Fire Department, and held various other positions of prominence.

—J. Randolph Mordecai, Sr., a well-known business man of Baltimore, died Wednesday night at his country seat, in Lutherville, of heart trouble. He was fifty-nine years old, and a native of Charleston, S. C. He was a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

RAREST OF BUTTERFLIES

Neumoegen Collection Admired by Pupils in the Brooklyn Schools.

WONDERFUL COLORS AND SHADINGS

Dazzling Combinations of All Hues—A Moth with a Twelve-inch Tongue—The Death's Head Moth.

"Oh-o-o! isn't it beautiful!"

There was a number of very much interested visitors in the art galleries in Montague Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, where the wonderful Neumoegen collection of butterflies and moths is on exhibition, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute. It was not a special day in the history of the exhibition—only one of the many, when the particularly invited guests of the institute, pupils of the upper grade public schools, responded to the invitation extended to them, and delighted themselves and other visitors with their "Ohs!" and "Ahs!" of appreciation.

These exclamations were not out of place, for the collection is beautiful enough to attract the attention of the most unappreciative.

There is sunset, sunrise, and every other beautiful color, tint, and shade to be found in nature in this collection of insects, with wonderful combinations of brown and black and gray impossible to describe. There are brilliant combinations of rich green and black, and a pretty little waspilke creature is gowned in the softest shades of green and yellow. Green of still another shade gives the color tone to the upper or primary wings of another pretty creature, while the lower wings are pansylike—purple and pale violet, with just a touch of pale, soft yellow and terra-cotta.

A butterfly in another case might almost be mistaken for a purple pansy from the coloring and marking of both upper and under—primary and secondary—wings.

There are large insects of brown and yellow and orange, the markings in decided waves of color and shades. There is a funny little orange insect, the wings brown-tipped, the body dark brown in the centre and bright scarlet at either end; the tail having what looks to be a little tuft of scarlet feathers.

The combination of soft yellow or buff with the most delicate and indescribable shade of pink is exquisite. The rose pink, in deep and delicate shades, is always beautiful with light or dark colors.

One case of insects is covered the greater part of the time. In it there are insects exquisitely beautiful, with very pale shades of blue and green, the delicacy of the colors accentuated, in some cases, by a line of rich brown, just tipped with maroon, outlining the upper edge of the wing. There are eyes in the marking in which the suggestion of pink or yellow may be seen. The coloring is so delicate that without a covering it fades in the bright daylight.

Beautiful insects of the tropics which subsist on the nectar of the orange blossom are very dark or a brownish yellow, and on the dark lower wings is a touch of clear white, vividly contrasted with cherry red. Brilliant green and black insects have yellow bodies, and there are butterflies wearing black lace gowns over a foundation of yellow satin. There are other insects, dressed in brilliant shades of peacock blue and green, outlined with black. There are others, green, with pale yellow and black, and there are pansylike butterflies in terra-cotta shades.

Apparently nothing can be more beautiful than an exquisite insect with the sheen in its wings of mother of pearl and the changing tints of pink and green. This is from South America. It has a beautiful rival in a wonderful specimen from Zanzibar. This has marvelous changeable colors, and the most brilliant ones—gold, copper, rose, bluish black, and green.

"Those are our school colors," said one high school boy, pointing to a brilliant butterfly, striped with black and red.

The small boy visitors were very much interested in many things. The type forms, or original specimens, amused them greatly. These are all marked on the glass of the case with a green dot of paper, and it tickled the commercial sense of Brooklyn's future voters immensely to find that the tiniest, most insignificant, common-looking little moth was often more valuable than a magnificent specimen near by, arrayed, like Solomon, in all his glory.

The long-tongued moth also interested the young men greatly, and they took their favored friends to see the specimens as soon as they entered the hall. This is the moth of whose existence Darwin prophesied upon discovering a new Brazilian orchid, with a throat twelve inches long. No one believed him until the beautiful yellow and brown insect was eventually caught in the act of taking the honey from the flower. The tongue or trunk is wound up like a spiral spring when not in use, and measures exactly twelve inches in length.

One vivacious small boy was looking anxiously for the butterfly which carries a load of wood, but he had merely twisted a school lesson in natural history given upon the Neumogen collection. There are specimens of the Psyche moth, but the load of wood from which the story comes is around the larvae of the insect. The bagworm, to which the moth owes its being, has the habit of building a little silken sack, and covering it with twigs. When the caterpillar in this little house wishes to move, he puts out his head and crawls along, carrying his dwelling after him. The natives of Ceylon, where the species belong, believe that the insects are people who in life stole kindling wood, and in death expiate their sin by the continuance of a like habit. There are excellent specimens in the collection.

The death's head moth bears on his back, clearly marked out, a monkey-like little face, which makes him an object of superstitious fear. In the South of France it is believed that if the dust of the insect is shaken into the eyes of a human being, as it passes through a room, it will cause blindness. The Bugong moth of New South Wales is good for food.

It gathers in incredible numbers upon masses of granite, and fires are built underneath to suffocate it by the natives. Next a circular space of ground is cleared, and when it has been heated sufficiently with a fire the ashes are cleared away and the moths put in their place. The dust and wings are winnowed from the body on pieces of bark, and the feast is ready. That is unless the moth is to be preserved in cakes, then the bodies are beaten into shape in a wooden vessel. The people gain flesh on this moth diet, the bodies of the insect being full of oil and having a sweet taste.

The Atlas moths, from China, are big brown creatures with transparent spots in their wings, and are next to the largest specimens in the collection, or in the world. The largest are also to be found in another case, and measure twelve inches across the wings.

The exhibition has probably not become well enough known yet to attract as many visitors as should see it. It is something of a matter of civic pride with Brooklyn people, for the collection, which has hardly an equal in the world, it is hoped, by the generosity of the citizens of the city, may become a permanent possession of the institute.

It does not require a knowledge of science to appreciate it, though it is the scientific men who feel most any lack of interest in it.

"Why, I have heard people say, when it was exhibited before," says Mr. Doll, the curator of the collection; "'Oh, come and look at the wax figures, we can see these butterflies in our back yard.'

"And they are rare specimens, and came from thousands of miles away!" adds Mr. Doll, with an air of disgust, "and this is the year 1895."

The collection will be on exhibition until Oct. 5. The last five days members can enter on their institute tickets.

COMING EVENTS.

—Lecture by Prof. Mayne at the Normal College on "Oral Expression and Personality," today, 3 A. M.

—New-York Electrical Society meeting, Columbus College, this evening. Subject, "Niagara on Tap."

—City University Law School Alumni reunion, University Building, to-morrow, 3 P. M.

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TAMMANY GETTING READY

Meeting of the Executive Committee to be Held To day.

DALTON-DELANEY FACTIONAL FIGHT

Must Be Disposed of Before the County Convention Call Can Be Perfected—Enthusiasm for State Ticket.

A call was sent out yesterday afternoon to the members of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall to attend a meeting at Tammany Hall at 4 P. M. to-day. At that time the forthcoming election will be discussed, and a plan of campaign decided upon.

An afternoon paper yesterday announced that an informal conference of Tammany district leaders was held yesterday afternoon, at which it was practically decided that the Wigwam should "go it alone" this Fall. None of the Tammany leaders knew anything of this alleged conference. Some of the Tammany leaders are wont to gather on fine afternoons in Chambers Street and talk politics, but these gatherings have never been dignified by the appellation of conference, and none knew or professed to know of any more important gathering yesterday.

So far as "going it alone" is concerned, it has been the custom of Tammany Hall for some time, to fight its battles single-handed, and the outcome of the Syracuse Convention is such as to render it unnecessary that Tammany should make any formal declaration that the Wigwam purposes "going it alone" this campaign. It is a foregone conclusion.

There has been some talk that the German-American Reform Union might coalesce with Tammany on the excise question, but the Tammany leaders are apparently indifferent, being very firmly of the opinion that a straight Tammany ticket will sweep the city. All these matters will, however, be discussed by the Executive Committee this afternoon.

All the Tammany leaders are jubilant concerning the State ticket, and are predicting an overwhelming victory.

Apart from these matters the most absorbing topic in the Wigwam just at present is the disposition of the Delaney-Dalton factional fight, that the Tammany Hall General Committee will be called on to decide to-day, inasmuch as it is necessary that the contest be disposed of before the call for the County Convention can be perfected. The case is at present in the hands of the sub-committee appointed at the initial meeting of the General Committee this year when two sets of credentials were offered from the Eleventh Assembly District, one being presented by the old Tammany leader, ex-Excise Commissioner William Dalton, and the other by John J. Delaney.

Rumor has it that the sub-committee will report in favor of Dalton, and that its recommendations will be adopted by the full committee. The Delaney faction assert that if it is rejected it will immediately declare war against Tammany. The leaders claim to control 1,000 Democratic votes, and Mr. Delaney figures that with their aid he can defeat all the Tammany candidates in his district with neatness and dispatch.

The Tammany leaders are not worried by these threats, and are confident that no matter how the contest is decided, both sides will work for the success of the Tammany candidates on election day.

Question About Free Libraries.

From The London Spectator.

Lord Windsor presided this year at the meeting of the Library Association, and made a speech, the drift of which is that men have always read fiction, and that the fact of their reading it now is no proof that public libraries are useless. Our forefathers liked romances, and the library of the Earl of Warwick in 1315 contained nothing else. Quite true; but the forefathers of "the people" read nothing. We wish the next President would tell us whether, out of the 25 per cent. of readers who, according to the returns, ask for serious books, any appear to educate themselves by their perusal. Reading will never be anything to the majority of mankind but a means of passing time, and the real defense for free libraries is that a few derive from them an effective education. Is that end answered or not? The dispute about fiction may be considered ended, and we want now to know something else about the use of free libraries. The librarians know pretty nearly how many students they have who read with a purpose other than amusement. Are they many or few? One Hugh Miller at a time justifies a parish library, but do we get him?

Child Passes a Night in a Well.

From The Boston Traveler.

Little Willie Bissett, the three-year-old son of Irving R. Bissett of Rockville Street, Mattapan, was released Sunday from what came near being death from starvation, Saturday afternoon, while playing in his father's yard, he fell into a dry well and remained there nearly a day without being able to make his little voice heard by his frantic parents, who were hunting high, but not low, for him. The little fellow disappeared about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and, while the whole neighborhood turned out in search of him and continued the work all night, it was not until nearly 8 o'clock in the morning that his faint voice was heard. There is great rejoicing in the Bissett family over the son that was lost and is found.

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—John H. McCutcheon, a clerk in the City Treasurer's office, at Jersey City, died at

Friday
September 27-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

MR. SHEPARD FOR MAYOR

A. Augustus Healy Says He Is the Choice of Kings County Democrats.

BELIEF THAT HE WOULD CONSENT

Charles J. Edwards Declares the Reform Leader Is Absolute Master of the Situation in Brooklyn.

A sensation was produced in Brooklyn yesterday by the reported announcement of some of the members of the Independent Democracy that Edward M. Shepard was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Mayoralty.

A. Augustus Healy, one of the leaders of the Democratic Party in Kings County, was quoted as saying:

"Mr. Shepard is the man. He is the unanimous choice of the Democratic Party in Kings County for Mayor of Brooklyn on a harmony ticket. Mr. Shepard would consent. The demand for him is so strong that he would have to yield."

George Foster Peabody, Chairman of the General Committee of the Democratic Party in Kings County, was quoted as saying that Mr. Shepard would probably be the united Democratic Mayoralty candidate.

Mr. Peabody, when interviewed yesterday afternoon in the office of Spencer Trask & Co., denied that he had made any statement whatever in regard to Mr. Shepard and the Mayoralty nomination.

"I have been misquoted," said Mr. Peabody. "I have been mixed up in some way with Mr. Healy. He is not a member of our conference committee, and is therefore free to express his sentiments in respect to Mr. Shepard and the Mayoralty. I, on the other hand, belong to the conference committee, and can therefore not open my mouth for publication on this subject. You can readily understand my position. I have made no statement whatever for publication on this subject."

While Mr. Peabody was prevented from giving voice to his sentiments by his connection with the joint harmony committee, there were other prominent members of the Independent Democratic organization in Brooklyn who expressed themselves with freedom, and it required little investigation to make it plain that there is a very strong and prevailing sentiment in the independent organization in favor of Mr. Shepard's candidacy.

Charles J. Edwards, one of the Brooklyn Election Commissioners, gave utterance to the general feeling of the Independent Democrats in regard to Mr. Shepard. He asked if the activity and influence of Mr. Shepard at the State Convention had had anything to do with the agitation of his name for the Mayoralty. Mr. Edwards said:

"Certainly. There is no question that Mr. Edward M. Shepard stands to-day practically as the leader of the new Democracy in New-York State. We went to Syracuse with the intention of working for the adoption of a model platform and of securing fair and honest treatment of contesting delegations. We had no candidate and we had no choice of candidates. We asked only that the candidates be men of character. The nomination of candidates with us was a secondary consideration.

"We were not in the convention for spoil, or to pay soft tribute to some party workers. The men of the independent Brooklyn Democracy did most important and effective work in shaping the State platform. They worked most efficiently in the Credentials Committee.

"Mr. Shepard brought in line with him on the platform such men as Daniel Lockwood of Buffalo and ex-Gov. Flower, and he secured the support of such men as Congressman Tracy, D. G. Griffin, and many who had been theretofore satisfied with Mr. Hill's leadership.

"What has been the effect on Kings County Democratic politics of the presence and performance of our representatives in the State Convention? I answer that the result of that convention is that the mantle of Democratic leadership in Brooklyn and Kings County has fallen on Edward M. Shepard. Mr. McLaughlin, without question, will be ready and willing to place in Mr. Shepard's keeping the fortunes of the Democracy and its future honor. Mr. Shepard is not only a State leader of the Democrats, but he is now absolutely the master of the situation in Brooklyn.

"There is no question in the mind of any man, Democrat, Republican, Labor Party man, or Prohibitionist, that Mr. Shepard, as Mayor, would give Brooklyn the best administration the city has had since the time of Mayor Frederick A. Schroeder.

"Mr. Shepard's name is a synonym in Kings County, from the centre to the outskirts, for good government and honest politics. Everybody knows what he stands for, and his name alone is worth 10,000 votes to the Democratic ticket.

"Are the members of the Independent Democratic organization in Brooklyn united in favoring Mr. Shepard's nomination for the Mayoralty? Absolutely. You ask me if they will urge his candidacy. In reply I say there is not another man in the Independent Democratic organization whom its members want to nominate. There is not another Democrat in Brooklyn who could be nominated, with the absolute certainty of election."

Mr. Shepard was seen yesterday at his office, 111 Broadway, by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, in regard to the rumor that he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Brooklyn Mayoralty. Mr. Shepard said:

"The subject is one that I do not care to discuss beyond saying this, that no one has been authorized to put my name forward in connection with the Mayoralty nomination, nor am I aware that any one has done so."

A GAYNOR MASS MEETING.

Friends of the Justice Propose to Nominate Him Next Monday.

A number of the friends of Supreme Court Justice William J. Gaynor held a conference in the Clarendon Hotel in Brooklyn last night. The purpose of the conference was to relieve Providence of the task of transferring Justice Gaynor from the Supreme Court bench to the Mayor's chair.

The conference was secret. William Ziegler attended it for a few minutes at the outset, and then went down stairs and remained there until the meeting was over.

Among those present were F. William Jobelmann, A. L. Sessions, H. V. Monahan, W. P. Ferguson, C. O'C. Hennessy, Robert Stewart, Nicholas Whalen, E. A. Curly, C. A. Haviland, A. J. Bolton, John Nolan, M. E. Moore, W. Edelston, Jr., W. F. Riley, J. J. O'Connell, A. A. Fischer, H. G. Seaver, Thomas McCann, James Matthews, Joseph McGinness, C. F. Adams, Joseph F. Jordan, James McMahon, and Dr. T. Lewis Fogarty.

James McMahon presided over the conference. He said he had every reason to believe that Mr. Gaynor would accept the Mayoralty nomination if it were tendered to him by the people.

Robert Stewart said he was satisfied, from talks with Mr. Gaynor and from other sources of information, that Mr. Gaynor would take the Mayoralty nomination if the people really, earnestly, sincerely, and honestly wished him to take it.

Mr. Stewart defined Providence, in Mr. Gaynor's case, as a mass meeting of the people.

C. F. Adams said: "I am in favor of going to Judge Gaynor and saying: 'Will you, like another Moses, lead us out of this Egypt of darkness?'"

C. O'C. Hennessy threw a damper over the conference by pointing out the futility of running Judge Gaynor on an independent or citizens' ticket unless backed by a regular nomination by either the Democrats or the Republicans. Mr. Hennessy said there was no danger that the Republicans would take Judge Gaynor as a candidate. The regular Democratic organization, Mr. Hennessy said, was the potential factor in the situation.

It was unanimously resolved to hold a mass meeting Monday night in the Academy of Music to nominate Justice Gaynor for the Mayoralty.

Some of those present said they were in favor of getting from Justice Gaynor a definite statement, one way or the other, prior to the mass meeting, but Mr. Haviland said he thought it would be undignified to put such a question to a Justice on the bench, and the plan was abandoned. Committees were appointed to prepare for the mass meeting.

BOYS TO GUARD A FOUNTAIN

A Battalion of 100 Will Try to Stop Defilement in Rutgers Square—An Interesting Experiment.

An interesting experiment is about to be tried on the east side, when a brigade of boys of the neighborhood will take under its protection the fountain recently built in Rutgers Square, at the intersection of East Broadway and Canal Street, by Jacob Schiff and presented to the city.

When the water was turned on, about two weeks ago, the authorities freely predicted that the fountain would quickly be plugged up with banana peels, waste paper, and other refuse deposited therein by the gamins of the neighborhood. These forebodings were quickly verified. The combined efforts of two policemen did not suffice to keep that unlucky fountain in running order.

Upon the suggestion of the Misses Wald and Brewster of the Nurses' Settlement, in Henry Street, it was decided to organize the boys of the neighborhood into a sort of watchman's league for the purpose of preserving order at the Rutgers Square fountain. The boys fell in with the suggestion quite readily, and a meeting was held at the Hebrew Institute, upon the invitation of Superintendent Spectorsky, at which representatives of the City Vigilance League and the Good Government Clubs were present.

The result of this meeting was the formation of the Foutain League, with a membership of 100 boys over twelve years old, and the following officers: President—Joseph Goldstein; Vice President—Morris Frankel; Clerk—S. Joseph; Treasurer—David Widrowitz; Sergeant at Arms—E. Frank; Assistant Sergeant at Arms—Jacob Wisansky.

President Roosevelt of the Police Commission has promised to do all that he can to aid the boys, and Col. Waring of the Street Cleaning Department has furnished them with two steels, wherein to deposit the dead cats, old rags, banana and orange peels, and other flotsam and jetsam that has in the past mysteriously found its way into the recesses of the Rutgers Square fountain. All the members of the league have pledged themselves to keep both fountain and square clean, which, according to Col. Waring's men, is a formidable undertaking.

The members of the league will wear badges, and it is purposed that some of them shall remain on duty morning, noon, and night to see that the fountain is not defiled. The leaguers are also talking of organizing themselves into a uniformed cadet corps, and the outcome of the experiment is watched with much interest by the residents of the lower east side.

ACCUSED OF TEACHING BOYS TO STEAL

Theodore Grant and Three of His Alleged Pupils in Court.

Theodore Grant, twenty-two years old, of 222 East Eighty-fifth Street, who is said by the police to be engaged in teaching boys to pick pockets, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday with three of his alleged pupils. They were arrested Wednesday at Forty-third Street and Lexington Avenue while the parade of the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws was passing.

The boys were Samuel Hallowitz, thirteen years old, of 174 Division Street; Louis Silverbloom, eleven years old, of 12 Norfolk Street, and Morris Jonkofsky, fourteen years old, of 13 Norfolk Street.

The detectives told the Magistrate that all the boys had been detected trying to pick pockets. Under close examination by the Magistrate and Agent Moore, of the Gerry Society, the boys admitted in the presence of Grant that he had taught them to steal. A pawn ticket for a gold watch stolen by them from a woman on East Seventy-fourth Street was found in Grant's possession. The police recovered the watch. It is numbered 1,118,193; and was made by the Illinois Watch Company. The case is numbered 59,812. The police hope to hear from the owner.

Magistrate Crane remanded Grant and the three boys until this morning.

EXTRADITION PAPERS FOR W. H. HARRIS

He Is Under Arrest in Philadelphia Charged with Swindling.

The District Attorney's office was notified yesterday of the arrest in Philadelphia of William H. Harris, who is charged here with swindling.

Assistant District Attorney McManus began the preparation of extradition papers immediately.

Harris is accused of getting money by false pretenses, the complaint on which he was indicted being made by John W. Trim of Brooklyn. Harris induced Trim to indorse a promissory note for $1,827 by representing that the Donalson-McRae Electric Company of Baltimore owed him $4,000, and he assigned that interest to Trim as security. Trim paid the note when it became due, and he then discovered that Harris had transferred his interest in the Donalson-McRae Company to Maria Radde on Jan. 3, 1894.

Mr. McManus said Harris had defrauded people out of fully $20,000, getting about $10,000 from Mr. Trim. He was arrested in Cincinnati a year ago, and an attempt was made to bring him here. After signing requisition papers, Gov. Morton found that there was another influence besides a love of justice behind the prosecution, so he recalled the papers.

CONSULS WHO COME UNDER THE RULE

About Two Hundred Posts Affected by the President's Order.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—There are fifty-three consular offices above the limit of the recent Executive order placing such Government officials within the classified service, and 71, paid in fees, below the limit. Of those affected, 175 are paid in salaries and 21 in fees.

Of the 175 officials referred to, 30 consuls and one commercial agent are paid $2,500; 52 consuls and four commercial agents are paid $2,000; 69 consuls and six commercial agents are paid $1,500, and 13 consuls are paid $1,000. Nine consuls and 12 commercial agents are paid in fees that aggregate over $1,000. Those below the limit are 53 consuls and 18 commercial agents.

The maximum compensation by fees is $2,500, and the minimum by salary is $1,000. It is pointed out at the State Department that it is impracticable to place those drawing a salary of $1,000 within the service, as they are usually citizens of the country in which they serve.

FEW NEW POSTMASTERS UNTIL DECEMBER

Then the President Will Be Kept Busy Signing Commissions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—It is not likely that there will be any more appointments of Presidential Postmasters until the return of the President to Washington. Between now and the opening of Congress there will be about twenty appointments to be made where commissions have expired. Two of some importance that have not yet been settled are Utica and Binghamton, N. Y.

The contests for these positions have been waged for some time. From December on, for the ensuing five months, the President and the Postmaster General will be kept busy, as about 300 Postmasters' commissions expire. The offices are principally held by Republicans. In New-York State alone there are about fifty Republicans holding through their regular terms.

About forty-five fourth-class offices will be made Presidential Oct. 1.

Inspection of West Point.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Col. Robert P. Hughes of the Inspector General's department arrived here yesterday. He spent several hours inspecting the cavalry, engineers', artillery, and army service buildings and quarters to-day. He visited the new academic building, cadet barracks, and hospital. The Inspector usually reviews the battalion of cadets, and examines the cadet officers in military tactics. He also inspects the condemned articles on the post, and gives the order for their removal. Col. Hughes will probably finish his inspection here to-morrow, after which he will return to Washington.

ESCAPED TAXES FOR 1895

Tract Society Exempt While Its Building Was Going Up.

READY NOW TO COMPETE FOR TENANTS

Commissioners Must Decide Whether It Shall Be Assessed Equally with Other Office Building Enterprises.

The American Tract Society was assessed last Spring by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments on $300,000, the estimated value of the society's then half-finished office building, at Spruce and Nassau Streets. The tax was about $6,000, but the society was exempted for 1895.

Taxes were paid by the society prior to March, 1894, on its modest headquarters, on the site of its new building, in proportion to that part not occupied by it and that rented out. This was about half of the building.

The new structure's main entrance designates, by huge letters carved in stone, that the entire edifice is devoted to the religious, charitable, and missionary work of the society. The architects' plan and the arrangements of the twenty-odd floors suggest that the entire plan had a single eye to office-renting in the centre of the chief office centre of the city.

There are scores of office buildings within a few hundred feet of the American Tract Society's building, and their owners are in more or less keen competition, so that the saving of several thousand dollars a year to any of the taxpaying buildings would be an important factor in determining the scale of rents to be charged, or to so tempt tenants that vacant offices would be few.

Each such owner has therefore not only an interest in discovering how a concern like the society can flourish, first in the tract business, an entirely righteous and commendable enterprise, and in the letting of offices, until it has amassed wealth enough to put up a two-million-dollar structure to the point of entering into competition, tax free, with taxpaying owners of office buildings, but a right to demand whether the society is in business as a religious and charitable corporation, or as a capitalist and real estate owner, possessing the advantage over owners of office buildings with no exemption from taxation because of the housing of an association not liable to civic assessments.

The circumstances of the exemption of the American Tract Society from taxation this year were inquired into by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday. It appeared that, in regard to the society, the usual course was followed in estimating the value of the new building at a tax, not a market, valuation, and the tax was assessed on 60 per cent. of this valuation. Notice was, of course, sent to the society, and applications and affidavits came for exemption.

Gen. Wager Swayne, counsel for the society, had charge of the details, and an affidavit was made by the Rev. George L. Shearer, Treasurer of the American Tract Society. This affidavit recited that in the old building at Spruce and Nassau Streets the society occupied part of it, and was taxed on half of the valuation. In March, 1894, the society's headquarters were moved to 10 East Twenty-third Street, rented property, and it ceased to derive any benefit from the Nassau Street property, because its demolition had begun, and it had not yet received any returns from the new building.

The affidavit further maintained that the society had not yet determined what part of the new building it would occupy, "if any," and, to be within the law, stated that the society was organized exclusively for religious, charitable, and missionary purposes, and that no one of the society receives pecuniary profit from its operation, other than "reasonable compensation" for services. The claim that the society was exempted from taxation on its real property for 1895 was based on Chapter 498 of the Laws of 1893. The section in relation to the exemption of the real property of religious, charitable, and educational corporations and association, says:

> The real property of a corporation or association organized exclusively for the moral and mental improvement of men and women, or for religious, charitable, missionary, hospital, educational, patriotic, historical, or cemetery purposes, or for two or more of such purposes, and used exclusively for carrying out thereupon one or more of such purposes, shall be exempt from taxation.
>
> But no corporation or association shall be entitled to any such exemption if any officer, member, or employe thereof shall receive or may be lawfully entitled to receive any pecuniary profit from the operations thereof, except reasonable compensation for services in effecting one or more of such purposes, or as proper beneficiaries of its strictly charitable purposes; or if the organization thereof, for any of such avowed purposes, be a guise or pretense for directly or indirectly making any other pecuniary profit for such corporation or association or for any of its members or employes, or if it be not in good faith organized or conducted exclusively for one or more of such purposes.
>
> The real property of any such corporation or association entitled to such exemption, held by it exclusively for one or more of such purposes and from which no rents, profits or income are derived, shall be so exempt, though not in actual use therefor, by reason of the absence of suitable buildings or improvements thereon, if the construction of such buildings or improvements is in progress in good faith contemplated by such corporation or association.
>
> The real property of any such corporation not so used exclusively for carrying out thereupon one or more of such purposes, but leased or otherwise used for other purposes, shall not be so exempt, but if a portion only of any lot or building of any such corporation or association is used exclusively for carrying out thereupon one or more of such purposes of any such corporation or association, then such lot or building to the extent of the value of such remaining portion shall be subject to taxation. * * *

Gen. Swayne fortified this application by a legal demand for exemption. The plea of the society was, in course of usual routine, investigated by expert examiners, and when the subject came before Commissioners Barker, Whalen, and Blumenthal for decision it was found that experienced officers of the department were of the opinion that there should be no exemption from taxation in the case.

Assistant Corporation Counsel D. J. Dean was consulted, and deference to his experience and legal knowledge by the Commissioners gave him the casting vote against the department's experts. He decided that the society should be exempt from taxation during the construction of its new building and until it should be "completed," and the papers in the case are so indorsed by Mr. Dean and by Commissioners Barker and Blumenthal, with the proviso that the property should be assessed when completed.

The American Tract Society's building is now receiving tenants, and is in active competition with other office and store buildings in its neighborhood. The valuation next year will be $1,250,000, or thereabouts, and 60 per cent. of this sum, $750,000, should give the city a tax of about $13,000 per annum.

What will be done in regard to the society's office and store renting enterprise will depend on the present Board of Tax Commissioners. The tax will be put on the books, and its collection, exemption, or modification will be determined when the society files its plea for exemption or reduction of the assessment. Judging from a hint given by one of the officials of the department its experts will report against exemption or reduction because of the preponderance of office and store renting over religious, charitable, and missionary interests.

Other concerns similar to the American Tract Society are not as fortunate. For instance, the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions is only a tenant in the vast building, 156 Fifth Avenue, and its landlord pays taxes on about $475,000.

Committed Suicide in His Bathroom.

TORONTO, Ontario, Sept. 26.—Alvin Jenks, manager of the Dominion Paper Box Factory, last night wrote to an undertaker instructing him to call at his residence this morning and bring the Coroner with him. When the men went to the house they found Jenks sitting in the bathroom dead, with the gas turned on full. He had committed suicide. The deceased was thirty-five years of age and had been married only three months. His wife is at present in New-York.

IDENTIFIED AS A DRURY ROBBER

Frederick Morgan, the Brooklyn Doctor Declares, Let Him into the House in Nevins Street.

The Brooklyn police have in custody Frederick Morgan, thirty-five years old, of 43 Hoyt Street, Brooklyn, who has been identified by Dr. George Drury of 115 Johnson Street as one of the men who decoyed him to the unoccupied house, 65 Nevins Street, July 27, bound and gagged him, and then robbed him of money and jewelry.

Morgan had been watched by detectives for many days. The technical charge on which he was arrested Wednesday is that of stealing a roll of carpet worth $50. The detectives were so positive that Morgan was one of the men who robbed Dr. Drury that he took his prisoner to the doctor's house Wednesday night. When the doctor entered the office and saw the man he said: "Why, that is the man who let me into the Nevins Street house." Dr. Drury said he could pick Morgan out of a thousand men.

Morgan was detained at Police Headquarters all day yesterday, and was identified by the grocer at State and Nevins Streets as one of the men he had seen in the house in which Dr. Drury was robbed.

The woman assistant in the pawnbroker's shop in this city where Dr. Drury's watch was pawned failed to identify Morgan. She said the man who pawned the watch was a heavier built man, with a small mustache. Morgan is tall and slim, with a large mustache. Morgan's picture is in the Rogues' Gallery. It is No. 562. He was arrested Feb. 22, 1890, for committing a burglary at Atlantic Avenue and Nevins Street, just one block from where Dr. Drury was robbed. For this offense he was sentenced for four years and two months.

WILTON LACKAYE HAS A WIFE

The Popular Actor of Svengali Marries a Burlesque Actress.

Wilton Lackaye, the popular actor, who has made such a success by his portrayal of Svengali in "Trilby," has taken to himself a wife, to the surprise of the "Trilby" company and his many friends. He was married at Council Bluffs, Iowa, on Wednesday. The bride is Miss Evans, a member of the Sam T. Jack Burlesque Company, which is to play in Omaha next week.

The "Trilby" company, of which A. M. Palmer is the manager, played the first of the week in Omahh, Neb. Mr. Lackaye went across the river to Council Bluffs Wednesday afternoon, invaded the County Clerk's office, and secured a license to marry Miss Evans. Then he and his prospective bride called on Dr. Phelps of the First Presbyterian Church, and the wedding was celebrated by him at 1 o'clock. There were no witnesses except those required by law, and bride and groom were back in Omaha in time for the matinée performance of "Trilby." They left with the company for Salt Lake Wednesday night, where "Trilby" is to be presented the rest of this week.

The "Trilby" company is on its way to San Francisco, and at the close of its engagement there Mr. Lackaye is to return to this city and rejoin the home company, reappearing as Svengali. His bride has severed her connection with the Sam T. Jack company, and will come here with him. The marriage was a surprise to everybody, but Mr. Lackaye and Miss Evans have been on very friendly terms for some time, and the engagement has probably been of long duration.

"UNCLE JOSIE" FIELD'S BIRTHDAY

He Celebrates His 103d Anniversary, and Is Still Healthy.

RED BANK, N. J., Sept. 26.—Joseph Field is probably the oldest person in New-Jersey. To-day he celebrated his one hundred and third birthday. He is a Middletown farmer, and his appearance is that of a man of about eighty years.

This morning he arose at 7 o'clock, and, as is his custom, he spent nearly an hour about his farm before breakfasting. After breakfast he prepared himself for receiving callers, who visited him to tender their congratulations. About 10 o'clock he was driven to Red Bank by his son, Joseph, Jr., in a two-wheeled cart. This was the first time he had been her in five years. "Uncle Josie" was driven up and down Broad and Front Streets, and shook the hands of several hundred persons, many being his old acquaintances. He told a reporter, when asked about his health, that he felt good at heart, but had a weakness in his knees, and that his eyesight was getting poor. However, he did not wear eyeglasses, and could see very plainly.

He went to his home about 11:30 o'clock, when his friends began to call upon him, and this was kept up all day. His appearance and health generally is much better than it was a year ago. "Uncle Josie" is below the medium height, about 5 feet 4 inches, and quite thin. His voice is strong and his hearing good. The old gentleman says he expects to vote next year for President.

THEY FOUND NO RIOT TO QUELL

Reserves of Five Police Stations Called Out by a False Report.

A report reached Police Headquarters about 11 o'clock yesterday morning that a riot was in progress at Division and Hester Streets. The police of the Eldridge Street Station were telephoned to, and Sergt. McDermott turned out the reserves. They hurried into the patrol wagon, and in command of McDermott were driven to the location of the alleged riot.

Acting Chief Conlin also called up the police of the Oak, Madison, Delancey, and Elizabeth Street Stations, and the reserves from each of those precincts were sent to Hester and Division Streets.

There was not the least sign of a riot, however, and the reserves returned to the station houses.

Word of the supposed riot was first given at Headquarters by President Roosevelt. He said he had been called up on the telephone by Dr. Roberts of the Board of Health and informed that there was a riot at Division and Hester Streets.

Mr. Roosevelt was much disturbed over the matter, and said he had sent to the Health Department to obtain, if possible, a full explanation. About 100 policemen had been called out, and their appearance caused a crowd of 1,000 persons to gather.

A YOUNG COUPLE FOUND DEAD

Doubtful If It Was a Double Suicide, or Murder and Suicide.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26.—At daylight this morning workmen found the dead bodies of a young man and woman lying in a pool of blood near the eastern entrance gate to Tower Grove Park. The bodies lay closely together, and an examination showed that the young couple had met their death by a bullet through the right temple. A note pinned to the clothing of the man said:

"Good-bye to all. She shot herself and I shot myself."

The bodies were identified as those of Delia Bowan, aged nineteen years, living at 1,047 Soulard Street, and Joseph Ranisch, aged twenty-four years, a pressman, living at 1,813 South Eleventh Street. The police regard the tragedy as a case of murder and suicide, and are inclined to the belief that Ranisch killed the girl and himself as the result of a lover's quarrel. Persons living in the vicinity of the tragedy heard two shots fired at 3 o'clock this morning, but as the sound of a pistol shot is so frequent in that locality they paid no attention to it. The young couple had been dead several hours when their bodies were discovered.

Proposed Employment of Indians.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day rejected the bids of the Idaho Canal Company and others for constructing an irrigating canal through the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, in Idaho. The Idaho Canal Company offered to do the work for $90,000. The canal is to run fifteen miles outside the reservation and twenty-four miles within its limits. The department's idea is to have the work done in such manner that it will furnish employment for the Indians. Some doubt, however, exists as to whether water can be readily secured.

Tugboat Chapman on Fire.

The tugboat Seth Chapman was partly destroyed by fire at an early hour yesterday morning. The boat was moored to the Morrisania dock at One Hundred and Thirty-third Street when the fire broke out. The damage is estimated at $1,000, fully covered by insurance.

BANKER WOLFF DEFEATED

Mrs. Groh and Mr. Stafford Have a Right to Fence and Wall Him In.

BACK YARD EXTENSION WILL BE DARK

Justice Barrett Decides that the Law Does Not Prohibit the Erection of a High Sheet-Iron Fence.

Banker Abraham Wolff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who lives at 47 West Ninety-first Street, and who has filled the back yard of his residence with a three-story brick extension, to the great annoyance of his neighbors, who have thereby been deprived of light and air, and who obtained a temporary injunction against Mrs. Julia Groh, the owner and occupant of 45 West Ninety-first Street, restraining her from constructing a tall iron fence on her property to secure privacy, was defeated in court yesterday.

Justice Barrett, before whom the case was argued in Supreme Court, Chambers, denied the motion for a permanent injunction and dissolved the temporary injunction. So Mrs. Groh can proceed with the construction of the fence, which, she asserts, is necessary for her comfort and privacy.

The neighborhood in which the houses are situated is a very select one, and the conduct of Mr. Wolff in building the three-story extension in his back yard, to the detriment of his neighbors, has aroused a feeling of antagonism toward him. The rear wall of the extension is within four feet of the fence that divides the property from that of William B. Stafford, Vice President of the North River Savings Bank, 50 West Ninety-second Street, and Mr. Stafford naturally did not like this. On the westerly side of the extension Mr. Wolff has caused to be built a large bay window that projects to a point within three inches of the fence of Mrs. Groh's property, which, that lady asserts, deprived her of a proper quantity of light and air, and, as the bay window commands a view of the rear windows of her residence, it interferes with her privacy.

Both Mrs. Groh and Mr. Stafford protested against the building of the extension, but in vain. Mrs. Groh offered to purchase the Wolff house at an advance of $3,000 over what had been paid for it, but this offer was rejected with scorn, and the buding of the extension was hurried to completion.

In retaliation, Mrs. Groh proceeded to make arrangements for the erection of a sheet iron fence on the line between her property and the banker's house, to be 34 feet long and 25 feet high. The excavations for the posts to support this fence had already been made when Mr. Wolff made complaint to the Department of Buildings, by which a permit for the erection had been issued, and Superintendent Constable made an order suspending operations until the courts had decided the right of Mrs. Groh to build the fence.

Mr. Wolff protested against the erection of the fence, but without avail, and his feelings were further embittered when he was informed that Mr. Stafford had in contemplation the erection of a tall brick wall on the rear line of his property, which would as effectually shut off his light and air as he had shut them from his neighbors.

Then, through his counsel, Julius J. Frank, he obtained a temporary injunction against Mrs. Groh, restraining her from going on with the building of the iron fence, and also an order to show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent.

When the case came up for argument before Justice Barrett yesterday, the counsel for Mr. Wolff quoted from the laws governing the Building Department, which provided that wooden fences between yards were to be not higher than ten feet, and argued that as iron fences were not mentioned in the law, the erection of them was prohibited.

"The defendant in this case," said Mr. Frank, "has been actuated wholly by spite in her attempt to erect the fence, and, as an evidence of this, I call the attention of the Court to the fact that the fence is to be of solid iron, and painted black on the face next to Mr. Wolff's house. This is done to effectually darken the rooms in the extension."

J. G. Flammer, counsel for Mrs. Groh, reviewed the details of the controversy. "My client," he said, "heard of the intention of Wolff to build the extension in May last, and then she offered to buy the property at an advance of $3,000. She also suggested that they build an extension jointly, but these offers were rejected, and the extension was built to within three inches of my client's property, so close, indeed, that the banker could not put his nose out of his bay window without trespassing on my client's property."

He further asserted that the extension was a nuisance to the neighbors, and that Mr. Wolff had caused the trouble by erecting a nuisance in the first place. He also submitted an affidavit of Arthur N. Thom, an architect, in which he stated that Mrs. Groh's property would be damaged $2,000 by the contiguity of Mr. Wolff's extension, and that adjoining property would be rendered practically uninhabitable for the want of light and air. There was also an affidavit from Mrs. Groh, which stated that there was no privacy in her house or yard since the extension was built.

Justice Barrett said that, if Mr. Wolff stood on his rights under the law, he had no case. "There is nothing in the law," said the Justice, "which says that an iron fence cannot be erected by a householder on his property. The fence, from your own showing, is not a public nuisance, and it is simply a question between the two owners as to whether it is desirable. You claim that the fence annoys you, and Mrs. Groh claims that the extension annoys her. She could with perfect right build a similar extension as close as the fence."

"We recognize that," said Lawyer Frank, "but that is one of the risks we took in buying the property. We could not count on a fence built so as to wall us in."

Justice Barrett intimated that the defendant did not figure on the building of an extension three inches from her windows, and said that he would dissolve the injunction.

Lawyer Frank asked the Court to grant a stay for a few weeks, that could work no harm to the defendant, so that he could have the matter settled by the General Term.

Justice Barrett denied this, saying that the plaintiff had his proper remedy at the trial of the action, and that, if the fence was adjudged a nuisance, it could be taken down. Mr. Flammer said this would be done, and the case was dismissed.

ANOTHER SEVENTH REGIMENT ELECTION

Capt. Conover the Only Candidate for the Vacant Office.

The field, staff, and line officers of the Seventh Regiment will meet at the armory Friday evening, Oct. 4, to hold an election for Major, vice Kipp, promoted. The only candidate is Capt. Augustus W. Conover of Company A, third Captain in order of seniority in the regiment.

Capt. Conover joined the Seventh as a private in Company B, March 3, 1870. He was promoted to be a Corporal Dec. 19, 1872; Sergeant, May 3, 1875; First Lieutenant, June 3, 1878; Adjutant, May 24, 1881, and Captain of Company A, March 31, 1882.

Benjamin Sel Company to Dissolve.

Judge Pryor of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday granted the application of William F. Goldbeck for the voluntary dissolution of the Benjamin Sel Company, which deals in galvanized iron, at 98 Division Street, and appointed Mr. Sel as receiver of the concern. He is virtual owner of it.

It was stated that the company is perfectly solvent, having assets of $7,435 and liabilities of $1,848.

The concern is a family corporation, and dissolution is sought because of a lack of capital.

The Katahdin's Trial Postponed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The official trial trip of the Ammen ram Katahdin, which was set down for Oct. 8, will be postponed for two weeks, owing to an accident. It was discovered when she was placed on the dock that her propeller blades were bent, and new ones will have to be substituted.

The steam trial of the battleship Texas will take place in a few days. A few alterations are necessary in her feed and air pumps. The mud that had settled and caked in her condensers has been washed out.

McCANNA'S FIGURES TANGLED

Reports of Expenses Differed from the Records — Politics and Charity in Kings County.

Hugo Hirsh yesterday resumed the examination of Chief Engineer Patrick McCanna of the Kings County Department of Charities before the Assembly committee, and secured several more bits of information as to the strange ways in which county affairs were conducted.

Mr. Hirsh asked Mr. McCanna if he was interested in the undertaking business, and Mr. McCanna replied:

I have an interest in P. McCanna & Sons. I set my three sons up in business.

Q.—You have an interest in the business? A.—Only to see that the boys get along.

Q.—Isn't the fact that you are chief engineer an item toward your firm? A.—No.

Q.—Didn't the morgue keeper telephone to your sons that a death had occurred in the morgue? A.—No.

Q.—You heard about it? A.—I saw it in the papers.

Q.—You were never spoken to about it by the Commissioners? A.—No.

Q.—All you know about it is what you saw in the papers? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The paupers are taken to the morgue? A.—Yes, and all those bodies that are not claimed—I don't know it; I understand so.

Q.—All the papers have said about your standing in with the doctors is not true? A.—All untrue.

Q.—And you didn't, as the head of the firm P. McCanna & Sons, seek to have business turned your way? A.—No; the firm only got its share, I guess.

McCanna could not explain many discrepancies between the weekly reports furnished by him to the Commissioners and the items as they appeared in the books. The weekly reports showed that in 1890 only $459.57 was charged to labor, while the books showed that $1,855.50 was spent for labor on the penitentiary roof, and $391 for general labor, a total of $2,246.56.

The weekly reports from July, 1892, to July, 1893, showed that for labor on the almshouse $13,998 was spent, whereas the statement showed that only $8,409.50 was spent For materials, in four years, according to the statements, $245,783.96 was spent, while the weekly reports show that only $214,357.65 was used.

In his excuse for these discrepancies, McCanna said he guessed the Commissioners did not depend entirely upon his weekly reports.

Q.—No contractor ever visited you and suggested that it was a good thing to divvy up? A.—No, Sir; no, Sir.

Q.—Was it possible that any of your subordinates took money or anything else for contractors? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did Altenbrand, Connolly or Lynch or Murphy or other employes do any work at your house? A.—I think Altenbrand pruned some grapevines for me for an hour.

Q.—Did you discharge Assistant Superintendent Steenwerth? A.—Yes; he didn't do his duty properly.

Q.—Where do you live? A.—At Clarkson Street and Rogers Avenue, in the Twenty-ninth Ward. I bought it in 1867. The house was enlarged in 1893 on a contract outside and the cementing of the sidewalk was fixed by Gillam, engineer to the Flatbush gas house. The cement was furnished by Funch, Edye & Co. of New-York, through Creamer; it was damaged and had been brought from Germany.

Q.—None of that cement was furnished by the county institutions? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—No need to raise your voice; these things are being said. A.—Well, some loafer said it.

Q.—County trucks didn't cart that cement? A.—No, Sir; but I borrowed a tarpaulin from the county to put over the cement.

Q.—You own other property? A.—Yes, two small houses in Flatbush; my father left me some property at Bushwick and Maspeth Avenues.

Mr. Hirsh then went into politics, and asked Mr. McCanna if he was not on friendly terms with James Shevlin, the lieutenant of "Boss" McLaughlin. Mr. McCanna replied in the affirmative.

Q.—His brother got a position through you? A.—Well, I guess it's true.

Q.—Senator Coffey, too, had his brother appointed in the institution? A.—I don't think the Senator had anything to do with the appointment.

Q.—There were a good many mechanics from the Fourteenth Ward? A.—Yes, some.

Q.—How about Larry Carroll, sometimes called Lawrence Carroll? A.—He was never in my department. There was a Lawrence Carroll, a tinsmith, of South Brooklyn, there.

Q.—You noticed a good many men were employed just before the fall elections? A.—Yes.

Q.—It had something to do with it; elections and votes? A.—It would seem so.

Q.—Notes would come to you from the Commissioners to appoint so and so? A.—That's true.

Q.—So that the pay roll ran up from $2,000 a month to $6,000? A.—The pay roll shows that.

Q.—Was that honest? A.—Not according to my view.

Q.—You would have put a regiment to work if you were told to do so? A.—I suppose so.

The examination will be continued to-day.

LYNN'S OLDEST RESIDENT DEAD

Mary Gorham Dies at the Advanced Age of 101 Years.

LYNN, Mass., Sept. 26.—Mary Gorham, Lynn's oldest resident, is dead, at the advanced age of 101 years. She was the progenitor of nearly a hundred children, grand, great, and great-great grandchildren, over eighty of whom are living.

Mrs. Gorham was born in Galway County, Ireland, in 1794, of well-to-do parents of the farming class. She came to America with her son in 1864. The voyage was in the Bohemian from Glasgow, Scotland, which, on that voyage, struck near Cape Elizabeth on Alden's Rock, receiving injuries which caused her to sink inside of three hours. Mrs. Gorham was assisted to the cross-trees and bound to the mast, where she remained until morning, when she was rescued.

She remembered many famous events in Irish history—the battle of Vinegar Hill, the trial and execution of Robert Emmet, O'Connell's famous duel with D'Esterre, and was personally acquainted with the great agitator as well as with Father Matthew and Archbishop Machale of Tuam, in Galway, called by O'Connell the Lion of the West. She leaves six children, three in Lynn, the others in Ireland and Minnesota.

THE STATE PRINTING CONTRACT

Transferred by John E. Milholland to The Albany Argus Company.

ALBANY, Sept. 26.—It is officially announced to-day that all of the State officers has ratified the transfer and assignment by John E. Milholland of New-York to The Argus Company of this city of the contract for legislative printing from Oct. 1 next

general election. [illegible] same form is a vote upon a constitutional amendment, [illegible] the qualification that after such vote has been taken the question shall not again be submitted until the third general election next succeeding.

In like manner the act provides (Section 42) that at the general election next succeeding its passage a vote shall be taken in each city and town upon the question of permitting the sale of beer on Sundays, between the hours of 1 and 10 P. M., and (Section 43) that at any subsequent general election such vote may be taken upon the petition of 1,000 or 500 voters, as the case may be, but not oftener than once in three years.

By these provisions the act establishes the principle of home rule in the matter of granting liquor licenses and of selling beer on Sunady, and gives free expression to the public opinion which should govern each community.

The Saloon and Politics.

Under the present law, as it has been heretofore administered, the granting of licenses is largely a matter of favoritism and political influence. The provision requiring an applicant to be "of good moral character" instead of being a general restriction has served as a means of discrimination, and the saloon keeper has been forced to pander to political influence in order to protect himself in his business. The act proposes to do away with favoritism and to relieve the saloon keeper from political pressure by placing his business upon the same level as any other business which requires a license, by demanding of him certain definite requirements capable of legal proof (Section 25) and granting him a license or a renewal when he complies with those requirements. The first step toward this end is the abolition of the sitting boards of excise upon the expiration of the terms of the present Commissioners, and the substitution of a single Commissioner in place of the board, (Section 2,) and by making such Commissioner a purely administrative and not a judicial officer. By the terms of the act all judicial powers are relegated to the courts, and tre judgment of the Court alone operates to annul a license, (Section 35.) The applicant who files a petition setting forth the facts required by the act and gives the necessary bond (Section 28) is entitled, as a matter of right, to a license, provided the city or town in which he applies has not voted against issuing any license, and provided that the numerical limitation has not already been reached. If this right is denied and a license is refused, his remedy is by mandamus, and in like manner any citizen is entitled to have the granting of a license reviewed by writ of certiorari, (Section 30.)

High License and Saloon Limitation.

High license has proved to be one of the most effective means yet devised of reducing the number of saloons, of exterminating saloons of the worst class, and of securing the enforcement of the excise law. The experience of Massachusetts, Minnesota, and Nebraska affords a fair example and demonstrates the fact. The limitation of the number of saloons in proportion to population has also tended to the accomplishment of the same result wherever it has been tried.

Section 20 of the act provides for the issuing of licenses of the grades, and at the rates specified by the following table, which also shows the present rates:

Grade.	Proposed Rates. 1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	Present Rates. Towns.	Towns.
1—Hotels	$1,000	$500	$300	$200 to $1500	$30 to $150
2—Restaurants	1,000	500	300	100	30
3—Saloons and beer only; Clubs	500	300	200	100	30 to 75
4—Storekeepers	500	300	200	100	20 to 250
5—Druggists	20	20	20	20	20 to 150
6—All night	Mayor grants permits for one night only; fee at his discretion			20 to 150	30 to 150

Classes 1 and 3 are charged the same rate. Class 2, 5 and 6 are also uniform in rate.

Two new kinds of licenses are created, club and restaurant licenses. The actual increase is not nearly so great as this table would indicate, however, as practically no new licenses have been issued in New-York City for several years, and old licenses have been sold at a premium of $300 to $400 each at private sale. This bill would give the benefit of the increased value of licenses to the city, instead of to private speculators.

In many cities and towns the Commissioners exercise their "discretionary powers" by charging the lowest rate allowed by law—$30. Returns collected by the association show that in twenty-four cities, towns, and villages outside of New-York and Brooklyn, the average price of saloon and hotel licenses for the year 1894 was $111.

Section 29 of the act provides for the gradual reduction of the number of licenses by prohibiting the granting of any saloon license, except for premises actually licensed when this act takes effect, until the total number reaches the proportion of one saloon license to every 500 of population.

Joint Liability of Licensee and Owner.

Section 33 defines what constitutes a violation of the statute, and declares the same to be a misdemeanor, punishable as a criminal offense and by a fine of not less than $25 nor more than $50; and Section 35 specifies when and in what cases a conviction shall forfeit the license. For all penalties recovered under the act the owner is made jointly liable with his tenant, the licensee.

It is a recognized fact that saloon keepers pay higher rentals than other tenants, and since the owners of the real estate so occupied thus derive a profit from the business, it is to their interest, and by the provisions of this act it is made their duty, to see that their tenants conform to the law. Section 28, Paragraph B, requires that the owner or lessee of the premises licensed shall be one of the sureties upon the bond, and Section 34 provides that the owner shall be jointly liable with the licensee for the amount of any penalty recovered under the act.

The owner is also liable under the Civil Damage act, the provisions of which are preserved in Section 40. On the other hand, protection to the owners of real estate is secured by Section 25, which requires that ten days before a license is issued for a new saloon a notice of the application shall be posted on the premises sought to be licensed, and served upon the owners of the property immediately adjacent, and prohibits the granting of the license if such owners shall file objections.

General Provisions Proposed.

As an essential to its due enforcement, the act requires the licensee (Section 33) to so arrange the shades and the lights of the saloon that the bar shall be clearly visible from the street at all times when sales are not allowed by law, and it also authorizes an officer to enter the licensed premises at any time they are open, instead as at present limiting him to times when they are legally open.

The prohibitions of the present law as to the sale of liquor in public buildings are preserved, (Section 26.) The powers of the Controller to issue licenses to common carriers (Section 37) and of the Mayors of cities to issue "all-night licenses" are continued as in the original act, (Section 38.) While "all-night licenses" may be open to serious objection, so few have been issued that the question is scarcely of practical importance. Two new grades of license, viz., a club license and a restaurant license, are instituted, (Section 20,) to meet an obvious need and to establish a more equitable and uniform rule.

The provisions of the existing law as to the election or appointment of Excise Commissioners remain the same, and they are required to keep records as at present. Moneys collected by them are to be disposed of as local authorities shall direct, (Section 16.)

Section 24 provides that: "Any licensee may at any time surrender his license, and shall thereupon receive back from the Commissioner of Excise a proportionate share of the fee paid for the license." This is to prevent the transfer and sale and resale of licenses as now carried on.

As a whole, it is believed that this bill offers the only practicable solution of the "Sunday question"; that it places just and adequate restrictions upon the sale of liquor, and that in rendering the saloon keeper less open to the liability of blackmail and political persecution, it goes far to increase the respectability of the business and to lessen the elements of political corruption. In this belief, the bill is now submitted to the people of the State, in order that it may serve as a basis of discussion, and in the hope that it may lead to the enactment of the bill as proposed, or of some measure which shall include its principal features.

The association will hold meetings of an educational nature this Fall, to impress its ideas on the voters and on candidates for the Legislature.

Anthony Doelger Transfers Property.

Anthonq Doelger and his wife Catherine have transfered their one-half interest in the property on the south side of Fifty-fifth Street, 260 feet east of Third Avenue, and on the north side of Fifty-fourth Street, 218 feet west of Second Avenue, to Jacob Doelger, the brewer, for a consideration of $175,000, and the assumption by Jacob Doelger of the co-partnership debts of Joseph Doelger's Sons.

All the machinery, apparatus, and personal property on or about the premises is also included in the transaction. The instrument recording the transaction was filed yesterday.

Charges Against a Court Messenger.

Charges were preferred before the Commissioners of Charities and Correction yesterday by Chief Clerk Tebbetts of the Yorkville Police Court against Messenger King of the court, who is alleged to have performed services for lawyers that were not compatible with his duties. President Porter said that Commissioner Wi[illegible] was investigating the charges.

FAVORITES IN POOR FORM

But One of Them Could Win a Race at Gravesend.

"LUCKY" BALDWIN WON TWO RACES

Rey Del Carreres and Rey el Santa Anita Get a Stake and a Purse for the California Millionaire.

It was a day of slaughter for the plungers at the Brooklyn Jockey Club's track yesterday. But a single favorite in the speculation won a race and that one, Ray el Santa Anita, only came to the rescue after such a series of body blows that the talent let him severely alone, though he was, on form, one of the surest winners of the day. But backers had become suspicious and looked for him to have a case of the sulks or "slows" as all the other favorites had. Thus they missed a good chance to recoup their losses, as the Californian won in a romp.

The western crowd had a good day of it, however, and hit the bookmakers pretty hard by playing Hessie, Prince Lief, Rey del Carreres, and Rey el Santa Anita, as four of a kind that could not be beaten. It was a good hand that they held and a profitable one.

The first half of the card was run off over a good track with a clear sky and everything favorable. A short but heavy thunderstorm just before the fourth race ruined the track, and the temper of the fair-sized crowd that had come to see the sport, as well.

The feature of the day's sport was to have been the race for the Youthful Stakes, for which the club had officially announced Handspring and Ben Brush as starters against One I Love and Prince Lief. That was a quartette that would have made a royal contest. But neither Handspring nor Ben Brush were starters, and probably were never intended to be. The latter was entered by his new owner, M. F. Dwyer, to be sold for $5,000, considerably less than one-half he paid for him a week ago. Possibly Mr. Dwyer thought some owner was willing to get Ben Brush at that price, in the same way that the Englishmen snatched up his horses, and so he scratched him. Prince Lief was entered to be sold for $2,000, though it is doubtful if Byron McClelland would take five times that sum for him. Yet there was no bid for him, though he has now won five good races in succession.

One I Love, in spite of the fact that she was conceding big lumps of weight to everything else in the race, was made a hot favorite, and even at 1 to 3 was heavily played by the plungers as the surest thing of the day. But the task set her was too much, even for so good a filly as she unquestionably is, and the best she could do was to run into third place. Bloomer and Right Royal were pace makers for the other pair from the start, One I Love running third, and Prince Lief close alongside of her until the quartette got to the head of the stretch, and the real fight was begun. At the last furlong pole Right Royal fell out of the running and Prince Lief, Bloomer, and One I Love had a hot fight to the end. In the final 100 yards Prince Lief caught Bloomer, and under Perkins's rigorous riding managed to get home a half length in front of Bloomer. The latter lasted long enough to get her head across the line in front of One I Love. The Western contingent were very much in evidence in the ring, and made a big hit over Prince Lief's victory.

Rey del Carreres was so good yesterday that he made the Brookwood Handicap a farce instead of a race. This was a run of a mile and a sixteenth, and just because there was a heavy rainstorm immediately before the race Counter Tenor was made the favorite. Some crazy man among the layers of odds started a story that Rey del Carreres could not run in the mud, and that Counter Tenor could. All the rest took the tip, and Counter Tenor was made favorite at 8 to 5, while Rey del Carreres was at 5 to 2, and had but few backers, even at those palpably false odds.

There isn't much of a story about the race. Rey del Carreres went to the front at the fall of the flag, and made the rest look like a lot of selling platers. The further he went, the bigger the lead he secured, until on making the last turn he was full twenty lengths in front of Belmar and Counter Tenor. Then, finding that he had the race safely in hand, Doggett eased up and Rey del Carreres ambled home, winner of the stake by three lengths. Counter Tenor got the place with equal ease, he beating Dolabra by five lengths, the latter getting up just in time to snatch the third money from Belmar.

Benamela, managed to crawl out of the maiden class in the opening race of the afternoon, which was a dash for maidens at five and a half furlongs. While not the favorite for the race, she was one of them, and was heavily played by the Canucks and Jerseyites that constitute the Littlefield following. Belle Amie, Sebastian, and Allegra, who finished in a bunch just behind the winner, were all heavily played, the Western crowd plunging on Allegra until she was the favorite. The Lorillard crowd pinned their faith to and bet their money on Sebastian, in company with the crowd that always play Griffin's mounts, no matter what they may be. Connemaugh and Sebastian cut out the running, until the horses were well into the stretch. Then Reiff gave Benamela his head and he won very handily by a length and a half, making a show of his field. Belle Amie was about the same distance ahead of Sebastian, who barely beat Allegra home for the third place.

Adelbert and April Fool were both plunged on to win the run of a mile and an eighth, which was the second event on the card. The Western crowd had a good thing up their sleeves in "Hops" Laudeman's filly Hessie, by Hanover, out of the four-miler Lida Stanhope, and, after they got through with their raid in the ring the price against her was knocked down from 8 to 1 to 4 to 1. The race made the sixth victory for Hessie in seven starts. But her victory was not exactly an easy one. Chesapeake, the veteran of six years of campaigning, had a flash of his old speed with him yesterday, and, in company with Adelbert, the pair led the field to the head of the stretch, Hessie remaining back in the ruck. When Chesapeake quit on entering the stretch, and after Irish Reel and April Fool had made futile efforts to get to the front, Perkins found a way there with Hessie. With a furious drive, he came out of the bunch, and landed her winner by a neck from Adelbert, who just beat Marshall home by a head. It was a very lively and cheer-provoking finish.

Still another favorite was bowled over in the fifth race, when Waltzer was beaten out by a length and a half by Ina, who was so little thought of that 8 to 1 was freely laid against her. These two were really the only ones in the race, though five others faced the starter. But they cut no figure in the contest. Waltzer and Ina had it between them all the way, with Golden Rod alone able to keep within striking distance of the pair. When it came to the struggle at the finish, Waltzer "cut it" badly, showed the white feather, and allowed Ina to pass him, and win handily by a length and a half. Waltzer does not seem to fancy anything but the lightest of lightweights, and he did not have a heavyweight up yesterday, at that—114 pounds.

"Lucky" Baldwin, who had already won a stake with Rey del Carreres, also had the last race of the day, a run of a mile and a sixteenth, put to his credit. On the card it was a handicap. When it came to racing it was a walk-over. The California horse, Rey el Santa Anita, won by five lengths in a great, big gallop. Discount, who tried hard to make a race of it, was beaten by five lengths. Peacemaker and Patrician brought up the rear, beaten away off.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; guaranteed value $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:10.

1—Benamela, C. Littlefield's br. c., by Ben Alf Prose, 112 pounds.....(Reiff)
2—Belle Amie, Preakness Stable's ch. f., 109.. .....(Sims)
3—Sebastian, P. Lorillard's br. g., 109.....(Griffin)
4—Allegra, 109.
5—Connemaugh, 109.
6—Sir Peter II., 112.
7—Wellman, 112.
8—Trident, 109.

Betting

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
3—1..Benamela	1—2	25—1..Connem'gh	8—1
4—1..Belle Amie.	7—5	10—1..S. Peter II.	4—1
7—5..Sebastian	6—5	15—1..Wellman	5—1
2—1..Allegra	7—10	30—1..Trident	10—1

Won by a length and a half; the same distance between second and third.

***

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; guaranteed value $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:57¼. No bid for the winner.

1—Hessie, W. H. Landeman's ch. f., 3 years, by Hanover-Lida Stanhope, 102 pounds, $900.. .....(Perkins)
2—Adelbert, Preakness Stable's gr. g., 6, 114, $1,000 .....(Sims)
3—Marshall, W. Stears's b. h., 107, $500.. .....(J. Murphy)
4—April Fool, 3, 103.
5—Sabilla, 3, 106.
6—Dungarven, aged, 107
7—Irish Reel, 3, 104.
8—Chesapeake, aged, 111

Betting

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
4—April Fool	3—1	8—1..Hessie	2—1
1—3..Waltzer	Out	30—1..Burgundy	15—1
15—1..Golden Rod	5—1	50—1..Kisbern	15—1
8—1..Manchester	2—1		

Won by a length; two lengths between second and third.

***

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for all ages, guaranteed value $750, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50¾.

1—Rey El Santa Anita, Santa Anita Stable's b. c., 4 years, by Cheviot-Aloha, 123 pounds.. .....(Taral)
2—Discount, J. W. Rogers's b. c., 4, 102.. .....(Perkins)
3—Peacemaker, Goughacres Stable's br. g., 4, 105 .....(Littlefield)
4—Patrician, 4, 116.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
7-10..R. E. S. An'a.	Out	7—1..Peacemaker	7—5
7—2..Discount	3—5	7—2..Patrician	7-10

Won by five lengths; four lengths between second and third.

To Race at Brighton To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile.

King Michael	107	Hands Up	104
Longdock	107	Hop Bloom	104
Ananias	104	Belvina	101
Firebrand	104	Navahoe	101
Eaufelda	104	Bowling Green	101

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile.

King Hero	113	Sky Blue	109
Marsian	113	Article	109
Tom Cromwell	113	Rhea	108
Helen H. II	111	Volley	108
Wellman	111	Tennyson II	108
Unity	109	John Haines	108

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds. One mile.

Allen L	105	Dreibund	102
Olly Gammon	105	Craftless	102
Herkimer	105	Richards	102
Monitoress	102	Nicolini	102
Apprentice	102	Edna May	102
Rodman B	102	Ella Reed	102
Sir John	102		

FOURTH RACE.—One mile.

Adelbert	115	Prig	99
Pepper	108	Panway	97
Charade	104	Hessie	90
Little Tom	102	Cuckoo	90
Shelly Tuttle	101	Clarus	90
Kinglet	100		

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five-eighths of a mile.

Captive	112	Imperial	95
Yankee Doodle	109	Helen H. II	91
Emotional	104	Gladioli	85

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth.

Kinglet	116	The Swain	97
Diabolus	107	Clarus	95
Nero	107	Pulitzer	95
Key West	104	Golden Gate	91
Florinda	104	McKee	85
Fullerton Lass	104	Kallirhoe	85
Darkness	98	Babe Murphy	85
Harry Alonzo	98		

TROTTING AT BOSTON.

Bumps Beaten by Mascot, Jr., at the Breeders' Meeting.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—Though the breeders' meeting at Mystic Park was delayed for nearly three hours to-day on account of the condition of the track, seventeen heats were got off before dark, and six of the seven classes were finished. The two contests left over from yesterday were called as soon as the mud had dried sufficiently to make the footing safe, but the course was still slow.

The failure of Bumps in the second heat of the 2:25 pace last evening was but the forerunner of what followed when the contest was resumed. Lame and sore as he is, the stout gelding fought gallantly to the end, leading in both miles, but unable to withstand the challenge of Mascot, Jr., on the home stretch.

Lyric had won the first heat of the 2:27 trot so cleverly on Wednesday that she was a stronger favorite than ever this afternoon. The soft going anchored the filly and she grew leg weary after reaching the first quarter in the lead. Nomad was more at home in the mud, and the field tickets were made good by the trotter from New-York.

The regular card for the day began with the 2:35 pace for three-year-olds. After jogging a heat in 2:31, Annie Shedd stepped the next one in 2:16, distancing her single competitor and making the best time for a pacing filly ever seen here.

The 2:30 trot for foals of 1891 was a gift to St. Croix, Jr., though El Rami was a top-heavy favorite as he pulled up lame in the first heat, the Grand Circuit crack had to be drawn. This disaster for the talent was followed by a much greater one when Caprice went down in the 2:13 trot. Fanny Wilcox, a patched-up old mare, found the track easy on her dicky legs, and three heats disposed of the strong field. Golden waltzed until the second mile with Caprice, while Edith H. chased Wilcox out in 2:12¼. This surprising feat did not cause much stir in the ring, though it clips half a second from the veteran campaigner's record.

When Caprice set sail for her in the second heat and Fanny came back in 2:12¼, holding her own all the way, there was widespread consternation. Another mile in 2:13 ended the agony, Caprice going to the break in a vain attempt to overtake the despised outsider coming home. In the early pools Fanny Wilcox brought $15 to $300.

The one good thing was Sirock in the 2:20 trot, which the racy gelding with the short pedigree won in straight heats. Pedlar gave him a strong argument in every mile, finishing at the favorite's shoulder in the third one. The 2:12 pacers were only able to go one heat before dark, and Charley P. gathered this in, catching Jubilee Wilkes in the last furlong. Besides this event there are others to end the week's programme, including the 2:07 pace, in which nine fleet sidewheelers are entered.

The summaries:

2:25 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,000.

Mascot, Jr., b. g., by Wilkes Hurrah, by Aulster, (Elliott)	2	1	1
Bumps, b. g., by Baron Wilkes, (Wilson)	1	2	2
Merrill, ch. s., (Merrill)	3	4	3
Lariane, b. m., (Doble)	4	3	4
Billy, ch. g., (Middleby)	5	6	5
Last Request, b. m., (Rathbun)	6	5	dis.
Success, b. f., (Brady)			dis.

Time—2:12; 2:10¾; 2:12¼; 2:18½.

2:27 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,000.

Nomad, b. g., by Smuggler-Mary A. Whitney, by Volunteer, (Fleming)	2	1	1
Lyric, b. f., by Lancelot, (Hazleton)	1	3	4
Wag, blk. g., (McCay)	5	2	2
Eddy Wilkes, b. g., (McDonald)	3	4	3
Onel C., b. m., (West)	4	6	6
Franklin Boy, blk. g., (Stevens)	6	5	5
Island Girl, b. m., (Foat)			dis.

Time—2:18¾; 2:19¼; 2:20; 2:20.

2:35 Class.—Pacing; three-year-olds; purse $500.

Annie Shedd, b. f., by J. R. Shedd-Sunbright, by Messenger Chief, (Sterling)	1	1	1
Elwood, b. g., (Mills)			2 dis.

Time—2:31 2:16.

2:30 Class.—Trotting; four-year-olds; purse $1,000.

St. Croix, Jr., b. c., by St. Croix-dam by Fred Boone, (Tozier)	1	1	1
Copeland, br. g., (Baldwin)	5	2	2
Maple Valley, b. g., (Otterson)	2	3	4
Blackstone Brino, blk. g., (Marsh)	3	4	5
El Rami, ch. g., (Howard)	4	dr	

Time—2:20¾; 2:23; 2:19¾.

2:13 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000.

Fanny Wilcox, b. m., by Jerome Eddy-Evemont by Piedmont, (Cheney)	1	1	1
Caprice, b. m., (Golden)	7	2	2
Edith H., gr. m., (Cook)	2	7	3
Nemoline, blk. m., (Bagg)	6	3	4
Early Bird, r. s., (Payne)	4	4	6
Perverel, ch. s., (F. P. Doble)	3	6	5
Wistful, br. m., (Tice)	8	5	dis

Time—2:12¼; 2:12¾; 2:13.

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000.

Sirock, b. g., by Colonel-Jam untraced.

Pedlar, s. s., (Mabody) 1 2 3
Miss Fullerton, b. m., (Rea) 10 3 2
Brunhilde, gr. m., (McCarthy) 5 9 9
Lora J., gr. m., (Van Valkenburg) 4 4 4
Miss McGregor, b. m., (Baldwin) 7 10 4
Katie Mac, b. m., (Golden) 6 6 7
Jack Wyman, b. g., (O'Neill) 9 5 5
Frenzie L., ch. m., (Shillinglaw) 6 7 8
Frank Jones, b. s., (Titer) 8 8 10
Norris, ch. s., (Bever) ..... dis

Time—2:16½; 2:15¾; 2:17¾.

2:12 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,000, (unfinished.)

Charley P., gr. g., by Kilbuck Tom, (McKay)	1
Wauco, b. s., (Reynolds)	2
Jubilee Wilkes, blk. s., (Titer)	3
Joe Yett, b. g., (Briggs)	4
Touch Me Not, ch. m., (T. Howard)	5

Time—2:13¾.

Laveno Wins Jockey Club Stakes.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Jockey Club Stakes of 10,000 sovereigns; the second horse to receive 500 sovereigns, the third 200 sovereigns, the nominator of the winner 400 sovereigns, and the nominator of the second 200 sovereigns out of the stakes; for three and four year olds; one mile and two furlongs, was run at Newmarket to-day, and was won by Mr. J. H. Houldsworth's bay colt Laveno, by Bend Or, out of Napoli, three years old.

Mr. Henry Milner's chestnut filly None the Wiser, by Wisdom, out of Corrie Roy, four years old, was second.

Mr. T. Cannon's chestnut filly Venia, by Melanion, out of Reine Blanche, four years old, was third.

The other starters were Lord Rosebery's Ladas and Sir Visto, the Hampton Court Stud's Beckhampton, Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's Utica, Mr. A. W. Cox's Galeottia and Solaro, Gen. Owen Williams's Priestholme, and Lord Zetland's Nigheam. Time—2:15 4-5.

The betting was 9 to 4 against Laveno, 9 to 2 against None the Wiser, 25 to 1 against Venia, 5 to 1 against Ladas, 7 to 1 against Beckhampton, 10 to 1 against Sir Visto, 12 to 1 against Utica, 33 to 1 each against Solaro, Priestholme, and Nighean, and 50 to 1 against Galeottia.

The Morris Park Race Meeting.

All details for the meeting of the Westchester Racing Association, which will be held at Morris Park, have been practically completed. The association has been too much occupied in making the grounds the finest in the country to busy itself with rumors that had no foundation in fact. The meeting will positively take place as announced, and, more than that, the public will find that the association has planned many pleasant surprises for them. They who mistook the absence of excitement for inactivity will be among the first to applaud the splendid work done. Morris Park was always a beautiful course. Improvements have been effected that will make it doubly so. No one need have even the remotest fear that the meeting will not take place. It certainly will. It will really be the climax of the season, and it is the purpose of the sportsmen in charge to give such a programme and provide such rare racing that it will whet the appetite for the opening of 1896.

Rain Stopped the Cricket.

The cricketers of the St. George's Athletic Club had what promised to be a close and well-contested game yesterday at Hoboken with the Harlem Cricket Club, but when five wickets were down in the second innings rain put a stop to further play.

J. Rose did good all-around work for Harlem, playing a good not-out innings of 18 and bowling very successfully, while T. Gindera and R. L. De Lissa both secured double figures. The score was: Harlem, 56; St. George, 25, when the rain came.

ALL HE GAINED WAS DELAY

Wanted in Chicago on the Charge of Stealing $40,000, He Fought Extradition Eight Months.

Charles Frederick Rix, who is wanted in Chicago on a charge of embezzlement and forgery, and who fought extradition proceedings for eight months in the courts of Germany, was a passenger on the Hamburg-American steamship Patria, which arrived from Hamburg yesterday. He was in charge of Detective K. C. Kric, who chased him to Germany, and caused his arrest there. Kric and his prisoner left for Chicago soon after landing.

Rix is forty-five years old, tall, full-bearded, and black-haired. For five years he had been employed as the Western General Agent of the Singer Sewing Machine Company. He disappeared one year ago, and an investigation is alleged to have shown a defalcation of $40,000. His wife, who is a German, left the city soon after her husband disappeared. She was shadowed by detectives, and followed to a small suburb of Hamburg. There she was joined by her husband. The arrest followed, and extradition proceedings were begun.

Rix fought the matter in the courts, and it was not until eight months had elapsed that the German courts decided there was evidence that he had committed an extraditable offence. Papers were then gotten out, and he was surrendered to the detective.

Philip Ryan Held for Wife Murder.

Bridget Ryan's tragic death at 347 West Forty-ninth Street last Friday was the subject of inquest by Coroner Dobbs yesterday. Margaret Davis testified that Mrs. Ryan jumped from a window across an airshaft to escape from her husband, who had been beating her.

Mrs. Ryan cleared the airshaft and caught hold of a sash on the opposite side, but that broke, and she fell five stories and was killed. Other witnesses confirmed this evidence.

The jury found that Mrs. Ryan came to her death while trying to escape from her husband, Philip Ryan, who was held for the Grand Jury in default of $5,000 bail.

For the Concourse and Boulevard.

The Commissioners appointed to acquire titles to land required for the Grand Concourse and the Boulevard and nine transverse streets held their third session yesterday in the office of Assistant Corporation Counsel Matthew P. Ryan in the Staats-Zeitung Building. The proceedings were brief and perfunctory.

It was announced that the first section of the damage map would be ready in a week, and then the Commissioners can judge of the valuation. There are 2,200 parcels of land to be taken. The next meeting of the commission will be held next Tuesday, at 51 Chambers Street.

Charges Against Wendt Dismissed.

The Tax Commissioners yesterday dropepd the charges against Charles E. Wendt, the Assessor. He was charged with absenting himself, without leave. He succeeded in showing the Commissioners that he was too ill to attend to his duties. On the advice of the Corporation Counsel the charges were dropped.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a strong young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good references. Call, Wednesday and Thursday, 352 East 42d St.; ring Mrs. Herbert's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By experienced young woman as chambermaid or waitress; understands wines in cellars; good city references. 53 West 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID. — By middle-aged woman, chamberwork and help care for children, or help with washing; can do housework for two; city preferred. M. C., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced Protestant chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid alone; private family; good city reference. C. C., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and do sewing, or would assist with waiting; first-class reference. 231 West 66th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging. Blaney, 208 West 67th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and do fine washing; best reference. 426 East 58th St., Barnes's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable, neat girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. 313 West 42d St. Norton.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl to do chamberwork and as laundress; excellent reference. 14 Amsterdam Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid, or do general housework in a small family; no cards. 246 East 32d St.; ring Bell 4.

CHAMBERMAID, or CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—First-class; in a small family; city references. 152 West 28th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young woman; excellent cook; private family; one year and a half's best city reference from last employer; all soups, entrées, meats, game, pastry, creams, and all kinds of ices. 125 West 24th St., third bell.

COOK.—By respectable Scotch Protestant woman as cook and laundress or care of an apartment in good family; city reference. 239 West 27th St., fourth floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a woman to cook, wash, and iron for private family; good bread and biscuit maker; best reference. 306 West 15th St., basement.

COOK.—By a competent girl; good cook and baker; private family; do plain washing if required; city reference; wages, $20. S. S., Box 289 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman, who is a good plain cook, with excellent references; in private family. 25 West 40th St., present employer's.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two girls together; one as cook and laundress; other as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 202 West 19th St.

COOK.—First-class; English; private family; understands soups, fish, meats, poultry, game, good bread and pastry baker; good reference. L. B., 206 East 50th St.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; best reference; wages, $30. L., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By middle-aged German as cook and laundress in private American family; city reference. 342 East 58th St., first floor.

COOK.—Private family; understands cooking and baking in all branches; management of milk and butter; country preferred; good reference. N., Box 287 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; will do coarse washing; good reference. 320 East 32d St., two flights, back.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman in a private family; excellent references. 116 East 32d St.; ring Pratt's bell.

COOK.—By competent French cook in private family; first-class city reference. Call, two days, A. B., 234 East 33d St.

COOK, WASHER, and IRONER.—By respectable woman; city or country; good reference. 147 East 32d St., second floor.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook in a private family; city reference. 121 West 30th St., Room 8.

COOK, &c.—By a good, strong, and willing girl as cook, laundress, with best city reference; no cards. 429 West 28th St., McCrudden's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook; would assist with washing; good city reference. 121 West 30th St., Room 8.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls together; cook and laundress, chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 202 West 19th St.

COOK.—By a good plain cook and laundress; good reference. 14 West 76th St., present employer's; no cards.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By competent cook and laundress; good city reference. 2,156 8th Av., near 116th St., Fitzpatrick's bell.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook in private family; two years' excellent city references; city. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as cook in a private family; excellent references. 116 East 32d St.; ring Pratt's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook in private family; best city reference. 348 West 49th St.; ring Kelley's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class colored cook in private family; no washing; city reference. 131 West 53d St., janitor.

COOK, &c.—By respectable Protestant woman as good, plain cook, washer, and ironer; good reference. Jenny, 2,845 8d Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman; short distance in the country preferred; good reference. 210 West 20th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; best reference from last place. 488 6th Av., Room 8.

COOK.—By a young woman to cook, wash, and iron in small private family; three years' city reference. 380 8d Av.

COOK.—By competent cook; understands baking bread and pastry; best reference. 231 East 34th St., one flight.

COOK. — By a first-class cook; best city references; private family. 40 West 10th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Perfect ladies' tailor, will make at reasonable prices, first-class work, capes, coats, riding habits, bicycle, and tailor-made suits, also dinner, visiting, and reception gowns, fancy silk waists, &c; newest Paris and Vienna styles; call and judge. 896 6th Av., between 39th and 40th Sts, first floor.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; takes work home or by the day; skirts, waists, capes; also remodelling, alterations, children's dresses. B. Hood, 180 West 101st St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker; takes work home; or by the day; skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. B. Hood, 180 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker to go out or at home; terms, $3 per day. Alice Hall, 1,276 Broadway.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—A visiting governess of refined family, with superior qualifications, interesting methods, and unexceptionable references from prominent city families, in which she has taught from four to six years, desires daily morning engagement for general instruction in English branches, from kindergarten to college preparation; German and piano; some afternoon hours for tuition in special studies or coaching backward pupils for school work. Thorough, Box 396 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS, COMPANION, or NURSERY Governess—By a Protestant lady; French, German, English, music, embroidery. Victoria, Box 344 Times, Up Town.

MADAME FFRENCH, PARISIAN VISITING Governess.—Latin, French; schools, families. Ditson's, 867 Broadway; 10 to 12 A. M.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Lady desires a place for her French nursery governess; can highly recommend her. 301 West 88th St.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By French Parisian; Latin, French; schools; families. Ditson's, 867 Broadway; 150 West 35th St.

Housekeepers.

A.—A.—MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER.—Position desired by one who is qualified for such work; references. K. E. J., 92 East 14th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a middle-aged woman as working housekeeper; an excellent cook; good manager; careful and economical; references of the best; country preferred. 748

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Active and Higher Markets, with Increased Speculation.

DRY WEATHER AND ADVANCING WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Quiet—Provisions Firmer —Cotton Higher—Coffee Lower.

The West was responsible for the sharp advance in wheat late in the day, and shorts covered freely, while there was an increase in outside buying orders, as well as a good speculative demand. The latest prices were at the top. Provisions were firmer but quiet. Cotton had a field day, and closed much higher, with considerable excitement. Coffee was quiet and lower, on free offerings.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2, in elevator		65¼@	..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator		24½@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed		38 @	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.15	@	$3.40
Flour, straights, Winter	3.20	@	3.25
Cotton, middling uplands		8¾@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@	20
Pork, mess	9.50	@	9.75
Lard, Western steam	6.20	@	..
Beef, family	9.00	@	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy		21½@	22
Sugar, granulated		4½@	4 3-16
Coffee, Rio, No. 7		15¾@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new		7¾@	8½
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.00	@	12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00	@	..
Copper, lake	12.00	@	12.25
Lead		3.32½@	3.35

WHEAT—Contracts opened dull and unchanged, but advanced 1¾@1¼c late in the day, as following the sharp rise at the West, with free covering by local shorts and cables firmer. Reports were received of drought in the Winter wheat belt, and damage to the Argentine crop. The close was firm, at 1¾@1¾c advance. Spot was dull at an advance with options. Sales, 8,000 bushels Northern on private terms....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, free on board, ¼c under December, afloat, for new; No. 1 Northern at December price, free on board, afloat; No. 2 red, afloat, 63½c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 65¾c; No. 1 Northern, 63½c....Clearances hence, 56,611 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 96,733 bushels; receipts, 205,709 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 260,617 bushels; in the interior, 534,184 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were dull, but closed at an advance of ¼@¾c, with wheat, with trading only local. Spot was steady and quiet, at a slight advance. Sales, 69,000 bushels, including 5,000 bushels No. 2 at 38c, elevator; 5,000 bushels No. 2 delivered; 49,000 bushels do at 39¾c, free on board, afloat, and 10,000 bushels No. 2 white at 2½c over October, free on board, afloat....Receipts, 94,250 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 144,595 bushels; in the interior, 389,064 bushels....Clearances hence, 48,901 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 88,001 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were without special feature, and closed unchanged to ¼c up, with only a light local trade. Receipts reported heavy at the West. Spot were dull and easier for white, while mixed were firm. ....Sales 39,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 27c for 10,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 26c; No. 2 white, clipped, 28c; No. 3, 27c; No. 2 mixed, 24@24½c; No. 3, 23½c; rejected white, 24c; No. 2 mixed, 25¼c; track mixed, 24@26c for 8,000 bushels; track white, 25@31c for 20,000 bushels.... Receipts, 19,200 bushels; export, 27,789 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	50,000	63¼@64⅝	64⅝
October	110,000	62⅞@64⅞	64⅞
December	5,420,000	64¾@66¾	66¾
May	1,020,000	68⅝@70¼	70¼
Total	6,600,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	.....	....@....	37⅞
October	90,000	37¼@37⅝	37⅝
November	30,000	37¼@37¼	37¼
May	490,000	35 1-16@35⅝	35⅝
Total	610,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	.....	....@....	24⅜
October	60,000	21 @24¼	24¼
December	.....	....@....	24¾
May	.....	....@....	25¾
No. 2 white—			
October	.....	....@....	25¾

FLOUR—The sharp advance in wheat had an echo in the flour trade, and asking prices were generally advanced, while jobbers held off. Sales 19,200 bbls, including of City Mills, 7,100 bbls patents; 5,000 bbls clear, and 2500 bbls fine, at quotations; 2,700 bbls Winter straights at $3.25@$3.30; 3,000 bbls Spring patents at $3.60@$3.70, and 500 sacks No. 2 Spring at $2.30....Arrivals, 7,288 bbls and 10,390 sacks; exports, 13,033 bbls and 8,780 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 29,817 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

Fine	$2.15@$2.20
Supers	2.25@ 2.40
No. 2	2.50@ 2.60
No 1	2.70@ 2.80
Clears	3.00@ 3.15
Straights	3.20@ 3.25
White wheat straights	3.25@ 3.40
Patents	3.30@ 3.45
Special brands	3.40@ 3.60
City patents	4.00@ 4.25
City clears	3.75@ 4.00
City extras	3.00@ 3.25
City supers	2.90@ 3.00
City fine	@ 2.75

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@	@ ..
Supers	2.10@$2.15	$2.25@$2.30
No. 2	2.25@ 2.30	@ 2.50
No. 1	2.40@ 2.70	2.90@ 3.00
Clears	2.50@ 2.65	2.80@ 3.10
Straights	3.00@ 3.15	3.15@ 3.35
Patents	3.20@ 3.40	3.50@ 3.75
Special brands	3.20@ 3.30	3.50@ 4.10

RYE FLOUR—Fairly active and firm; sales, 600 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.50@$3; fancy, $3.10.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quiet; sales of small lots at $1.90@$2 per 100 lb.

BARLEY—Dull and steady. Quoted: No. 2 Milwaukee at 46@50c; Western at 45@50c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote Western at 60@65c; two-rowed State at 70c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

OATMEAL—Demand good at steady prices. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.90@$3.40; cut, $3.40@$3.80; ground, $3.10@$3.20, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.

RYE—Entirely nominal; no boatloads here; State and Jersey quoted at about 46 @47c; Western, 44@45c.

CORN PRODUCTS—More active and steady. We quote: Brandywine, $2.60; Sagamore, $2.60; Esmeralda, $2.60; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@$2.60; white do, $2.60@$2.70; brewers' meal, 90@95c; grits, 90@95c; chops, 75c; coarse meal, 79c; fine do, 90@95c.

FEED—Steady and dull. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 72½@77½c; middlings, 85@ 90c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 80@85c; oilmeal, $20 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@ 75c for No. 2 seed and 75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—It here was needed anything to emphasize the short-crop talk, the advance in cotton yesterday, and as based upon Neill's estimate of a 7,000,000 to 7,250,000 bale crop was sufficient. However, there are enough direct features for the oil itself. Nearly all of the mills continue to complain of light deliveries of seed, and, while ready to resume operations, providing they can get a supply to harmonize with the value of the oil, find that the planters do not feel like hurrying over marketing the seed crop at $5@$6 per ton at the railroad stations. Where cotton itself is three weeks late, the indifference over selling the seed at the low prices is hindering the production of oil by nearly, if not quite, five weeks, and no one now expects a full supply of new oil before November. Besides, it looks now as though the make of oil would be diminished as compared with last year's exceptional yield, and probably will not reach the average production. With these conditions, the tone for old oil was firm, with an advance, however, prevented by the indifference of buyers. There was a lot of 250 bbls off grade yellow, nearly prime, sold at 26½c, while good off yellow hard was at 26c bid and 26¼c asked, (some special lots held a little higher.) Prime yellow was at 27c, with some special lots at more money. For the new crude, in bulk, small lots have been taken in Texas at 18c, and in some localities there small lots have been offered at 17½c, which price, of course, referred to crude, and not yellow, as stated in our report of the day before. COCOANUT OIL had a slow demand, with prices unchanged; Ceylon quoted at 4⅞@ 5c. PALM OIL was at steady prices on moderate inquiries; Lagos at 5@5¼c; prime red at 4⅝@4¾c. LINSEED had a fair demand at the advance that has been noted; American at 43c, boiled at 46c, and Calcutta at 48c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in moderate request, with pure unracked yellow at 55c and racked yellow up to water white at 57@59c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was steady; 50@51c quoted for city.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 26.—The oil market closed at $1.22, the only quotation of the day. Standard Company's price for crude oil unchanged; $1.25.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The variations in prices were light; on the whole, the market throughout was fairly well supported at the moderate advance. Outside interest in the West was slack. The packers were carrying the stuff at former prices for the day more by reason of some falling off in receipts of hogs and their better prices. Most of the business in the West was in evening up on the October deal, while fresh interest either way is not expected until the turn of the month. The movements in cash stuff were moderate on export account, with most of the desire to buy that way on Continent account. Week's hog packing, 190,000 head; same time last year, 170,000 head.

LARD—The West was rather firmer, or by 2½ points, but quiet; September there closed at 5.80c, nominal; October was at 5.75@5.80c, closing at 5.80c asked; January at 5.80@5.82½c, closing at 5.82½c; May at 5.92½c bid to 6c, closing at 5.97½c. Here there were moderate demands from refiners, with sales of 250 tcs cash at 6.20c, closing at 6.20c, and 500 tcs cost and freight at 6.15c. City steam was quiet at 5.95@6c; sales of 40 tcs; also 175 tcs iron-bound packages on private terms. Refined had a fair demand; sales of 2,000 tcs on private terms, with Continent quoted at 6.70c, and South American at 7c. Compound lard was quiet at 4½@5c, as to quality.

PORK—The West went up 10@20c, and at the close there was only a slight shading of the best prices, with moderate speculation; September closed at $8.10, nominal; October was at $8@$8.15, closing at $8.12½; November closed at $8.22, nominal; January was at $9.47½@$9.55, closing at $9.52½; May at $9.72½@$9.75 bid, closing at $9.75 bid. Here there was a light export inquiry, with sales of 100 bbls mess. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9.50@$9.75; family mess, $11.75@$12.50; short clear, $11.50@ $13.50.

BACON—The temper of the trading on short ribs at the West was to rather stronger prices, without especial activity, and a gain in prices of 7½@10 points early in the day was modified slightly only by the close. September closed at 5.15c, nominal; October was at 5.07½@5.17½c, closing at 5.15c; January at 4.85@4.92½c, closing at 4.90c; May closed at 5.05c bid.

CUTMEATS—The trading in most cuts was of a moderate order, with the prices held for the most part above buyers' views. Sales of 100 bxs clear bellies at 6⅝@6¾c; city-pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 6¾c; 10-lb average, 7@7¼c; clear bellies, boxed, 6⅝@6¾c for 14 to 16 lb average; pickled hams at 9@9½c.

Chicago: Fresh hams nominal for 12 lb, and 7¼c for 14 to 16 lb; pickled hams at 8¾c for 16 lb.

BEEF—English buyers continued in the market for city India mess, for which they paid a firm price. The Provinces also bought moderately. Quotations: Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $12@$13; family, $9 @$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $17 for best grades and $13.50@$14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—The smokers, when able to get a little stock at inside prices, bought, but there was no marked animation to trading. Quoted at $14.50 at the West and $15@$15.50 here.

HOGS—Were offered at rather easier prices. Receipts at the West, 38,779 head; same time last year, 43,451 head. Chicago—Receipts, 22,000 head; active; 5c higher; $3.60@$4.25; left over, 5,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,410 head; steady; $3.50@$4.25. St. Louis—Receipts, 3,580 head; higher; $3.60@$4.15. Omaha—Receipts, 9,000 head; opened strong to a shade higher; $3.70@$4. Pittsburg, $4.15@$4.40. Kansas City—Receipts, 5,000 head; weak; $3.70@$4. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.20@$4.30. Indianapolis—Receipts, 2,500 head; active; $4.10@ $4.25. Quotations here were 5¼c for heavy, 5¾c for 180 lb, 5¾ for 160 lb, 5¾c for 140 and 130 lb, and 6@6¼c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market was steady at 4¼c for city in hogsheads, with the make of the week gradually sold, while the home trade as buyers was moderately interested. For country made there were moderate demands, with small lots taken up at 4⅜@ 4½c, as to quality. For Australian there was a quiet and firm market at 5½c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market has been supported recently more by reason of the local demand having been called in moderately for supplies of domestic on a little demand for compound lard, against which they were not protected by usual supplies of foreign. At the close all buying interest was light, while 6c was quoted. Sale of 50,000 lb city at 6c. For lard stearine the market was quiet and unsettled, with 7c the best bid for Western. Of oleo oil, sales in Rotterdam of 200 tcs Armour extra, at 46½ florins.

COFFEE.

Contracts opened dull at partly 10 points advance following the advance abroad, but reacted on free local offerings, and closed barely steady at 10 to 25 points decline, with only a moderate trade. Havre was irregular at ¼c decline to ¼f advance, and Hamburg quiet at partly ¼ pfennig gain....Spot Rio was steady, and dulll at 15¾c for No. 7. Sales, 500 bags Bucaramanga on private terms....Option Sales—Opening Call, 11 A. M.—No Sales. Between Call and Close: September—500 at 15.35, 250 at 15.40, 750 at 15.35. October—250 at 15.15, 500 at 15.00 December—750 at 14.70. March—500 at 14.35, 500 at 14.30, 750 at 14.25, 250 at 14.20. May—500 at 14.00, 250 at 13.85. Total, 5,750 bags. Total for day, 5,750 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Last Year.
January	14.45@14.55	11.95@12.00
February	14.25@14.35	11.85@11.95
March	14.15@14.25	11.80@11.90
April	13.95@14.05	11.80@11.85
May	13.80@13.85	11.70@11.75
September	15.20@15.30	14.00@14.05
October	14.95@15.00	13.45@13.50
November	14.70@14.80	12.75@12.80
December	14.65@14.70	12.20@12.30

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in NewYork yesterday	267,250
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	6,965
Total stock in New-York to-day	260,285
Total stock in Baltimore	51,633
Deliveries yesterday	555—51,078
Total stock in New-Orleans	31,000
Deliveries yesterday	648—30,352
	81,430
Total stock in United States	341,715
Afloat from Rio per steam to Sept. 25	147,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Sept. 25	108,000
Afloat from Victoria to Sept. 21	22,000
	277,000
Total	618,715
Same time 1894	453,443

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....15¾@..

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..2.95 above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2..2.60 above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 3..2.20 above No. 7	No. 9..1.60 below No. 7
No. 4..1.80 above No. 7	No. 10.1.60 below No. 7
No. 5..1.35 above No. 7	

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7	No. 9..1.75 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 10.2.37½ below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java fancies	28	@31	
Java, Malang	21	@22	
Padang, int'r	27½	@27¾	
Macassar—			
Timor	23	@24	
Pajo	21½	@22½	
Maracaibo—			
Trujillo	17	@18	
Bocono	17½	@18	
Tovar	17⅝	@18	
Merida	18	@20	
Cucuta, ord'y	18	@18¼	
Do, f'r to g'd	19	@19½	
Do, fi'e to c'e	19½	@20	
Central America—			
Costa Rica	16¾	@20	
San Salvador	17⅜	@18½	
Do, washed	19	@20	
Mocha	25	@25½	
La Guayra—			
Cora	16½	@17½	
Caracas	17⅝	@18¼	
Do, washed	19	@21	
Porto Cabello	17	@18	
Do, washed	19	@20¼	
Ocana	18¼	@19½	
Bucara'ga	18½	@20½	
Do, washed	20	@20¼	
Bogota	20	@22	
Mexican—			
Cordova, g'n	18	@18½	
Do, white	18½	@19	
Oaxaca	19	@21	
Guatemala and Cuban	19	@21¼	
Jamaica	16⅜	@20	

COTTON.

Contracts opened quietly and gave no indications of the excitement that came along before the market closed. Indeed, it was difficult early to make sales, while the fluctuations in prices then were to a point decline to 2 points advance. The activity which developed in the afternoon and the especial excitement in the last hour of trading seemed to have been started by a better understanding of recent crop estimates. Neill's statement of a 7,000,000 to 7,250,000 bales crop had been talked about, but seemed not to be grasped over the country in a general way until some large buying orders had been furnished by a few outsiders; then, in the afternoon of yesterday, Liverpool, which places at all times a good deal of confidence in Neill's estimate, forwarded free orders to buy here. The Southern markets, especially New-Orleans, also became buyers extensively here. The New-Orleans market was up fully 17 to 20 points. Here prices advanced 20 points, closing at 15@17 points rise for the day. The sales here reached 434,200 bales. Spot was quiet at ¼c advance. Sales, 174 bales to spinners.

Middling Gulf	9
Middling uplands	8¾

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	8-16c on
Low middling	7-16c on
Strict good ordinary	13-16c on
Good ordinary	1¼c on
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1¾c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes—High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
September	8.50@8.52	8.53	8.38	700
October	8.32@ ..	8.54	8.32	19,000
November	8.50@8.60	8.64	8.37	21,500
December	8.07@8.08	8.75	¥.33	43,200
January	8.74@8.75	8.81	8.53	226,300
February	8.80@8.82	8.88	8.60	6,000
March	8.86@ ..	8.93	8.65	109,200
April	8.92@8.93	8.94	8.77	1,500
May	8.98@8.99	9.00	8.82	6,100
June	@ ..	9.06	8.90	200
Total				434,200

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, SEPT. 27.

	S.	S.&M.	T.	W.	T	F.
Galveston	7219	10807	4568	6007	7235	....
New-Orleans	3093	8366	6210	4168	5321	....
Mobile	1129	2154	881	1038	834	....
Savannah	5229	9119	8858	5137	4765	....
Charleston	2610	3235	2206	1704	2463	....
Wilmington	1333	1516	1921	805	1850	....
Norfolk	321	214	694	388	991	....
New-York	....	....	1062	....	....	....
Boston	....	155	45	....	....	....
Philadelphia	209	334	59	282	307	....
West Point	250	49	....	107	....	....
Total	21753	31239	26295	19634	23786	....
This day last week	11319	16809	16015	15740	12505	17523
This day last year	27516	50025	28946	30530	23065	32796

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand very good for open kettle, with full prices ruling.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	24@26
Puerto Rico	28@31		

RICE—Business was fair and prices generally easier on fresh receipts.

Domestic—		Japan	3⅝@3¾
Ordinary	3 @3¼	Java, in bond	2 @2¼
Good	4⅛@4½	Java	3⅝@3½
Prime	4⅝@4¾	Rice flour	2 @2¼
Choice	5 @5½	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Fancy	5¼@5½	Rice bran, 100 lb	60@ 65
Fair	3⅝@4		
Head	5¾@6		

SUGAR—The raw market was firm, with a light inquiry reported. Sales, 2,000 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 3½c, and 1,400 bags molasses sugar, 89° test, at 2 13-16c....Refined firm and moderately active.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3½ @3¾
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2 13-16@2¾
Centrifugals, 96° test	3½ @3⅝

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations granted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in casks there is an additional charge on granulated, (Nos. 13 and 14,) but ½c per lb on all other sugars.

REFINED SUGARS.

Dominoes	5 1-16@5¼
Cutloaf	5 1-16@5¼
Crushed	5 1-16@5¼
Powdered	4 11-16@4¾
Coarse powdered	4 11-16@4¾
Granulated	4 11-16@4¾
Fine granulated	4 7-16@4⅝
Coarse granulated	4 9-16@4⅝
Extra fine granulated	4 9-16@4⅝
Confectioners' granulated	4 11-16@4¾
Cubes	4 11-16@4¾
XXXX powdered	4 15-16@5⅛
Mold A	4 11-16@4⅞
Diamond A	4 7-16@4⅝
Confectioners' A	4 5-16@4¼
(1) Columbia A	4 5-16@4⅜
(2) Windsor A	4 3-16@4⅜
(3) Ridgewood A	4 3-16@4⅜
(4) Phoenix A	4¼ @4 7-16
(5) Empire A	4⅛ @4 5-16
No. 6	4⅛ @4 5-16
No. 7	4⅛ @4 1-16
No. 8	4⅛ @4 1-16
No. 9	4⅛ @3 15-16
No. 10	3 11-16@3⅞
No. 11	3⅞ @3 13-16
No. 12	3 9-16@3¾
No. 13	@3⅝
No. 14	@3 5-16

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Further small lots of new State marrow in to-day were picked up quickly by jobbing trade at $1.70. New medium still very scarce, and wanted at $1.55, and new pea have some call, and are steady at $1.50. Red kidney have sold up fairly, with $1.65 the general price for choice new. Few new yellow eye selling at $1.90@$2. Old beans of all kinds are dull, and generally weak. Green peas have not changed much as yet, but there is an undertone of weakness. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, 1895, choice, per bushel, $1.70; do, marrow, 1894, $1.55@$1.60; do, medium, 1893, $1.55; pea, 1895, $1.50; do, pea and medium, 1894, $1.40@$1.45; do, red kidney, 1895, $1.60@$1.65; do, red kidney, 1894, $1.30@$1.35; do, white kidney, 1894, $1.95@$2; do, yellow eye, 1895, $1.90@$2; do, turtle soup, 1894, $1.70@$1.75; do, lima, California, 1894, $3.15@$3.25; do, foreign, medium, 1895, $1.35@$1.40; do, foreign, medium, or pea, 1894, $1.15@$1.25; green peas, bbls, 95c; do, bags, 87½@90c; do, Scotch, 85@87½c.

BUTTER—There is a disposition to meet buyers promptly, in view of the warm weather and full supplies, the light receipts of fancy, however, tending to keep that grade up to regular prices, though trading does not develop to the extent expected.

Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, extras		21½@	22
Creamery, Western extras			@22
Creamery, Western firsts		18½@	20½
Creamery, seconds		15 @	17
Creamery, Western, thirds		13 @	14
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras		20 @	..
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts		17 @	18
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds		14 @	15½
State dairy, Welsh tubs, firsts		16 @	18
State dairy, Welsh tubs, seconds		14 @	15
State, dairy, tubs, thirds		12 @	13
Western imitation creamery, firsts		14 @	16
Western imitation creamery, seconds		11 @	12
Western dairy, firsts		12 @	13
Western dairy, thirds and seconds		10 @	11
Western factory, firkins, June		11½@	12½
Western factory, tubs, June, extras		11¾@	12
Western factory, tubs, June firsts		11 @	11¾
Western factory, firkins, current make		10¾@	11½
Western factory, current make, tubs, firsts		10¾@	11
Western factory, current make, tubs, seconds		10 @	10½
Western factory, fourths to thirds		8 @	9½
Western dairy and factory, old		8 @	10

CHEESE—The best full cream continues to gain, the demand showing up fairly, though mostly for small-sized parcels, while the supply is very moderate.

State, full cream, large, colored, fancy	..@8
State, full cream, large, colored, choice	..@7¾
State, full cream, large, white, fancy	..@7¾
State, full cream, large, white, choice	..@7½
State, full cream, large, good to prime	7 @7¼
State, full cream, large, common to fair	5¾@6¾
State, full cream, small size, col., fancy	8¼@..
State, full cream, small size, white, f'cy	8¼@8½
State, full cream, small, good to ch'ce	7¾@8
State, full cream, small, com. to fair	6 @7
State, part skims, Chenango and neighboring counties, small, prime to choice	5 @6½
State, part skims, large white, choice	..@5½
State, part skims, large, colored, choice	5 @5¼
State, part skims, fair to prime	4 @4½
State, part skims, common	3 @3¾
State, full skims	2 @2½

EGGS—There is a light trading, with the weather as a weakening feature, particularly for anything under fancy, which are light in the offerings.

State, country marks, per doz		17 @	18
Pennsylvania, country marks		17 @	18
Western, fresh gathered, northerly sections, choice		16½@	17
Western, northerly sections, good quality		16 @	16½
Western, central sections, prime		16 @	16½
Western, southerly sections, fair to good		15½@	16
Western, refrigerator, prime		15½@	..
Western and Southwestern, fair, per 36-dozen case		$4.00	@$4.50
Western and Southwestern, fair, per 30-dozen case		3.45	@ 3.75
Western, dirties, candled, 30-dozen case		3.00	@ 3.30
Western checks, candled, per 30-dozen case		2.40	@ 2.70
Western seconds, per 30-dozen case		2.50	@ 3.25
Western, culls, ungraded		1.50	@ 2.50

FRUITS—FRESH—Fancy red table apples are still scarce, and nominally firm, but the market is burdened with a large supply of medium and common grades of Fall and Winter fruit, for which prices are weak, under strong pressure to sell. Fancy pears steady; over-ripe or otherwise defective very dull and freely offered at easy prices. Quinces in light supply, but quiet. Grapes in large supply, and quality averages below prime, owing to the effects of hot weather; prices average lower, but very fancy lots sometimes bring a slight premium. Cranberries in large supply, dull, and weak; much of the stock on hand during the recent hot weather is defective, and pressed for sale without much regard to price, and even the best lots have little more than a nominal value at the moment. We quote: Apples, Jonathan, fancy, per bbl, $2.50@$2.75; do, Gravenstein, $2@$2.50; do, King, $1.50@$2; do, 20 oz., Fall and York Pippin, $1@$1.50; do, Baldwin, $1@$1.25; do, Greening, $1@$1.25; do, Blush, $1.25@$1.75; do, Fall fruit, inferior, 50c@$1; do, Winter fruit, inferior, 50@65c; pears, Bartlett, per bbl, $2@$4; do, Boston, per bushel box, $1.50@$2.25; do, Seckel, per bbl, $2@$3.50; do, Beurre Clairgeau, $1.50@ $2.50; do, Beurre Bosc, $2@$3; do, Beurre d'Anjou and Sheldon, $1.50@$2; do, Louise Bonne, $1.50@$1.75; quinces, per bbl, $2@ $2.50; peaches, Jersey, per basket, 30c@$1; do, Western Maryland, per carrier, $1@ $1.75; do, per crate, 75c@$1.50; grapes, State, Delaware, per small basket, 10@15c; do, Niagara, 7@12c; do, Concord, 6@9c; do, up river, Niagara, per carrier, 50@75c; do, Concord, 50@60c; do, per small basket, 6@8c; do, per large basket, 11@13c; plums, per 8-lb basket, 40@75c; muskmelons, per bbl, $1@$2.50; cranberries, Cape Cod, sound, per bbl, $4.50@$5.50; do, unsound, $2@$4. DRIED FRUITS—Evaporated apples of strictly prime to fancy quality are in comparatively light receipt, wanted to a moderate extent, and are steady, but all lower grades are neglected, and have no certain values. A car of fancy and No. 1 sliced apples sold at 3½c, another car of Nos. 1 and 2 at 2¾c, and some poor stock down to 2@2¼c. Exporters have paid 3¾c for prime heavy packed Ohio quarters, and a car of prime Kentucky sold at 3c. The inquiry for the higher grades is fair, but it is a poor market for average qualities. Chops and cores and skins are easy. A sale of 20 bbls North Carolina peeled peaches is reported, at 6½c. Raspberries steady. Huckleberries lower. Choice dry cherries sold at 9½c. We quote: Apples, evaporated, choice to fancy, 5½@ 6¼c; do, common to prime, 4@5¼c; do, sundried, sliced, 2@4c; do, coarse cut, 2@3½c; chops, 1¾c; cores and skins, ⅞@1c; peaches, peeled, southern, 5@6¼c; raspberries, evaporated, 17c; do, sun-dried, 15½@16c; cherries, 8@9½c; huckleberries, 7c; blackberries, 3¾@3¾c; apricots, 9@11c; prunes, 4@5c.

GAME—Little demand in this hot weather, and the light receipts are of irregular condition and value. Prices somewhat nominal at the moment. We quote: Woodcock, per pair, 75c@$1.12; partridges, State and Pennsylvania, 75@$1.12; do, Western, 75c; do, frozen, 50@75c; grouse, 75c@$1; English snipe, per dozen, $2@$2.25; grass plover, $1.50@$1.75; small, yellow leg snipe, 75c; sandsnipe, 30@40c; quail, frozen, $2@$2.25; venison, fresh, per lb, 16@22c; frozen, 16@ 20c; wild ducks, mallard, per pair, 50@75c; teal, blue, 40@50c; do, green, 30c; do, common, 20@30c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—The Jewish buyers were on hand early this morning, and they picked up the express lots of fowls and chickens quickly, at stronger prices, but later in the day the market became much quieter and a decline will doubtless occur before the close of the week. Ducks and geese steady. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 12½@ 13c; chickens, 12@13c; old roosters, 8c; turkeys, 10c; ducks, per pair, 60@80c; geese, $1.00@$1.50; pigeons, per pair, 20@25c. DRESSED—A good movement and a stronger market for fine fresh stock of the leading kinds, prices showing some advance. We quote: Turkeys, old, per lb, 10@12c; do, young, selected, 11@12c; do, straight lots, 8@10c; do, rejections and inferior, 4@7c. Fowls, 10½@11c; old cocks, 6c; chickens, Philadelphia, 12@18c; do, Western, dry-picked, 7@10½c; scalded, 10@10½c; Spring ducks, Eastern and Long Island, 14@15c; do, Western, 7@10c; Eastern geese, 15c; squabs, per dozen, $1.75@$2.25.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes dull and accumulating, with a free offering at weak prices. Onions plentiful; steady for yellow, while red are easy.

Cauliflowers, good to fancy, per bbl		$1.00@	$1.50
Cauliflowers, inferior, per bbl		25@	75
Cabbages, per 100		2.00@	4.00
Corn, Hackensack, per 1,000		5.00@	7.50
Corn, other Jersey, per 1,000		4.00@	6.00
Celery, State and Western, fair to prime, per dozen stalks		15@	30
Celery, State and Western, poor, per dozen stalks		5@	12
Celery, Jersey, prime, per dozen stalks		20@	30
Celery, Jersey, small, per dozen stalks		7@	10
Celery, Jersey and Long Island, per dozen flat bunches		75@	1.00
Eggplant, Jersey, per bbl		75@	1.25
Lima beans, per bag		1.50@	2.00
Onions, Orange County, white, per bbl		25@	1.75
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl		70@	80

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Speculation Dull and Thoroughly Professional.

ONLY SLIGHT CHANGES AT THE CLOSE

Grangers Lead the Railway List, but the Heavy Trading Was in the Industrials — Probable Exports of Gold.

THURSDAY—P. M.

The professional element was to-day again in control of the stock market. In the early trading prices were strong, but realizing sales brought about a decline. In the afternoon the market was generally firm and at the close prices were irregularly changed as compared with yesterday.

The principal activity was in the industrials, with Distilling and Cattle Feeding the leader of the group. The early transactions were heavy, but the selling was better than the buying. Reports of settlement of all misunderstandings between the company and its competitors were declared to be premature. The stock moved between 23½ and 22⅝, and closed at 23, a net loss of ¾ on sales of more than 51,000 shares. Sugar was inclined to heaviness, although its fluctuations were relatively narrow. It now appears that the Governors of the Stock Exchange, at their meeting yesterday, voted against striking the certificates off the list. Tobacco was strong until the afternoon, when it declined with the general market. It closed, however, with a net gain of ½. Chicago Gas was quiet at a loss at the close of ¼. Other industrials were without feature.

The coal stocks were in demand, and Jersey Central advanced 1¼, Delaware and Hudson 1⅝, and Reading ½. Lackawanna declined ¼. The strength in the group was based on reports of improving conditions in the trade. In addition to the advance in prices at the West, prices are higher in the East, and are well maintained. St. Paul was the active member of the Granger group. Its earnings for August show a handsome increase, and its business continues to improve. Burlington closed unchanged, Rock Island declined ½, St. Paul closed ¼ up, and Atchison and Northwestern each gained ⅛. The general list was very little changed at the close.

The irregularity in the afternoon followed a report that Messrs. Crossman Brothers had determined to ship about $1,500,000 in gold on Saturday, notwithstanding the weakness in foreign exchange. If this shipment is made, it will be a special transaction, because the rates for exchange are now well below the point where gold can be shipped at a profit. It is surmised that the shipments by this firm at the present time are made in connection with the conversion of a Prussian loan, and it is intimated that a commission is paid by those ordering the gold from the other side. There was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury to-day $50,000 gold for shipment to Canada.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money was in better demand. The supply was equal to all requirements. Rates were 2 per cent. for 30 days, 3 per cent. for 60 to 90 days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for five to six months.

Commercial paper was dull, with but little demand. Quotations were 4 per cent. for 60 to 90 days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for four months' commission-house acceptances, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for names less well known.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $94,944,266; balance, $5,193,980; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $209,872.

Money in London, ¼ per cent.; short bills, ⅝ per cent., and three months' bills, 11-16 per cent.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67@67⅜. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅞c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¼c.

In London bar silver sold at 30 9-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$66,554,156
Imports for the same period	28,323,848
Net exports	$43,230,308
Net exports to date, 1894	66,308,194
Net exports to date, 1893	13,241,865
Net exports to date, 1892	52,145,100

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was steady at the decline. There was a fair volume of business transacted. Nominal rates were reduced half a cent to $4.88 for 60 days and $4.89 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.87½@$4.87¾ for 60-day bills, $4.88½@$4.88¾ for demand, $4.88¾@$4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.86½@$4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.18⅛ for long and 5.16⅞ for short; reichsmarks at 95⅝ and 95¾ and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—45c discount. Boston—5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Cotton Oil pf	¾
Delaware & Hudson	1⅝
New-Jersey Central	1¼
New-York Central	⅞
New-York, Susquehanna & Western pf	1

DECLINED.

Distilling & Cattle Feeding	⅝
National Linseed Oil	1
Pacific Mail	1¼

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were more active and generally strong. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Ches. & Ohio 1st, R. & A. con	1
Chicago & Erie 1st	1
Cincinnati, Dayton & I. 1st	2
Erie 2d cn	2¼
Erie 2d cn., cfs	1⅝
Erie fd. conv. 5s	3
Louisville, N. A. & Chi. cn	1¼
Oregon Short Line 6s	1½
Oregon Short Line 6s, t. r	1½
Reading, 1st pf. inc	1⅝
Reading, 2d. pf. inc	1
Reading gen. 4s	1
Reading 4s, unstamped	2½
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute 1st	1
Tol., A. A. & N. M. 1st, t. r	1

DECLINED.

Denver & Rio Grande 4s	2
Oregon Short Line & U. N. col. tr. 5s	2

Government bonds were firm. The 4s of 1907, registered, advanced ⅛. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	96½	..
4s, r., 1907	111¾	112¼
4s, c., 1907	112¾	113¼
4s, r., 1925	122¼	122¾
4s, c., 1925	122¼	122¾
5s, r., 1904	113⅝	116⅛
5s, c., 1904	115¾	116¼
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	101¼	..
Currency 6s, 1897	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108	..
Currency 6s, 1899	110	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..

In State securities, $9,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 63.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	210
Commerce	188
Corn Exchange	285
Fourteenth Street	170
Fourth National	175
Irving	135
Market & Fulton	195
Mechanics & Traders'	180
New-York	230
Ninth National	120
Seaboard National	160
Third National	105
Tradesmen's	90
Western National	119¼

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil pf	70½	70½	70¼	70¼	70	71½	100
*American Sugar Refining	106¾	108½	107¾	107¾	107⅞	108½	25,595
*American Sugar Refining pf	101	101	101	101	100¾	101¼	134
American Tobacco	100¾	102¼	100⅞	101¼	101⅜	101½	21,330
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	22⅞	23½	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	3,265
*At., T. & S. F pf., when iss.	33¼	33½	33¼	33¼	33⅛	33½	100
Canada Southern	55½	55½	55	55	54¾	55	810
Canadian Pacific	60¼	60⅝	60¼	60⅛	60¼	60⅝	80
Chicago Gas	70⅜	71	69½	69⅝	69⅝	69¾	18,061
Chicago & Alton	163	163	163	163	163	..	5
Chicago & Northwestern	105	105	105	105	104⅜	105	185
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	86⅛	86⅜	85¾	86	85⅞	86	9,375
C., C., C. & St. Louis	46⅛	46⅜	46⅛	46⅛	46	46¼	200
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	77¼	78⅛	77¼	77⅞	77¼	77⅝	22,910
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	129½	129½	129	129	129	129⅝	340
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	79⅜	79⅜	79	79	78¾	79	7,010
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6	6¼	200
Colorado Fuel & Iron	39	39¼	39	39¼	39	39¼	500
Columbus & Hocking Coal	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	3⅝	4¼	100
Consolidated Gas Company	142½	143¼	143½	143½	142	143½	700
Delaware & Hudson	133	133½	133	133⅝	132¼	133½	585
Delaware, Lack. & Western	160½	160½	160½	160½	160	170	200
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	23½	23⅝	22⅝	23	22⅞	23	51,560
Evansville & Terre Haute	31	31	30	30	30	37	60
General Electric	30¼	30⅜	28⅝	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	2,375
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	½	½	½	½	½	½	200
Illinois Central	102	102	102	102	101	102	160
Lacledе Gas	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	29	29½	100
Lacledе Gas pf	86	86	86	86	85	87	5
Lake Erie & Western	25	25	25	25	25	25½	250
Lake Erie & Western pf	77½	77½	77½	77½	77	78	100
Lake Shore	150	150	150	150	149½	151	200
Long Island	85	85	84½	84½	84	86	250
Louisville & Nashville	64	64	64	64	64	64¼	500
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9	10	75
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	28½	28½	28	28	27¾	28¼	225
Manhattan Consolidated	110¾	111¾	110¾	111¾	111	112	240
Minneapolis & St. Louis	25	25	25	25	24¾	25¼	200
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	59	59	59	59	59	61	25
Missouri Pacific	38½	38⅞	38¼	*38¼	38½	38⅝	1,755
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	38¼	38¼	38	38	37¾	38	550
*National Lead Company	36	36	35¾	35¾	35¾	36½	300
*National Lead Company pf.	92	92	92	92	92	92¾	111
National Linseed Oil	24	24	24	24	23½	24	300
National Starch 1st pf	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	50	58	100
New-Jersey Central	114	114½	114	114½	113½	114½	775
New-York Central	103¼	103⅝	103½	103⅝	102¾	103½	376
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	51	55½	50
N. Y. & N. H., rights	18⅞	19	18⅞	19	..	..	110
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	16	16	16	16	16	16½	100
New-York, L. E. & Western	12⅞	12⅞	12¾	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	324
New-York, Sus. & Western	13	13⅛	13	13⅛	13	13¼	225
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	35½	36	35½	36	35¾	36	1,135
Norfolk & Western	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4	4¼	10
North American	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	150
Northern Pacific	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	5½	1,000
Northern Pacific pf	18⅞	19¼	18⅞	19¼	19	19½	400
Ontario & Western	18⅝	18⅞	18¼	18¼	18¼	18½	915
Pacific Mail	32¼	32½	31¾	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	3,515
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	100
Philadelphia & Reading	20¾	21½	20⅝	21	20⅞	21¼	41,170
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19½	20¼	140
Pullman Palace Car Co	173½	173½	173½	173½	173¼	174	767
St. Louis Southwestern	8½	8½	8	8	8	8¼	505
St. Louis Southwestern pf	17¾	17¾	17½	17½	17⅝	17½	775
St. Paul & Omaha	43½	43½	43½	43½	43	43⅜	200
St. Paul & Omaha pf	122	122	122	122	120	122	3
Southern Pacific	24	24⅜	24	24¼	24	24½	400
Southern Railway	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	13¼	13¼	1,090
Southern Railway pf	39⅞	40⅜	39⅝	40	39⅜	40	2,520
Tennessee Coal & Iron	42½	43	42¾	42⅞	42½	42⅞	5,125
Texas Pacific	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½	460
Union Pacific	15½	15½	15¼	15¼	14½	15⅛	10
U. S. Cordage, all in. pd.	8¼	8⅜	8	8	8	8½	1,000
U. S. Cordage pf., all in. pd.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	15¾	16¼	201
U. S. Cordage gtd., all in. pd.	32¼	32¼	32	32	31	32½	200
United States Rubber	42	42	41⅜	41⅜	41¼	42½	1,385
United States Rubber pf	94¼	94½	94½	94½	94⅜	95	251
*United States Leather	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¾	16½	16¾	500
*United States Leather pf	86½	86½	86½	86½	86	86½	250
Wabash pf	23⅞	23⅞	23½	23½	23¼	23⅝	555
Western Union Telegraph	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¾	224
*Western Union Beef	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	9½	44
Wheeling & Lake Erie	15¾	16	15½	15¾	15⅝	15⅞	3,600
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	49⅝	50½	100
Total sales							242,607

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s 2,000 ..... 112¾
Am Dock & Imp 5s 9,000 ..... 115¾
Atch, Top & S Fe 4s Trust Co Certfs 500 ..... 81¾
72,000 ..... 82¼
5,000 ..... 82⅜
5,000 82
Atch, Top & S Fe Gen 4s, When Issued 20,000 ..... 82¾
Atch, Top & S Fe Adjustment 4s When Issued 8,000 ..... 36⅞
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d 3-4s, Class A, Trust Co Certfs 1st instlmt paid 25,000 ..... 34½
10,000 ..... 34½
3,000 ..... 34⅝
5,000 ..... 34½
2,000 ..... 34⅝
Atlantic & Pacific Inc 3,000 ..... 3¼
5,000 ..... 3¾
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 17,000 114
Bklyn W & W Co 5s 10,000 ..... 102½
5,000 ..... 102½
2,000 ..... 102¼
C & O Pur M'y F'd 1,000 ..... 107¼
Ches & Ohio Cons 6s 5,000 112
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 2,000 ..... 81¾
4,000 ..... 81¾
1,000 ..... 81¼
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s 20,000 96
4,000 ..... 96¼
6,000 ..... 96½
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s 5,000 ..... 103¼
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s 5,000 ..... 103⅜
Chicago & Erie 1st 15,000 ..... 112½
35,000s20f 112¼
10,000s20f 112¼
9,000 ..... 112⅝
34,000s20f 112¼
25,000 113
15,000s20f 113
10,000 ..... 112¼
100,000s20f 113
3,000s20f 112⅝
4,000s20f 113
10,000s20f 113¼
12,000 113
Chicago & Erie Inc 12,000 32
3,000 ..... 31½
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certfs 8,000 ..... 49¼
5,000 ..... 49½
Chicago & Mil 1st 1,000 100
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s 10,000 ..... 103½
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s 15,000 110
5,000 ..... 110½
7,000 ..... 110¾
7,000 111
8,000 ..... 111⅜
8,000 111
5,000 ..... 111½
C, C, C & Ind 1st 3,000 112
Col. H Val & Tol 5s 3,000 91
Col & Ninth Av 1st 2,000 111
Denv & Rio G'de 4s 10,000 91
E, T, V & G Div'l 5s 5,000 115
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y Con 5s 36,000 106
Ft W'th & D C 1st 10,000 ..... 70¾
Gal. Har'g & San An Mex & Pac Div 5s 8,000 ..... 93⅝
6,000 ..... 93⅞
Housatonic Con 5s 1,000 124
H & Tex Cen Deb 6s 11,000 100
H & Tex Cen G M 4s 1,000 ..... 74½
Int & Gt N 2d Mtg 6,000 ..... 79¾
1,000 79
Kings Co Elev 1st 2,000 ..... 83½
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s 15,000 97
Lake E & W'n 1st 5s 3,000 ..... 117¾
Lehigh V of N Y 1st 5,000 ..... 103¼
Louisville & Nashv Nashv & Dec 1st 1,000c 112½
Louisville & Nashv Unified Gold 4s 5,000 ..... 83½
Lo, N A & Chic Cons 16,000 ..... 104½
10,000 105
Metropolitan Elev 2d 17,000 ..... 108½
Mil & St Paul 1st Terminal 5s 1,000s20f 102¼
M & St P Cont S F 5s 14,000 105
Mil & St Paul 1st H & D Div 7s 5,000 ..... 127¾
Wis & Minn Div 5,000 ..... 112½
Minn & St L Con 5s 3,000 ..... 103½
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 5,000 89
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d 5,000 ..... 67½
2,000 ..... 67¾
6,000 68
Missouri Pacific 3d 1,000c 113
Nash, C & St L Con 1,000 106
N Y, Chic & St L 4s 5,000 ..... 106½
N Y Lake E & W'n New 2d Consol 4,000 80
D M & Co Certfs Stamped 15,000 ..... 79½
5,000 ..... 79¾
44,000 80
15,000 ..... 80¾
Funded 5s Coup 4,000 78
10,000 79
D M & Co Eng Certfs 5,000 79
6,000 ..... 79¾
9,000 ..... 79½
4,000 ..... 79¾
N Y, Ontario & W'n Refunding 4s 10,000s5f 93
10,000 ..... 92¾
North Pac 1st Coup 2,000 ..... 117½
4,000 ..... 117¾
North Pac 2d Coup 14,000 ..... 102½
10,000 102
10,000 ..... 101⅝
North Pac 3d Coup 15,000 ..... 72½
9,000s20f 72½
North Pac Cons 5s 12,000 ..... 39½
94,000 39
10,000 ..... 39¼
Trust Receipts 20,000 39
N Y, Susq & W'n G M 8,000 98
6,000 98
N Y Elevated 1st 1,000 ..... 107½
Nor'n Ry of Cal 5s 11,000 ..... 94⅝
Ohio South'n G M 4s 3,000 85
Oreg Imp Co Con 7s 8,000 40
Oreg'n R & Nav 1st 7,000 ..... 111½
Oregon R & Nav 5s 2,000 100
Oreg Short Line 6s 1,000 104
1,000 ..... 104½
1,000 ..... 104⅝
6,000 105
2,000 ..... 105¼
Oreg S L & U N Con 1,000 60
Trust Co Certfs 25,000 61
20,000 ..... 61⅜
5,000 ..... 61½
5,000 ..... 61¾
10,000 ..... 61⅝
5,000 ..... 61⅞
4,000 62
35,000 ..... 61⅞
3,000 ..... 61¾
3,000 ..... 61⅝
1,000 ..... 61⅝
9,000 ..... 61⅞
Collat Trust 5s Trust Co Certfs 10,000 24
People's G & C Chic 1st Cons 6s 9,000 104
Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc 65,000 ..... 39½
2d Pref Inc 20,000 ..... 24¼
15,000 ..... 24½
12,000 ..... 24⅜
3d Pref Inc 6,000 ..... 17¼
4,000 ..... 17⅜
41,000 18
20,000 ..... 18¼
10,000 18
5,000 ..... 18¼
5,000 18
Phila & Rdg Gen 4s Trust Co Certfs 7,000 ..... 78½
5,000 ..... 78¼
64,000 ..... 78½
44,000 ..... 78⅝
2,000 ..... 78⅝
5,000 ..... 78⅝
45,000 ..... 78⅞
Phila & Rdg Gen 4s 1,000 86
25,000 ..... 86¾
15,000 87
Tr Co Ctfs, Unstmpd 10,000 ..... 85½
32,000 87
2,000 ..... 86¼
Penn Cos Gtd 4½s 2,000 ..... 113½
Rich & Danv 6s 2,000 121
Rio Grande W'n 1st 2,000 ..... 76⅜
Roch & Pitts Cons 2,000 122
St L, A & T H 1st 5s 1,000 100
St L & Cairo 4s 1,000 ..... 86¼
St L Southw'n 2d Inc 1,000 39
St Paul, M & M 1st Dakota Extension 3,000 ..... 126⅜
St P & Sioux C'y 1st 10,000 ..... 133¼
San A & Ar Pass 4s 5,000 ..... 63½
Savannah & W'n 1st Trust Co Certfs 5,000 ..... 63¼
Seattle, L S & E 1st Trust Co Certfs 1,000 50
So Pac, N Mex 1st 10,000 ..... 106⅜
Southern R'y 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 93⅜
10,000 ..... 96½
2,000 ..... 96¼
10,000 ..... 96½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 9,000 ..... 92¼
1,000 92
10,000 ..... 92½
Tex & Pac 2d Inc 1,000 ..... 28⅝
2,000 ..... 28⅜
Tol, A A & N M 1st Trust Receipts 2,000 89
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st 2,000 ..... 110¾
Tol, St L & K C'y 1st Trust Co Certfs 12,000 75
2,000 74
Un Pac, Col Tr 4½s Trust Co Certfs 1,000 49
Un Pac Ext S F 8s 10,000 ..... 99¼
U P, Denv & Gulf 1st 6,000 ..... 42¼
1,000 42
U S Cordage Co 1st Trust Co Certfs 1,000 49
U S Leather Co 6s 7,000 ..... 113¾
Wabash R R 1st 5,000 ..... 108¾
1,000 ..... 108¾
11,000 ..... 109¾
10,000 ..... 108¾
Wabash 2d 5s 6,000 79
West Shore Gtd 4s 1,000 ..... 106½
Registered 2,500 106
W'n N Y & Penn Gen 5,000 ..... 49¾
Wheeling & L E 1st 2,000 ..... 105¼
Wilkes & East 1st 3,000b3 94
Total sales $2,173,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	147	150
Albany & Sus	175	..
Alton & Terre Haute	64	67
American Coal	100	..
American Cotton Oil	21	22
American District Tel	35	40
American Express	113½	115
American T. & C	93	96
American Tobacco pf	107½	110
Atlantic & Pacific	1	1½
Baltimore & Ohio	64½	65½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	8	10
B. & So. Illinois pf	132½	..
Boston Air Line pf	103	..
Brunswick Company	1½	2½
Buffalo, R. & P.	..	21
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	50	60
Burlington, C. R. & N	53	..
Cedar F. & M.	..	10
Central Pacific	19¼	19¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	20	20¾
Chicago & Alton pf	170	..
Chicago & East. Ill.	51	52
Chicago & East. Ill. pf	103	104
Chicago & N. W. pf	147	148½
Cleveland & Pittsburg	165	..
Col. Fuel & Iron pf	..	100
Col., H. V. & T.	23¾	24¼
C., H. V. & T. pf	65	66
Commercial Cable	150	..
Consolidated Coal	32½	34½
Denver & Rio Grande	16⅝	17⅛
Denver & Rio Grande pf	53⅜	54
D. M. & Ft. D.	8½	9¼
D., M. & Ft. D. pf	50	58
*D., S. S. & A.	6¼	7¾
*D., S., S. & A. pf	12	15½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	96½	101
Evansville & Terre Haute pf	57	..
Flint & P. M.	16½	17½
Flint & P. M. pf	..	48
Great Northern pf	124	130
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	½	⅝
Homestake	27	..
Houston & Texas	2⅛	3½
Illinois Steel Co	73	76½
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	19¾	20½
Iowa Central	10½	10¾
Iowa Central pf	34½	35½
Kanawha & Michigan	8¼	9½
Keokuk & D. M.	4½	5
Keokuk & D. M. pf	17	..
*L. I. Traction, all in. pd	20¾	21
L., St. Louis & T.	⅛	4
Mah. Coal, R.	106	..
*Unlisted.		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	108⅝	108⅝	107⅝	107⅝	10,480
Am. Tobacco	101⅝	102	101¼	101¼	300
A., T. & S. F.	22⅝	23¼	22⅝	23⅛	2,000
Ark. C'y Imp.	27¼	27½	27⅜	27⅜	70
Chicago Gas	69¼	69¾	69¼	69⅝	7,350
C., R. I. & P.	79¾	79¾	79¼	79¼	1,630
C., B. & Q.	86¼	86¾	86	86	4,500
C., M. & St. P.	77⅜	78	77¼	77⅜	14,500
Cent. of N. J.	114⅜	114¾	114⅜	114⅝	80
Chi. & N. W.	105	105	105	105	20
Dist. & C. F.	23½	23⅝	22⅞	22⅞	9,710
Total sales					66,010

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 2d	34½	34¾	34¼	34¼	$10,000
Ch. & E. inc.	31½	31½	31½	31½	7,000
C. & O. R. & H. 1st	96½	96½	96½	96½	5,000
C. & O. 4½s	81½	81½	81½	81½	4,000
Nor. Pac. 2d	102¼	102½	102½	102½	$3,000
N. P. un. cfs.	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	10,000
Phil. & Rdg. 2d pf. inc.	24½	24½	24½	24½	10,000
South. Ry 5s.	96½	96½	96½	96½	5,000
Total sales					$54,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Hale & Nor.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	200
Gould & Curry	.62	.62	.62	.62	200
Sierra Nevada	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	200
Union Con.	.75	.75	.75	.75	100
Total sales					700

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
December option	59¼	61⅝	59¼	61¼	1,139,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	90	96
*American Bank Note	40	43
American Exchange Nat. Bank	160½	..
American Grocery 1st pf	55	60
American Surety Company	215	223
American Typefounders'	3¾	4¾
American Typefounders' pf	31¼	32¾
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	106¾	107¾
†Atlantic Trust (new)	182½	189½
Bank of America	210	215
Barney & Smith Car	24	26
Barney & Smith pf. stock	82	84
†Barney & Smith Car 6s	101	103
Beckton Construction pf	84	90
Bond and Mortgage Guarantee	126	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	196	200
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	..
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
†Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	..
†Broadway Surface 2d	104½	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	178½	179¾
Brooklyn Elevated	20	122
Brooklyn Traction	13	15
Brooklyn Traction pf	..	62
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	105	107½
‡Buffalo Cross-Town 1st	105	106
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	108	109
*Buffalo Street Railway stock	84½	85½
Celluloid Company stock	66	69
†Central & South American Tel.	122½	125
Central Cross-Town	185	200
Cent. Park, North & East River	164½	167½
Central Railroad of Ga. deb	21	24
Cent. R. R. of Ga. tripartite 7s	126	..
Central Trust Company	1015	1025
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	1½	2½
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	1	2
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	50	52
‡Columbus (Ohio) Gas 5s	90½	92½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	164	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds	104½	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk	91	93½
Continental Trust	168	175
Corliss Steam Engine Co. of Providence, R. I.	..	140
Cramp Shipyard stock	73	83
Detroit Gas stock	28	30
Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R.	95	97
Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R. R.	166½	169
‡Dry Dock, E. B. & Bat. 5 per cent. scrip	102½	103½
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	108½	109¾
Eighth Avenue Railroad	333	..
Ensley Land Company	1¼	2
†Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co.	75	80
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	196	198
Erie & Pittsburg Railroad	128	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	760	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co	310	..
†2d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av 1st	114	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nich Av. 2d	55	60
42d St., Man. & St. Nich Av	55	60
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	84½	86
*Fort Wayne Gas stock	72¼	74½
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	108	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	52½	55
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	89½	91½
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	110½	113
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	..	75
*Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill bonds	99	100¼
Henderson Bridge 6s	112½	..

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

FRED H. SMITH,
8 Broad St., New-York.
COMMISSION, 1-16.
Opinion of market given in daily letter.
25 years' experience.

Financial.

HOLDERS OF
Northern Pacific Railroad
THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS,
AND OF THE
Consolidated Mortgage Committee's
Certificates for Third Mortgage Bonds,

Are reminded that the **United States Circuit Court has designated Mr. Van Nostrand, of this Committee, the sole representative** of the interests of the **Third Mortgage Bonds** in the **Northern Pacific** foreclosure proceedings, and Mr. Adams of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

HOLDERS of Adams or Consolidated Mortgage Certificates for THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS are REMINDED that by the provision of that Committee's agreement they are entitled to WITHDRAW their bonds from the Mercantile Trust Co. during the month of SEPTEMBER on payment of their pro rata share of that Committee's expenses, not exceeding $3 a bond.

The depository of this Committee, the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 65 Cedar Street, New-York City, will receive the bonds and Adams Committee's certificates for Third Mortgage Bonds, and issue its own engraved certificates therefor.

Charles B. Van Nostrand, Chairman.
Evans R. Dick,
Max Ruckgaber, Jr.,
Charlemagne Tower, Jr.,
John L. Nisbet, Secretary,
} Committee
40 Wall St., New-York.
SEPT. 3, 1895.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.
DEPOSITS OF THE
Seconds, Thirds, and Consols

should be promptly made with **THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,** in exchange for its negotiable certificates.

The Thirds and Consols Certificates are listed at the New-York Stock Exchange, and this Committee requires less than three millions of the Seconds to make application for the listing of the Seconds also.

This **UNITED ACTION** by these **THREE CLASSES OF MAIN-LINE BONDHOLDERS** results in such a control of the property as secures to them the best attainable results. **DUE REGARD BEING GIVEN TO THEIR RESPECTIVE LEGAL POSITIONS AND PRIORITIES.**

Under the agreement for deposit the Committee may, in its discretion, terminate the period for deposits without notice, and impose exceptional terms for deposits thereafter.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY,
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reorganization Committee.
A. MARCUS, Secretary.
Mills Building, New-York City, March 1, 1895.

Joint Executive Reorganization Committee of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co.

The remaining installments of the assessment on the **STOCK** deposited under the Reorganization Agreement must be paid as follows, viz.:

The second installment of $3 per share on or before **JULY 19TH, 1895:**

The third installment of $2 per share on or before **AUGUST 19TH, 1895.**

The fourth and last installment of $2 per share on or before **SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1895.**

Certificates of deposit must be presented at the time of payment.

Installments not paid on above dates will only be received upon payment of a penalty of $1 per share.

Bonds and Stock not heretofore deposited will now be received only on payment of a penalty of 1 per cent. on the par amount.

22 Nassau St., New-York, July 9, 1895.
HERMAN KOBBE, Secretary.

PUBLICATION BY THE
NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK
of unclaimed deposits, in accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, Laws of 1892:

Nov. 2d,	1885, Ewen Bros.	$88.41
Nov. 2d,	1885, J. H. Thomas, cash	61.04
Nov. 1st,	1889, Russel H. Munroe	102.05
Dec. 14th,	1889, L. Levy & Co.	122.25
Dec. 21,	1889, Pocasset Coal Company	89.20
Nov. 1st,	1889, W. S. Upshur	106.76
Nov. 1st,	1889, F. C. Valentine, adm.	179.99

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier of the New-York Produce Exchange Bank, in New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.
Sworn to before me this 23d day of August, 1895.
H. M. Macombes,
Notary Public for Kings County.
Certificate filed in New-York Co.

Financial.

Reorganization
OF
ERIE SYSTEM,
Under Plan and Agreement dated August 20, 1895.

To the Holders of New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company's New Second Consolidated Mortgage Bonds; Second Consolidated Mortgage Funded Coupon Bonds; Funded Coupon Bonds of 1885; Income Bonds; and Chicago & Erie Railroad Company's Income Bonds.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1895.

All holders of the above-mentioned bonds (commonly known as
"Eris Second Consols,"
"Eris Funded Coupon 5s,"
"Erie Incomes,"
"Chicago & Erie Incomes,")
are notified to deposit same on or before Friday,

October 25, 1895,

with either of the depositaries named in said plan, viz.: Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New-York, or Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad Street, London.

Bonds not deposited on or before that date will be received only on such terms as the committee may hereafter determine.

As the foreclosure sale of the Erie property has been fixed for Nov. 6, prompt action by bondholders is essential.

C. H. COSTER,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Committee.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1895.

TO THE HOLDERS OF Reorganization Certificates or Receipts under agreement and plan of reorganization dated August 20, 1895, for

Preferred & Common Stock
OF THE
New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company.

Payment of the second, third, and fourth installments of

$2 each per share on preferred stock,
$3 " " " " common stock,

heretofore deposited under said plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, or Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad St., London, as follows:

Second Installment on or before Oct. 21, 1895.
Third Installment on or before Nov. 21, 1895.
Fourth Installment on or before Dec. 23, 1895.

All holders of reorganization certificates or receipts for such stocks are notified to pay the several installments, as above, on or before the dates specified.

Certificates or receipts **MUST** be presented at time of payment, so that same may be indorsed thereon.

C. H. COSTER,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
} Committee.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ENGLAND REORGANIZATION.

New-York, Boston. } September 17th, 1895.

NOTICE is hereby given that on October 1st, A. D. 1895, the undersigned will redeem certificates representing Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and New-England Railroad Company, deposited for their account with the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY of New-York, or with the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY of Boston, and entitling the holders to receive par and interest for the bonds so deposited, on surrender of such certificates. The certificates must be presented at the office of the Trust Company issuing the same, to wit, those issued by the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY at its office, corner of Wall and Nassau Streets, New-York City, and those issued by the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY at its office in the Ames Building, Boston.

No interest will be allowed after October 1, 1895.

Signed,
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
HENRY W. CANNON,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, Jr.,
Reorganization Committee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
TO HOLDERS OF
Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.
7 3-10 % Coupon Bonds,

LOAN $4,000,000.
MATURING MARCH 1ST, 1896.

Until October 1, 1895, these bonds will
BE REDEEMED AT $1,030 EACH.
with unmatured coupons of January 1 and March 1, 1896, attached, at this office, or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOMAS R. ROBINSON, Treasurer.
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.
Pittsburg, August 30, 1895.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF THE KEOKUK & WESTERN R. R. CO.
Keokuk, Iowa, Sept. 25, 1895

NOTICE—The usual semi-annual dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company has been declared out of earnings, payable on the 1st day of October next, at the office of Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine St., New-York, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 26th inst., and reopened on the 2d day of October next.
CHARLES M. JESUP, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS DUE OCTOBER 1ST, 1895, from the undermentioned bonds will be paid on presentation on and after that date at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New-York City, viz.:
Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Co., Second Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio R. R. Co., First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY NON-CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURE BONDS.
Mississippi River Bridge Company first mortgage bonds.
Rochester Railway Company consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds.
Coupons on the above maturing Oct. 1st, 1895, will be paid on and after that date at the office of CUYLER, MORGAN & CO.,
44 Pine St., New-York.

OFFICE OF
BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
31 Sands St., Brooklyn, Sept. 24, 1895.
Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Co., due Oct. 1, 1895, will be paid at the Central Trust Co. of New-York, No. 54 Wall St., N. Y. City, on and after Tues., Oct. 1, 1895. ELISHA DYER, Jr., Treasurer.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, September 25th, 1895.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after October 7th prox.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date. ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4 per cent.) out of the earnings of the past three months, payable October 1st, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New-York, September 24th, 1895.

FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 21.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1895.
The Board of Trustees this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two (2) Per Cent., payable on the capital stock of this company to the stockholders of record on closing of the transfer books. Transfer books to close on Sept. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on Oct. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.
JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

Dividends.

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD CO.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½ p. c.) has been declared on the preferred stock of this company, payable in New-York, on Tuesday, October 1st, 1895.

The transfer books for preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, September 14th, and remain closed until Wednesday, October 2d, 1895. C. W. HILLARD, Treasurer.

TEXAS PACIFIC COAL COMPANY.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Texas Pacific Coal Company, held September 20, 1895, it was resolved to declare a dividend of One Per Cent. on its capital stock, payable at the office of the company at Fort Worth, Texas, on October 20, 1895.
The transfer books of the capital stock will close on September 30 at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on October 21 at 10 o'clock A. M.
TEXAS PACIFIC COAL COMPANY.
S. MIMS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.
Sept. 9th, 1895.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on Oct. 1st, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 16th, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Sept. 16th, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 2d, 1895.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND PERKINS HORSESHOE COMPANY.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per cent. was declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, and Two and One-half (2½) Per Cent. on the General (Common) Stock, both payable on the 15th day of Oct., 1895, to stockholders of record Oct. 1, 1895.
CHARLES R. STARK, Treasurer.
Providence, R. I., Sept. 26, 1895.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer,
New-York, 26th September, 1895.
The Board of Directors of this company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of October next to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 30th inst.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

IRON CAR EQUIPMENT CO. SPECIAL 5S SOLD BONDS. The Central Trust Co. of New-York will pay the Jan. 1st, 1895, coupon on above-mentioned bonds at their office on Sept. 27th, 1895.
H. A. V. POST, Treasurer for Committee.

Meetings and Elections.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.
Richmond, Va., Sept. 10, 1895.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the Election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors, and all Committees thereof, since the last Annual Meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Face Building in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of October, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, on Saturday, September 21st, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on Wednesday, October 23d, 1895, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
You are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, (including the approval of all acts of the Board of Directors and all Committees thereof since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company, corner Third and Smith Sts., in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, October 30, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, October 5, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Monday, November 4, 1895.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September 18, 1895.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.
Minneapolis, Minn., August 22nd, 1895.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the By-laws of the Company the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on Tuesday, October first, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.
The books of the company for the issuance and transfer of stock will be closed from August 31st, 1895, to October 2nd, 1895.
JOS. GASKELL, Secretary. WILLIAM L. BULL, President.

OFFICE OF THE
DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD CO.
New-York, Sept. 18, 1895.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the company, in Denver, Colorado, on the third Tuesday of October next, (being the fifteenth of said month,) at 12 o'clock noon.
The transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon Oct. 5, and reopened on the morning of Oct. 28, 1895.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM WAGNER, Secretary.

MORE MONEY FOR THE ARTILLERY

A Plan to Give Adjt. Gen. McAlpin a Grand Reception on His Return from Europe.

ALBANY, Sept. 26.—Gen. Howard Carroll, the Chief of Artillery on Gov. Morton's staff, was in town to-day to consult with the Governor and other State officers with the object in view of securing a larger appropriation next Winter for the artillery arm of the National Guard. Gen. Carroll believes that the State does not show the artillery the attention it should.

The enlisted men in the cavalry, he says, have to hire their horses, if they do not own any, every time they parade or are called to duty. This he considers a hardship, believing that the State should furnish horses as well as equipments. He thinks that the men should not be asked to furnish more than their time in the service of the State. Gen. Carroll says that the appropriation set apart for the cavalry is sufficient only to cover its annual expenses. It must be larger, he says.

The plan of having horses used by the mounted troops of the State the property of the State is concurred in by Major Burbank of the United States Army, detailed for duty in the Adjutant General's office, and by other military men of note.

While here Gen. Carroll unfolded a plan which he has under way for the reception to Adjt. Gen. McAlpin upon his return from Europe on Oct. 5. The Seventy-first is Gen. McAlpin's old regiment, so Gen. Carroll has enlisted its Colonel, Francis Vinton Greene, in the work, and together they will make arrangements. The plan outlined is to secure one of the largest available vessels and proceed down the bay when the American liner Paris, on which Gen. McAlpin has taken passage, is sighted. On board the chartered vessel will be the Seventy-first Regiment, the Seventy-first Regiment Association, the Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first Regiment bands, and all the commissioned officers of the guard, as well as the four brigade staffs, who will be invited.

Surgeon Gen. M. O. Terry has called a meeting of all the commissioned Surgeons in the National Guard to meet at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory on the 30th, to discuss matters and plans relative to the medical department looking to the adoption of a plan of reorganization similar to that in operation in the regular army.

LORD DUNRAVEN'S DEPARTURE DELAYED

Fog Too Thick at Newport for the Valhalla to Sail.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 26.—Lord Dunraven is still a guest here. The weather was very thick to-day, and the Valhalla was thus prevented from sailing. The vessel will leave on Saturday, if nothing happens. Mr. Laycock, owner of the Valhalla, entertained H. O. Bax-Ironsides and Lord Westmeath of the British Embassy, and Miss Fannie Tailer and Mr. and Mrs. Michael H. Herbert at luncheon to-day. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert have arranged to sail Oct. 2 on their return to Europe.

Miss Georgina Robert spoke on Japan and the woman question at Mrs. William H. Osgood's this morning. Mrs. Robert M. Cushing entertained at luncheon, and Mrs. James P. Kernochan and Mrs. William Post gave dinners.

Mrs. P. A. Stockton of New-York has arrived at her cottage, to remain several weeks.

To-day's arrivals included Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Hague, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and Mrs. Frederic Pearson, returning from New-York to their cottages; J. B. Murray of New-York, H. A. Fiske of Boston, and Frederic A. Vanderbilt.

Mrs. William Astor left Newport this morning for the season, going to Rhinebeck to visit Col. John Jacob Astor.

To-day's arrivals at Conanicut included Miss Sarah R. Watson, Mrs. J. S. Lovering, Corbet Lovering, Germantown; H. M. Carr, L. C. Maston, Providence; Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Rosengarten, MacPherson Millbank, Philadelphia; John F. Wilson, Chicago; James Taussig, and Mrs. James Richardson, St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Scott of St. Louis and Mrs. H. H. Houston of Wilkesbarre, Penn., closed their cottages at Conanicut to-day.

USED NEW BALLOT SYSTEM

Episcopal Convention Elects the Standing Committee and Council.

NEW NAME FOR THE CHURCH FAVORED

Efforts by the Authorities to Enforce the Excise Law Praised—Resolution Commending Total Abstinence Not Adopted.

The closing session of the annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this diocese was held yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street. The proceedings began with prayers, offered by the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Harris, the Secretary of the convention; the Rev. Dr. Mansfield, and the Rev. Victor Smith, rector of St. James's Mission.

The convention, early in the day, passed the following resolution, offered by the Rev. Dr. E. A. Bradley, vicar of St. Agnes's Church:

Whereas, The opening of liquor saloons on Sundays is forbidden by the law of this State; and

Whereas, Lawlessness is one of the most dangerous characteristics of our times; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention rejoices that the needed lesson of obedience to law is being learned afresh, and especially rejoices that the efforts now being made by the authorities for securing the enforcement of the excise law have been so largely successful.

The most important business of the day was the electing of the Federate Council and the Standing Committee. Secretary Harris, before the election, made the announcement that the name of Cornelius Vanderbilt had been, through an error, omitted from the list of nominations. Each voter added the name in its proper place.

The result of the elections, which were conducted by the Australian ballot system, was as follows:

Federate Council—The Rev. B. E. Backus, the Rev. E. A. Bradley, the Rev. J. W. Brown, the Rev. C. F. Canedy, the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, the Rev. W. J. Seabury, the Rev. G. R. Van De Water, the Rev. T. B. Van Kleeck, D. C. Calvin, Elihu Chauncey, Thomas Eggleston, Irving Grinnell, Douglas Merritt, George Macculloch Miller, Henry Lewis Morris, and Winthrop Sargent.

The clergymen and laymen elected to the Standing Committee were the Rev. Octavius Applegate, the Rev. Morgan Dix, the Rev. Thomas R. Harris, the Rev. H. M. Satterlee, S. Nicholson Kane, George Macculloch Miller, Stephen P. Nash, and Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Bishop Potter, the Chairman of the convention, appointed a committee of five to arrange for the establishment of a retiring fund for aged clergymen.

After some routine business, the Rev. Dr. Clendenin of Westchester offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this convention, while recognizing that the law of Christian liberty permits the use of wine and other spirituous liquors under certain circumstances, yet most earnestly commends to both clergy and laity the practice of total abstinence for their own great safety, especially for the sake of younger or weaker brethren.

The resolution was not passed. The Rev. Dr. Clendenin then brought forward another resolution that excited much preliminary discussion. He gave notice that after the business of the convention was over, he wished to open a discussion on a resolution to the effect that the "delegates to the coming General Convention at Minneapolis be requested to urge such change in the existing name of our branch of the Church as may be more descriptive of her true work."

After the Treasurer's report had been read, Bishop Potter announced that Mr. Clendenin, at the request of a number of delegates, had consented to withdraw his resolution for the present.

"The delegates," said Bishop Potter, "consider that the question is far too important to be discussed at this late hour. But I wish to place myself on record at this convention as being personally entirely in sympathy with the contents of the resolution. I, too, believe that the name of the Protestant Episcopal Church is extremely awkward and inadequate, and ought to be changed."

Bishop Potter declined to make any suggestion for a name, but Mr. Clendenin said he purposed suggesting "The Holy Catholic Church." "It is this name," he said, "which appears in the Apostles' Creed, and it is this name which I believe our Church will adopt."

Though the matter was thus treated at the convention, delegates gave it to be understood that the question would be presented to the General Convention and strongly supported by the New-York diocese.

A vote of thanks was passed to the rector, curates, and vestrymen of the Church of the Holy Trinity for the use of the church. The convention then adjourned sine die.

CONFERENCE IN CHURCH WORK.

Missions, Coffee Houses, and Other Subjects Come Up for Discussion.

A meeting to discuss "Diocesan Conference in Church Work," was held last night at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street.

Bishop Potter presided. He said that the object of the conference was to explain the practical relations of the various mechanisms of the church.

"All good Christians," said he, "should recognize that the Church exists for practical ends, and that it must do something against the social evil besides thundering against it from the pulpit."

The Rev. Robert S. Barrett, General Missioner of the Parochial Missions Society, then spoke on "The Work of the Parochial Missions Society." He gave a history of his missionary experiences during the past year and said he had assisted in thirty missions from Maine to Arkansas in that period.

"Our plan," said he, "is to have a regular system of teaching in our missionary work, beginning with the existence of the soul, and building up to the doctrine of the Christian religion. Through this system of missionary work a Judge of the State Supreme Court has been brought in to the fold of the Church."

Robert Graham, General Secretary of the Church Temperance Society, spoke on "English Coffee Houses and University Settlements in the Summer of 1895."

Mr. Graham dwelt on the danger of the saloons in great cities. He eulogized President Roosevelt, and said:

"There has been no greater service done to the community than the honest enforcement of the Sunday excise law by President Roosevelt. This law, as long as it stands on the statute book, must be enforced."

Mr. Graham then told about the coffee houses established in Liverpool, Birmingham, Belfast, and other cities of the British Isles, which he said supplied all the needs of saloons without the liquor. He advocated the establishment of coffee houses on a similar basis in New-York, and predicted that they would do away with the saloons in a great measure.

Samuel S. Nash of Tarborough, N. C., spoke on "The Work of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in Country Districts," and gave an interesting account of the working of the organization.

LAMBETH EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE.

Bishop Potter Is Invited to Take Part in the Proceedings.

The next Lambeth Conference of the Anglican Episcopate has been appointed for July, 1897, by the Archbishop of Canterbury. An invitation to attend this important conference has been extended to Bishop Potter by the distinguished head of the English Church, in which Dr. Cantuar says he hopes that all who are invited will inform him if they intend to take part in the conference, and, if so, what subjects, if any, they wish to bring forward for consideration.

More formal invitations will be sent out next Spring, when it is hoped that it will be possible to say just who will attend the conference, and what topics of general interest will be brought forward for consideration.

Money to Keep Streets Clean.

The Board of Estimate met yesterday in the Mayor's office. It was decided on the receipt of a certificate from the Board of Health, to issue revenue bonds to the amount of $22,788 for the use of the Street Cleaning Department from Sept. 6 to Sept. 19, inclusive.

A "PREPAID GAS METER" ROBBED

Louis Skinner, a Janitor, Accused of Taking Money from a Machine in a West Side Flat House.

The Consolidated Gas Company has put in many new flat houses what are known as "prepared gas meters."

When a silver quarter is dropped into one of these meters 200 feet of gas are delivered. While this saves labor on the part of employes of the gas company, it is a standing temptation to dishonest janitors and others to act as collectors.

The flat houses at 244, 246, and 248 West Sixty-second Street are equipped with these meters. Mrs. Mary Natusch moved out of one of the flats on Sept. 10. Soon after she had gone, John Burns, a collector for the gas company, called to look after the meter and collect the coin accumulations. He found the meter broken open, and the money gone. The register showed that 2,800 feet of gas had been consumed, and there should have been $3.50 in the coin receptacle.

Burns reported to the company, and Superintendent Herman F. Olinger visited the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station and told Acting Capt. Chapman of the loss. A detective visited the flat houses and questioned Janitor Louis Skinner and the tenants.

The janitor said that he had no idea as to who could have tampered with the meter. Mrs. Natusch said she called the janitor's attention to the meter just as she was leaving the house. He looked at it, and assured her that it was in good order.

Mrs. Kate Purcell, who occupied the flat adjoining the one vacated by Mrs. Natusch, said, after considerable hesitation, that, on Sept. 10, just after Mrs. Natusch had gone, she heard some one pounding, and on investigation, she found Janitor Skinner breaking open the meter. She informed her husband, who cautioned her to say nothing as to what she had seen, as it would be likely to get her into trouble.

The detective then arrested Skinner, who was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday afternoon on a charge of larceny.

Skinner maintained that he was innocent. Magistrate Deuel committed him in $300 bail to answer.

MISSED HIS SHIP AND WAS ROBBED

Charles Kenney Drank Too Long with a Stranger.

Charles Kenney, an old man from La Grange, Ill., appeared in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday and charged Michael McGuinness, thirty-two years old, a fireman on the steamship Teutonic, which arrived here yesterday, with the larceny of $200.

Kenney, with tears in his eyes, told Magistrate Crane that he had reached New-York, with his wife, from La Grange yesterday to take passage on the steamship Germanic for Europe. After years of hard work, he had sold the two lots he owned and had $200 left after he had purchased tickets. He left his wife on the Germanic, and, with the money in the pocket of his coattail, he started to see a little of the city. At Christopher and West Streets he had met McGuinness, just before noon, and they had several glasses of beer in Cody's saloon.

In the meantime the Germanic had sailed with Kenney's wife, and just after 3 o'clock he realized that he had missed the steamer. He then found that his money was gone, and that McGuinness's hand was in his pocket after further booty.

Kenney grasped McGuinness's arm, but the latter succeeded, after a fight, in breaking away with the money. Policeman Gayne saw him running down the street, and arrested him. The money was found in his possession.

McGuinness said he was too drunk to know what he was doing. He says he lives, with his wife and two children, at 48 Seaford Street, Liverpool, England.

Magistrate Crane held McGuinness in $1,000 bail for trial, and committed Kenney to the House of Detention as a witness.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Sunday Concert s.—Commencing on Sunday evening, Oct. 6, the regular Sunday concerts will be resumed at Koster & Bial's Music Hall, and the management is desirous of informing the public that these entertainments will be conducted on an entirely new plan. The programme will consist of the appearance of high-class opera soloists, instrumentalists, quartets, and trios, and the heavy musical portion will be furnished by an augmented orchestra of fifty musicians under the leadership of Mr. Gustave Kerker. Their programme, besides accompanying the soloists, will consist of popular music of a very high order, and at all times it will be the aim of the management to furnish the very best entertainment possible.

—"Alabama's" London Success.—The best evidence of the success of "Alabama" in London, and of the probability of its long run there, is found in the fact that Mr. Willard has cabled to Charles Frohman for a continuance of Agnes Miller's services in the play. He says that he cannot replace her, and that he is willing to engage her for the entire season. Miss Miller is a member of the Empire stock company, and was to have returned here early in October. She will probably now lengthen her stay in London.

—"His Excellency."—Miss Ellaine Terriss, who has been playing in "The Shop Girl" in London for the past year, and who is coming to this country to appear in "His Excellency," was in the first production of that opera in London, playing the part of Thora. Nancy McIntosh, who will appear as Christina, a ballad singer, is an American girl, the sister of Burr McIntosh. She has never appeared here professionally, but Gilbert and Sullivan have chosen for their productions during the past three years.

—"Princess Bonnie."—Like all the other attractions in New-York, "Princess Bonnie," at the Broadway, has suffered more or less from the bad theatre weather of the past month. It is doing a good business, however, but its engagement will soon close by limitation. It is a dainty comic opera, with a pretty story, clearly told, and is full of tuneful numbers. It is mounted in the best manner, well played, and capitally sung.

—"The Gay Parisians."—"The Gay Parisians" is the first French play produced here with the names of the French authors only on the play bills. The reason of this is that the farce needed no adaptation, and was simply translated, so that all the credit is given to the French authors. The translation was done by Sage Richardson, and the arrangement for the American stage was the work of Charles Frohman himself.

—"The Fatal Card" in Boston.—"The Fatal Card" has proved such a genuine success at the Boston Museum that its time has been extended, and it is expected to run there at least three months. Arrangements have been made for William Gillette to play in Harlem, Brooklyn, Washington, and Baltimore, before going to Boston with "Too Much Johnson." This week he is acting in Denver.

—Elita Proctor Otis.—Elita Proctor Otis will appear with Daniel Frohman's Lyceum Theatre company in Baltimore next Monday night. She will play the part of Mrs. Quesnil in "The Case of Rebellious Susan" and of Mrs. Cheveley, the adventuress, in "An Ideal Husband." She will continue with the company until the close of its tour, and will be seen at the Lyceum Theatre during the season.

—Charles Rohlfs at the Garrick.—Charles Rohlfs will begin a two weeks' engagement at the Garrick Theatre late in November, with an elaborate production of "The Merchant of Venice," to be followed each evening by Moliere's "A Doctor in Spite of Himself," under the new name of "Sganarelle." Mr. Rohlfs will play Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice."

—John Drew's Season.—It was decided yesterday that John Drew during his engagement at the Empire Theatre would not present his new play by Anthony Hope and Edward Rose, but would confine his work to "That Imprudent Young Couple," revivals of his old successes, and "Christopher, Jr." He will remain at the Empire until the last of November.

—For Proctor's Pleasure Palace.—Aranha, Roszika, and Borike, three gypsy girls, will make their American début in Proctor's Pleasure Palace next Monday. Bonnie and James Thornton, George Lockhart's comic elephants, Billee Barlow, the Zalva trio, Gilmore and Leonard, the three Marvelles, and many other artists will appear.

—A New Farce.—"The Man About Town," a farcical play by William R. Wilson, satirizing a bachelor and club man, who poses as a "gay old boy," has been booked for a long season, the opening date being Nov. 4, in Hoboken. George W. Larsen will play the title role, and Gertie Palmer will also be in the cast.

—The New-York Stock Companies.—Of the New-York stock companies, Daly's is playing in Chicago this week, the Empire in St. Louis, and the Lyceum in Washington. The Empire company played a month in Chicago, producing only "The Masqueraders" and "John-a-Dreams."

—Will Star Next Season.—Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Grandin (Eva Mountford) will come before the public next season as joint stars in a repertory including "Eugenie la Tour," "At the Carnival," "Camille," and "Deborah."

—"Rob Roy" in Harlem.—"Rob Roy," presented with practically the same cast that carried it to success on its original production, will be presented at the Harlem Opera House next week.

"Fish John" to be Hanged.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 26.—Abel I. Smith, counsel for John Czeck, alias "Fish John," who killed his wife, "Fish Mary," June 3, was to-day notified that the Court of Pardons had decided not to interfere in the case. Czeck will be hanged Oct. 8, unless in the meanwhile his counsel gets a stay.

A $1,000 Badge for Sheriff Buttling.

Sheriff William J. Buttling of Kings County received as a present from employes of his office and the jail Wednesday night a diamond badge. It is a magnificent piece of work and cost $1,000.

DR. BURNETTE'S DEATH OF CANCER

Medical Men Take a Great Interest in the Case — Contagiousness of the Disease.

The death of Dr. Edward W. Burnette from cancer on Saturday has aroused an unusual amount of interest among medical men in this city owing to the belief that the disease was directly communicated in this case through an operation which Dr. Burnette performed upon a cancerous patient about seven months ago.

A distinguished surgical expert in cancerous diseases, speaking about Dr. Burnette's death and the general subject of the contagiousness of cancer, said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"The probabilities are altogether in favor of cancer being a contagious disease, though it is usually somewhat difficult to find the connection between the infecting source and the infected person. Not many years ago Dr. Emson of Dorset, England, died of cancer eight months after having pricked his finger while operating on a cancerous tumor. Dr. Budd, an authority on cancer, has reported the deaths of five surgeons in succession attached to the North Devon Cancer Infirmary, and says that he has no doubt that they contracted the disease from their patients.

"In 1885 Dr. John Hall reported five cases where cancer had attacked both husband and wife. Guelliot, the great French authority, saw a husband, wife, and servant die within a few years of one another and two years after the last of these deaths the father-in-law also died of cancer. Dr. Blythe tells of three persons living in the same house being attacked by cancer and of a friend who often visited them falling a victim to the same disease. Dr. Dubet reports a case where the mother, having cancer of the breast died, and of her death being followed by that of

JUDGE PRYOR SPEAKS HIS MIND

He Thinks Mischievous Mothers-in-Law and Rum Cause Most Matrimonial Squabbles Heard in the Courts.

Judge Pryor took occasion, in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, to give expression to his opinion that "next to rum, mischievous mothers-in-law are the chief source of matrimonial broils that come before the courts."

This statement was made in the hearing of an application for alimony and counsel fees made by counsel for Mrs. Clara Welch, in an action brought by her against her husband, John Welch, for a separation. Before making the statement the Judge had endeavored in vain to effect a reconciliation.

The plaintiff, who is only twenty-two years old, was married in May last to the defendant, who owned a grocery store at 438 East Fourteenth Street, in addition to $4,000 left to him by his father. She alleges that shortly after the marriage her husband began to ill treat her. On one occasion, she alleges, the defendant bruised her head so badly that she had to call a surgeon. Her husband declined to pay the surgeon's bill, and on Aug. 17 he turned her out of the house.

Counsel for the defendant said that it was simply a case of too much mother-in-law. He said that the plaintiff's mother considered her daughter too good to wait on customers in her husband's store. The mother-in-law, counsel said, tried, three days after the wedding, to induce her daughter to compel the defendant to deposit his $4,000 in his wife's name. It was the plaintiff's mother that caused all the trouble, and induced her to sue her husband.

Judge Pryor said he would like to see if a reconciliation could not be effected. He called the husband and wife up to him, and asked Mrs. Welch if there was any chance of her becoming reconciled to her husband. "Certainly not," she said. "He has treated me badly, and especially when he was drunk."

"But did you not love him when you married him a few months ago?" asked Judge Pryor.

"Yes, but I was not long in finding out what a beast he was. Yes, he is a beast," said Mrs. Welch.

"Your mother has had something to do with this suit, has she not?" asked the Judge.

"No, your Honor," answered the young wife.

The husband said that his mother-in-law had caused all the trouble.

Judge Pryor then said: "During my observation, extending over many years, I have found that next to rum, mischievous mothers-in-law are the chief source of matrimonial broils which came before the courts. If a decree of separation is granted, it will ruin both your young lives, and I trust you will come to an agreement and make up."

"Never, never!" exclaimed both wife and husband.

The plaintiff's counsel said that as the mother-in-law lived eight miles from the young couple, and seldom saw them, it was absurd to say she had caused the trouble.

Judge Pryor said that he was not inclined to grant alimony in separation suits, and would, if agreeable to all concerned, hear the case to-day. This was agreed to, and as the young wife was leaving the court she exclaimed: "I'll never live with him. He is a real brute."

REBUKED BY JUDGE PRYOR.

He Says the Corporation Counsel's Office Has Been Guilty of Carelessness.

A decision was handed down yesterday by Judge Pryor, in the Court of Common Pleas, in which he took occasion to scold the Corporation Counsel's office for carelessness.

The decision was given upon the application made by the Corporation Counsel to vacate a writ of peremptory mandamus, obtained by counsel for John Finnerty to compel Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring to reinstate Finnerty in his former position as a driver in the Street Cleaning Department.

Finnerty, who is said to have been in the department for thirteen years, alleges that he was discharged on June 26, 1895, without cause. He, therefore, went before Judge Giegerich, in the Court of Common Pleas, and obtained an order directing the Commissioner of Street Cleaning to appear and show cause why a writ of peremptory mandamus should not be issued against him. On the return day of the order, the Commissioner did not appear, either in person or by counsel, and the writ of mandamus was granted to Finnerty, with $50 costs, by default.

In asking Judge Pryor to vacate the order made by Judge Giegerich, an affidavit was submitted by James Ward, Assistant Corporation Counsel, in which he said that on Sept. 4, the return day of the order to show cause, he went before Justice Beekman, in the Court, and as no one appeared in opposition, he told Justice Beekman that Commissioner Waring had reinstated Finnerty, and thereupon Justice Beekman dismissed the proceedings. Ward also says in the affidavit that upon his return to his office, he discovered that he had made a mistake in going to the Supreme Court, instead of the Court of Common Pleas. He learned later that a default had been taken against Commissioner Waring with $50 costs, and then he made the application to Judge Pryor to have the default vacated.

Judge Pryor said:

In allowing a peremptory writ of mandamus the court awarded $50 costs to the relator, (Finnerty.) The question was upon notice, and although the respondent (Waring) defaulted the order was nevertheless a judicial determination by a brother Judge with which I am unwilling to interfere. I may add, however, that the mistaking the court in which the proceeding was pending implies such carelessness as nullifies the excuse in the default. The specific relief sought by the respondent is a modification of Judge Giegerich's order striking out the award of costs, but under the circumstances described by the affidavits the relator is entitled to the costs.

The motion was denied.

DECISION AGAINST FITZSIMMONS.

Judge Beekman Refuses to Vacate an Attachment Against His Purse.

A decision which may affect the proposed prizefight between Fitzsimmons and Corbett was made by Judge Beekman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday.

Judge Beekman denied an application to vacate an attachment that was levied against the Fitzsimmons purse of $10,000, now in the hands of Philip Dwyer, as a side bet on the contest.

The attachment was levied in the name of Joseph H. Tooker, for the Metropolitan Job Printing Company, which has a bill against Fitzsimmons for $3,078, for the theatrical posters furnished last year. When the attachment was levied, Fitzsimmons sought to have it set aside on the ground that, while it had been granted as against a non-resident, he was in reality a resident of the State, having lived for certain periods in May in West Thirty-sixth Street and at Coney Island. Against this it was shown that the houses named had been rented furnished for short periods, and the pugilist had at different times sworn that he was a resident of Newark, N. J. It was shown that the deposit of $2,500 was deposited by check by Fitzsimmons, and $5,000 by Emanuel Friend, in the hands of the temporary stakeholder, and that therefore in any event the attachment could stand only as against Fitzsimmons's stake of $2,500.

In denying the application to vacate, Judge Beekman said: "The evidence offered by the defendant in support of his contention that he became a resident of the State in May last is neither in quality nor weight sufficient to satisfy me that such residence had been acquired at the time that the attachment issued."

Some Barnum Property to be Resold.

On the application of Helen B. Rennells, a granddaughter of P. T. Barnum, the showman, Judge Beekman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday set aside a sale in a partition suit which had been held by order of ex-Judge Van Hoesen, as referee.

The property involved is situated in Port Jefferson and other villages on Long Island, and was a portion of the Barnum estate.

In the affidavits submitted, it was alleged that the property had been sold for less than was bid for it. Three of the lots were sold, it is said, for $50 and $60 less at private sale than was bid for them at auction. The sale realized altogether $8,400, while the property, it is alleged, should have brought at least $10,000.

The sale having been set aside, the property will be put up at auction and sold to the highest bidder.

Dr. Di Moise's Bail Not Reduced.

Dr. Bettini di Moise of 20 West Tenth Street, who is under arrest on a charge of malpractice, involving the death in Hoboken, N. J., of Mrs. Marie Valenti, was before Justice Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus.

Application was made by his counsel for the reduction of the bail from $10,000 to $5,000.

Assistant District Attorney Lewis opposed the application for the reduction of bail, and Justice Barrett denied it.

Mr. Daly Obtains an Injunction.

Augustin Daly has obtained an injunction against Frederick de Belleville, Bailey Avery, Russell Bassett, Lillian Walrath, and others, restraining them from producing in English a German play entitled "Die Ehre," under the title of "Honor," or any other title.

Mr. Daly says he has the sole right to produce the play in the United States.

The defendants, it is alleged, are now producing the play in Chicago under the title of "Honor."

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Meyer vs. Keve.

Class IV.—2—Mercer vs. Gilpin.

Class VI.—Davis vs. Zimmerman.

Class VII.—4—Garsia vs. Dreysters.

Class VIII.—5—Isler vs. Manes. 6—Walsh vs. Lowe. 7—Matter of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street. 8—The People, &c., vs. Kelly. 9—Harada vs. Harada. 10—Page Woven Wire Fence Company vs. Burnap. 11—Matter of Federal Bank. 12—Collins vs. Clifton. 13—Yardley National Bank vs. Habley. 14—Garrick vs. Franke. 15—Tunnicliff vs. Hamilton Park Company. 16—The People, &c., vs. Finnegan. 17—The People, &c., vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company. 18—Matter of New-York Fruit Importing Company. 19—Matter of New-York Mutual Insurance Company. 20—Keating vs. McDonald. 21—Kiernan News Agency vs. Union Telegraph and News Company. 22—Glasscoe vs. Glasscoe. 23—Koch vs. Zonk. 24—Matter of Girsch Lithographing Company. 25—Levy vs. Levy. 26—Hecht vs. Barnes. 27—MacRae vs. Graham. 28—Matter of Girsch Lithographing Company.

SUPREME COURT—Extraordinary Special Term —Adjourned until Oct. 2.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Extraordinary Term—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Pryor, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Matter of unsafe building 68 and 70 West Houston St.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 12 M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Motions calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Rebecca S. Putnam, Herman Bleyer, Joseph Geraghty, and Mary Oberle. At 2 P. M.—Charles H. Williamson, Bertha May, and Margaretha Messenfelder.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned until Oct. 7.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Davis for the People.

1—Morris Schoenholz. 1—Edward Adams. 2—Frank Klein. 3—Salvina Baird. 4—Frank Celler. 5—Andrew Bolden. 6—William T. Reynolds. 7—Harry Thompson. 8—John Burns. 9—Charles W. Baring & H. O. Goldsmith.

Pleadings.—1—Charles Marasca. 2—Henry Brenniker. 3—Thomas A. Hyland. 4—Thomas Devraux. 5—Martin Landi. 6—Mary Buckley. 7—Frederick P. Hall. 8—Louis H. Roth. 9—Nicholas Colletti. 10—Harry H. Doty and Richard Vance. 11—George Huston, Joseph A. Donnelly, and Patrick Dunn. 12—Thomas Duval. 13—William Sloane. 14—James Brown. 15—Kate Nolan. 16—Elizabeth Lamb and Thomas Farrell. 17—Martin Reigler. 18—James O'Connor. 19—John Chamberlain. 20—John Blake. 21—John Murray. 22—Daniel Driscoll. 23—Bernard Burns.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—Minnie Stein. 2—William Rosenback. 3—Nathan Somermann. 4—Ferenez Lakner. 5—Josiah F. Sease. 6—William Lee. 7—John Sligo. 8—Alfred J. Lloyd. 9—William J. Mahoney. 10—Peter Axelrad. 11—Philip Bergman. 12—Jeremiah Sullivan. 13—Hugh Leckie. 14—John Schoepp. 15—John Glavin. 16—Harris Schneider. 17—George Sutcher. 18—Edward Connolly. 19—Abraham Rosenbaum. 20—Mary Walsh. 21—Samuel Raphael, Samuel Feinberg, and Jacob Epstein. 22—Mary Williams. 23—Roy Thomas. 24—David Dorsey. 25—Charles F. Spencer. 26—Philip B. Benjamin. 27—Joseph E. Denning. 28—Meier Katz. 29—John Hayes. 30—Sarah Verdon. 31—Annie Sweeney. 32—Tony Cortez. 33—Daniel Connors and Edward Sellin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—George Talcott Parsons. 2—John M. Finkbone. 3—Kate Stokesberger. 4—Carlo Ferralo. 5—Andrew Erickson. 6—George J. Plunkitt. 7—Mary Mulholland. 8—John Hanlon. 9—Edward Flynn and John Sullivan. 10—James M. Ward. 11—John McDonald. 12—Thomas J. Wrin. 13—Adelina Williams. 14—Edgar Shoemaker. 15—Jacob Stanato. 16—James Potter. 17—Francesco Petrone. 18—Mary Shaw. 19—Diedrich Tragman. 20—Charles Brady. 21—Joseph Gilman. 22—William Sangstor. 23—Michael Fallon and Orrin A. Fogg. 24—John Grant and James Grant. 25—Recaldo H. Benton.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—The Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Butler (2 cases)—Wilson L. Cannon. Douglass vs. Conkling—William C. Wilson. Middlebrook vs. Parsons (2 cases)—David Thompson. De Forest vs. Ring—William M. Hoes. Bell vs. Weinstein—Frank W. Arnold.

COMMON PLEAS—Pryor, J.—Horn vs. Alexander—Louis Marshall.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—M. Adele Smith vs. Eugene Falck—Isaac Hicks.

COMMON PLEAS—Pryor, J.—Matter of Benjamin Sel Company—Benjamin Sel. Jean G. Cottier vs. E. E. Kipling—Frederick Beltz.

CITY COURT—Botty, J.—Isaac Rheinstrom vs. Bernard Bondy—Eugene Cohn.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Osborne, J.

Short Cause Calendar.—2648—Levy vs. Capellar. 2790—Gans vs. Max et al.

Regular Calendar.—1163—Smith, Jr., infant, &c., vs. Wilson. 1908—O'Brien vs. Kimball. 1371—Foley vs. Krause.

MRS. LEONARD'S BILL FOR DRESSES

To Pay It Her Income from a $5,000,000 Estate May Be Reduced.

Mrs. Elizabeth De Witt Leonard, a daughter of the late Jeremiah P. Robinson, the millionaire warehouseman, and one of the heirs to a large estate, is unable, she declares, to pay a dressmaker's bill of $2,397.95, for work done in 1892 and 1893. Margaret A. Howard, the surviving partner of Mary H. White, fashionable dressmaker of this city, is endeavoring to collect the money. A judgment was granted in July, 1893, but the execution was returned unsatisfied.

Under the will of Mr. Robinson, Mrs. Leonard is entitled to the income of one-fourth of three-fourths of the estate, and under the will of her mother, Mrs. Leonard is also entitled to the income of one-fourth of her estate.

Miss Howard applied for the appointment of a referee to hear and determine what steps should be taken to enforce the payment of the bill, and, last April, Henry Bacon of this city was appointed. He has just filed his report, which is that Mrs. Leonard should be allowed only $5,000 per year out of the income of the two estates, and that all sums derived above that amount be applied to the payment of the judgment, until it is satisfied in full.

The executors of both estates are Jeremiah P. Robinson, Jr., Harriet W. R. Leech, and Isaac R. Robinson. The combined value of the two estates is estimated at about $5,000,000.

Bids for Trimming Scows.

Controller Fitch offered a resolution at the meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday, to the effect that after Nov. 8, the contract for trimming scows be let to the best bidder. The resolution was laid over for an opinion from the Corporation Counsel.

Floor for Use of the Court.

An appropriation was authorized by the Board of Estimate yesterday for furnishing the third floor of the Constable Building, at Eighteenth Street and Fifth Avenue for the use of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

BEATEN AND ROBBED IN A CAR

Men Who Crawled from the Roof Through a Window Probably Mistook Hostler Saxton for a Jockey.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 26.—John Sexton, a hostler employed by Andrew J. Post, was terribly beaten in an Erie Railroad car while coming from Middletown, N. Y., last night. Mr. Post has been summering with his family at Middletown. He sent Sexton yesterday with two horses to this city. They were placed in a freight car and Sexton, who had his trunk with him, made himself a bunk in a corner of the car.

Just as he was about falling asleep, two men, who were on top of the car, crawled through a window and pointed a revolver at him. Before he had any chance to make an outcry, one of the men knocked him down with a hammer, stretching him senseless. They then robbed him of $10 and a silver watch and broke open his trunk and stole a suit of clothes.

When he became conscious again, one of the robbers kicked him in the head, again making him unconscious. The men escaped from the car at a point somewhere near Greycourt. Sexton thinks he saw them jump from the car as the train slowed up at some point, and that is the last thing he remembers until he recovered his senses as the train passed Snake Hill.

When the train reached the city the train hands found Sexton in a dazed condition and unable to give an account of what had befallen him, and it was not until Mr. Post's arrival this morning that his story became known. It is supposed that the robbers mistook Sexton for a jockey and believed that he carried a large sum of money.

Mr. Post will employ detectives to go over the road in an effort to locate Sexton's assailants. They will be assisted by the railroad officials.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On the Teutonic, from Liverpool.

A.—Miss D. T. Aborn, William Ames, Mrs. Ames, W. K. Anderson, Mrs. Anderson, Miss K. Anderson, William Anderson, John E. Anderson, Jr., Miss Anderson, Miss V. B. Anderson, Percy Andrea.—B.—Miss M. Backus, A. O. Bacon, Mrs. Ballin, Hugo Ballin, Jr., Mr. Barbour, Miss Barbour, C. A. Belden, Mrs. Belden, Mrs. E. R. Bell, Gordon K. Bell, B. F. Bell, Dr. Russell Bellamy, W. Blain, Miss Bliss, A. Blumenstiel, Mrs. Blumenstiel, A. Blumenstiel, Jr., Miss Cora Blumenstiel, Miss J. Blumenstiel, Miss E. Blumenstiel, Mrs. Boulton, Mrs. J. M. Breingan, Mrs. Breingan, Mrs. E. C. Briggs, B. H. Bristow, Mrs. Bristow, Dr. Lyman Brown, Mrs. Brown, J. A. Brown, Jr., Mrs. J. A. Brown, Mrs. Bruce Brown, Mrs. J. L. Bulkley, Miss Bulkley, Miss H. Bulkley.—C.—Hall Caine, Mrs. Caine, Master Caine, W. S. Callender, Dr. Carte, Miss F. Cheatham, Mrs. George Clymer, Miss F. Converse, A. Cox, Miss Crabbe, Miss L. G. Crabbe, Miss M. B. Crabbe, Miss E. L. Crabbe, Prof. C. R. Craig, R. H. Crosby, Mrs. H. P. Crowell, A. P. Cushny.—D.—De Forest Danielson, Mrs. De Forest Danielson, S. F. Dauchy, Mrs. Dauchy, J. C. Bancroft Davis, Mrs. Davis, J. H. Deering, Mrs. J. H. Deering, J. R. Deering, Miss Deering, Miss E. Deshler, M. Dorsey, W. Butler Duncan, Mrs. Duncan, Raoul Duncan, Mrs. Dorsey, W. B. Duncan, Mrs. Duncan, R. Daval.—E.—E. Ehrmann, Mrs. E. Ehrmann, Miss Nannette Ehrmann, Miss Ethel Ehrmann, John Eland, Miss L. P. Ely.—F.—Marshall Field, Dr. Fisher, Miss Fisher, Miss M. Fitzsimmons, Miss Foster, William A. Fuller, Miss G. Fuller, Miss S. Fuller.—G.—F. N. Zabriskie Gray, A. R. Gray, Mrs. K. F. Gray.—H.—Miss A. E. Hadden, Mrs. L. Hart, H. O. Havemeyer, Mrs. Havemeyer, Miss Havemeyer, Miss A. Havemeyer, H. Havemeyer, F. P. Hazen, Mrs. Hazen, the Rev. J. W. Hill, T. C. Hope, W. Horstman, Mrs. Horstman, Miss D. Horstman, Miss M. Horstman, Mrs. Howe, G. L. Hoyt, Mrs. Hoyt, Miss J. M. Hoyt, L. Hoyt, ——Justice Ingraham.—J.—Rudolph M. Johnson, S. S. Johnstone, Dr. James H. Jolliffe Mrs. Jolliffe, Miss J. Jolliffe.—K.—H. G. Kellock, Mrs. Kellock, L. L. Kellogg, Mrs. L. L. Kellogg, Miss Kellogg, the Misses Kellogg, Dr. F. F. Kinnicutt, Mrs. Kinnicutt, H. Kinnicutt, F. H. Kinnicutt, Miss E. Kinsey, W. F. Kirkland, M. F. Klees, Mrs. Klees, Miss De Knatel, E. J. Knowlton, Mrs. E. J. Knowlton, Miss E. J. Knowlton, Miss G. W. Knowlton, E. S. Knowlton, Jr., Miss Lesem, Mrs. Lesem, Mrs. A. Ludeke, Miss E. Ludeke, H. Ludeke.—M.—G. S. Maclaran, Mrs. Maclaran, Thomas C. Maddock, the Rev. E. Martin, G. W. R. Matteson, Mrs. Matteson, Miss E. R. Matteson, Miss McEwan, Dr. J. W. McLane, Mrs. McLane, Guy R. McLane, Thomas S. McLane, William McMillan, Mrs. McMillan. W. Northrup McMillan, Mrs. McMillan, Miss L. Mercur, James Mifflin, Mrs. James Mifflin, William Mifflin, Mrs. William Mifflin, A. Milne, Mrs. Milne, J. G. Mowat, William Murphy.—N.—Mr. Nash.—O.—J. Oehme, E. Livingston.—P.—H. P. Page, Miss M. K. Page, H. Ivison Parsons, J. C. B. Pendleton, Miss M. L. Pendleton, Mrs. Thomas Plater, Miss Anna Plater, Edward C. Post Mrs. Post, M. W. Platzek, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Palsifer.—R.—Miss Raeper, Rata, Mr. and Mrs. F. Reddaway, Miss Reddaway, Miss Reddaway, A. Riggs, Miss B. Rogers, Dr. and Mrs. D. B. St. John Roosa, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Roosevelt, Sir E. R. Russell, Mrs. W. Rayle, Arthur Ryle, Graham Ryle, W. Ryle, Mrs. M. B. Ryle, Miss Ryle, Miss E. W. Ryle.—S.—C. Barnum Seeley, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Schieffelin, G. D. Schieffelin, Miss D. Schieffelin, C. Scholle, Mr. and Mrs. C. Schutte, Miss C. A. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Shattuck, Mrs. C. H. de Silver, Miss A. de Silver, Miss de Silver, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Stafford, Dr. M. Allen Starr, C. S. Stillman, Mr. and Mrs. N. O. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. R. Stuart, R. Stuart, John Swanson, Dr. Switzer.—T.—Miss M. Talley, James Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Taylor, George Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Thompson, Augustus Tooth, Mrs. R. S. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Turner.—V.—C. B. Vallance.—W.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Ware, Dr. and Mrs. White, Forsyth Wickes, Mrs. E. A. Wickes, Miss Wickes, J. R. Wigham, Mr. and Mrs. C. Williams, Jr., Miss Williams, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wimpfheimer, Miss I. Wimpfheimer, L. W. Wimpfheimer, F. B. Worrall, Miss R. Wright.—Z.—A. C. Ziegler.

On the Aller from Bremen.

A.—August Andreae, Mrs. Allien, Miss Allien.—B.—Moritz Boeker, Hermann Boeker, Paul Bergner, Mrs. Paul Bergner, Feodor Boas, Mrs. Feodor Boas, Charles Bigelow, Mrs. Fannie L. Bigelow, Miss Fannie L. Bigelow, Maurice W. Bigelow, Miss T. Blaney, Miss Julia E. Bulkley, C. Bischoff, Miss Helen Bauer, Charles Buettner, Mrs. Marie Buettner, Miss Mary Beckmann, Miss Katie Beckmann, Mrs. Louise Bachmann, Dr. Karl Barbleben, Paul O. Boettcher, Armin von Boehme, Peter Bachmann, Heinrich Borgs, Christian Becker, Miss Marie Bockhorst, Gerhard Bockhorst, Frederick Bogen.—C.—Dr. Crunden, R. W. Clay, Mrs. Gisela Clausen, Bertha Frederick Cassebeer, Mrs. Frederick Cassebeer, Theodor J. Cornet, Mrs. Theodor J. Cornet Miss Emma L. Candler, the Rev. H. E. Cotton, August Cordes.—D.—Dudley B. Deming, George Devonshire.—E.—Anton Eilers, Miss E. Duncan Elliot, John H. Easby, Miss Anna Eber.—F.—R. Fulford, John M. Fries, Mrs. John M. Fries, Miss Juliet V. Fries, Miss Anna J. Fries, Emil Fischer, Josef R. Folsom, Mrs. Josef R. Folsom, Miss E. Feiner, Miss F. Feiner, Otto Friedrich, the Rev. Erwin Futterer, Mrs. Frankfield, Hugo Frankfield, Caspar Fechteler, Ludolph Folkers, Mrs. Bertha Folkers, Charles Frank, Mrs. Emma Fischbeck.—G.—J. M. Greenebaum, Mrs. J. M. Greenebaum, S. J. Gruner, Mrs. S. Gruner, Miss C. Gruner, H. Gruner, Miss Jonas Greenebaum.—H.—C. Hammel, H. Hueckel, Miss Hone, Ernest A. Hamill, Mrs. Ernest A. Hamill, Miss L. D. Hill, Anton Hoffmann, Mrs. Katie Hoffmann, Thoni Hoffmann, Mrs. Auguste Helgenberg, Miss Emilie Herth, Miss L. von der Heide, Helene von der Heide, Charles Hennick, Mrs. Hattie Hennick, Emil Herbst.—I.—K. Isburg, Peter Ibold.—J.—William Junge, Mrs. Adeline Junge, Sigur Junge, the Rev. Josef H. Johnson, Miss Gesine Juergens, Edward Jackson, Henry Jaeger.—K.—Mrs. Kerigan, Hermine Kuhlhanek, Lieut. Kato, F. Korn, Mrs. F. Korn, Henry Korn, Mrs. Elisabeth Korn, Mrs. Wilhelmine Kuhlmann, Miss Therese Kraft, John Kaemper, Mrs. Emmy Kaemper, Hermann Knoop, Martin Kurtz, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Knight, Hermann Kreut, Mrs. Meta Kraut, Mimie Kraut, Miss Minnie Kramer.—L.—Julius Lehmann, Miss K. A. Leale, Andrew Ludwig, William Lange, Jr., Emil Lange, Georg W. Lohmann, Georg Logemann, Arthur Loeffler, George B. Lombard, Emil Linke.—M.—Mrs. B. Marcuse, Miss E. Murray, Mrs. Mendelson, Col. William Mayer, Graf Mita, Mrs. Lina Meyer, John F. Manz, Mrs. Helene Manz, Bernhard Meyer, Bernhard Meyer, Jr., Mrs. Catharine Meyer, Alexander McDonald.—N.—Frederico Neumann, Mrs. Frederico Neumann, Mrs. Minnie Nichols, Johannes Neopp.—O.—Joachim Otto, J. Wesley Otto, Mrs. Anna Opel, Heinrich Otten.—P.—Mrs. Franciska Puettner, Josef Ploeser, Salomo Petzold, Mrs. Pauline Petzold, Edwin Petzold, Carl Petzold, E. M. Quinby, Mrs. E. M. Quinby, Miss Louise C. Quinby.—R.—Georg Roehling, Mrs. Georg Roehling, R. R. Robinson, Mrs. Wilhelmine Roelofs, Miss Bertha Roelofs, Martin Reder, Henry E. Roes, Capt. George H. Remy, Mrs. George C. Remy, Miss Angelica G. Remy, C. Mason Remy, William B. Remy, John T. Remy, Mary Remy, Frederick A. Rumpf, Mrs. Elizabeth Rumpf, Frederick Rumpf.—S.—Miss Laura M. Salomon, Eugen N. Salomon, Miss Grace Strickland, Major J. Smyth, Mrs. W. H. Smyth, Louis Steinhauer, Mrs. Louise Steinhauer, Miss Elsa Steinhauer, O. Sands, John Schuller, Mr. Schroeder, Eduardo Sieber, Mrs. Eduardo Sieber, Carl E. Schmidt, Mrs. Carl E. Schmidt, Miss Emma W. Schmidt, Miss Lilian Smith, Miss Sweeney, Miss Sullivan, Miss Sullivan, T. Schrempp, Mrs. Rosa Schrempp, Mrs. Louise Schwiefert, Fritz Schwiefert, Mrs. M. Schoenemann, Cora Schoenemann, Mrs. Schrayshusen, Arthur Schrayshusen, Mrs. Jenny Slotopolsky, Mrs. Rike Studer, Victor Studer, Frank Schonewald, Max Sperling.—T.—Dr. Thompson, Miss Bertha Trompetter.—V.—Miss Vorris, C. L. Volquardsen, Mrs. Ida von Valtier.—W.—Ferdinand Westheimer, Mrs. Ferdinand Westheimer, Davy F. Westheimer, E. Watson, Henry Wilhelm, Christian Wegelin, Miss Lena Weber.

Reception to Adjt. Gen. McAlpin.

Major Gen. Edwin A. McAlpin, Adjutant General of the State of New-York, who has been traveling in Europe for some weeks, will probably arrive in this city Oct. 5, and it is proposed that he be given a reception. Brig. Gen. Howard Carroll, Chief of Artillery, and a number of other officers have arranged to secure a steamboat and go down the bay to meet Gen. McAlpin.

Bids for Newburg's Building.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Bids were opened at the Treasury Department to-day for the construction of the public building at Newburg, N. Y. Frank Morgan of Washington was the lowest bidder for red sandstone, at $26,473, and Sullivan & Clarke of Binghamton, N. Y., for brownstone, at $26,742.

WRONGLY IN JAIL FOR A MONTH

Judge Moore Tells Kellner He Might Sue Justice Steers of Brooklyn.

Judge Moore, in the Kings County Court of Sessions, yesterday, ordered the release from jail of John Kellner, seventeen years old, of 669 Classon Avenue, who had been kept confined for one month after the charge against him had been dismissed.

Kellner was arrested on the charge of having attempted suicide, and was held in $500 for the action of the Grand Jury. He secured a bondsman and was liberated. The Grand Jury investigated the case and dismissed the charge, but the authorities were not notified of this fact. Kellner's bondsman, Frederick Finkbener of 975 Pacific Street, caused his arrest, and Justice Steers committed him to jail without any charge being preferred against him.

Judge Moore said the proceedings were an outrage, and informed the boy that if he had any friends it might be well to institute a suit for damages against the magistrate who had without any authority committed him after the Grand Jury had dismissed the proceedings against him.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.

Sun rises...5:53|Sun sets...5:49|Moon sets... ..

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	2:24	2:27	8:18	8:55
Governors Island	2:55	3:00	8:58	9:45
Hell Gate	4:48	4:53	10:26	11:13

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) SEPT. 27.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Augusta Victoria	Hamburg	Sept. 19
Caracas	La Guayra	Sept. 21
Manhanset	Rotterdam	Sept. 11
New-York	Southampton	Sept. 21
Prins Mauritz	Port au Prince	Sept. 21
Richmond Hill	London	Sept. 11
Sylvia	Gibraltar	Sept. 12
Venetia	Christiansand	Sept. 12

SATURDAY, SEPT. 28.

Galileo	Hull	Sept. 14
La Bourgogne	Havre	Sept. 21
Umbria	Liverpool	Sept. 21

SUNDAY, SEPT. 29.

Anchoria	Glasgow	Sept. 20
El Norte	New-Orleans	Sept. 24
Lassell	St. Lucia	Sept. 21
Mardy	Antwerp	Sept. 14
Orinoco	Bermuda	Sept. 26

MONDAY, SEPT. 30.

Georgic	Liverpool	Sept. 20
Massachusetts	London	Sept. 19
Saratoga	Havana	Sept. 19
Spaarndam	Rotterdam	Sept. 18
Trave	Bremen	Sept. 21

TUESDAY, OCT. 1.

Alleghany	Kingston	Sept. 26
Finance	Colon	Sept. 24
Kensington	Antwerp	Sept. 21
Knickerbocker	New-Orleans	Sept. 25
Nueces	Galveston	Sept. 25
Otranto	Antwerp	Sept. 17
Ptolemy	St. Lucia	Sept. 23
Welmar	Bremen	Sept. 19

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2.

Alsatia	Gibraltar	Sept. 18
Aurania	Liverpool	Sept. 24
California	Hamburg	Sept. 18
Claribel	Navassa	Sept. 27
Europe	London	Sept. 24
Inchiongra	Swansea	Sept. 26
Seguranca	Havana	Sept. 28

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Cheerokee	Sep. 27	Charleston	15 Bowling Gr.
State of Texas	Sept. 27	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Boston City	Sept. 27	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Champagne	Sept. 28	Havre	5 Bowling Gr.
Mobile	Sept. 28	London	4 Broadway.
Circassia	Sept. 28	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Neustria	Sept. 28	Barcelona	81 Broadway.
Ardanrose	Sept. 28	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
Saale	Sept. 28	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Norge	Sept. 28	Christi'a	28 State St.
Taormina	Sept. 28	Hamburg	Fch.Edye Co.
Kaiser W. II.	Sept. 28	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Dania	Sept. 28	Hamburg	87 Broadway.
Orizaba	Sept. 28	Havana	113 Wall St.
Oldam	Sept. 28	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Adirondack	Sept. 28	Kingston	24 State St.
Chicago	Sept. 28	Hull	21-22 State St
Leona	Sept. 28	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
El Sud	Sept. 28	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Campania	Sept. 28	Liverpool	5 Bowling Gr.
State of Cal.	Sept. 28	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Galileo	Sept. 28	Fern'buco	Busk&Jevons.
Advance	Sept. 30	Colon	Pier 48 N. R.
City of Paris	Sept. 30	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Chateau Lafite	Sept. 30	Bordeaux	Fch.Edye Co.
Georgian Pr.	Sept. 30	Mont'video	2-4 Stone St.
Habana	Sept. 30	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Buffon	Sept. 30	Mont'video	19 Whit'al St.
Nomadic	Oct. 1	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Excelsior	Oct. 1	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Vega	Oct. 1	Azores	29 Broadway.
Aller	Oct. 1	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Iroquois	Oct. 1	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Tjomo	Oct. 1	Demerara	100 Wall St.
Greece	Oct.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Annual Report of the New-York Central Railroad.

INCREASE IN FREIGHT BUSINESS

An Unfavorable Year Partly Offset by a Large Decrease in Operating Expenses—The Property in First-class Condition.

The annual report of the New-York Central Railroad for the year ended June 30, 1895, was issued in pamphlet form yesterday. It shows that during the year the gross income was $42,489,537, from the following sources: Freight, $24,268,709.50; passenger, $12,965,112.44; rents, $1,716,779.82; mail, $1,551,901.14; express, $1,222,961.36; telegraph, $14,456.58; interest, $665,186.76; miscellaneous, $84,420.46.

This is an increase in freight earnings of $164,200 over the previous year, but a decrease in gross earnings of $1,188,663. The total operating expenses were $28,810,443, a decrease of $697,963 from the previous year. The net earnings for the year were $13,679,094; first charges, $10,556,680; profit, $3,122,414; dividends, $2,839,990, leaving a deficit of $1,217,576.

The balance sheet shows the total construction and equipment account to be $157,731,083. Within the past year this account has been increased $263,075. During the year 57,266 shares of additional capital stock have been issued under authority of the stockholders, April 19, 1893, making the capital stock of the company $100,000,000.

The total funded debt of the company is $70,677,333.33. Within the year $3,500,000 New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company 4 per cent. gold debentures were issued, being the balance of the amount authorized May 13, 1890. By virtue of the same authority, $300,000 has been reserved from income and used, together with $500,000 balance of the "Fund for redemption of 4 per cent. gold debentures," for the purchase and retirement of $800,000 of these bonds, making a net increase in the funded debt of $2,700,000.

The condensed general balance sheet, as compared with 1894, is as follows:

ASSETS.	1895.	1894.
Road and equipment	$157,731,084	$157,468,008
Special equipment	4,806,464	4,806,464
New shops at Depew	552,465	552,465
Stocks and bonds	9,906,112	9,832,540
Adv. other lines, &c.	5,925,775	5,527,737
Due by agents, &c.	5,869,195	3,931,103
Supplies on hand	2,545,897	2,601,154
Cash	4,444,293	4,895,204
Harlem connection	1,327,451	1,321,474
West Shore construction	209,602	223,934
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg equipment account	354,467	345,152
Park Avenue improvement	1,392,379	553,259
Funded redemption 4 per cent. debentures	.....	500,000
Change Buffalo grade	26,293	.....
Total	$194,791,477	$192,557,500
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock	$100,000,000	$94,273,400
Subscription increased stock	.....	930,200
Funded debt	70,677,333	67,977,333
Sterling notes	.....	3,224,383
Real estate mortgages	107,000	157,000
Securities leased lines	2,914,150	2,814,150
Past due bonds	4,790	4,790
Interest and rent accrued	3,665,890	3,825,338
Unclaimed interest	18,407	25,804
Dividend due July	1,000,000	1,178,417
Unclaimed dividends	35,965	35,553
Wages, supplies, &c.	2,619,844	2,790,784
Due other roads	1,565,069	2,087,536
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg construction account	256,829	283,820
Cart. & Ad. Ry. con. &c	89,012	86,809
Profit and loss, surplus	11,837,688	12,861,883
Total	$194,791,477	$192,557,500

During the year 1895 the New-York Central carried 211,759 through passengers and 23,597,706 way passengers. The total number of tons of through freight carried was 2,036,453, and the total tons of way freight was 17,705,042, an increase of a trifle over 1,000,000 tons as compared with the previous year. The railroad property is reported to be in the very best of condition.

TROUBLE AT LONG BRANCH.

Property Owners May Oppose the Atlantic Coast Electric Road.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 26.—There is war brewing here, which is expected to take place in a few days, between the Atlantic Coast Electric Railway Company and the Board of Commissioners, in connection with the people living along the line of Second Avenue. On July 15 last the Board of Commissioners at this place granted a franchise to the Atlantic Coast Electric Railway Company by a vote of 4 to 3, permitting that company to operate a double-track trolley railroad upon Second Avenue, and for the relocation of the tracks of the West End and Long Branch Railway Company which it purchased on Long Branch Avenue.

Before the franchise was granted the Atlantic Coast Electric Company was compelled to get the majority of consents from the property owners along the line of Second Avenue, and it was a hard task for the company to obtain the necessary signatures required, all sorts of inducements being offered the property owners. The solicitor of the company promised all property owners that, if they would grant their consents, the company would pave the entire Second Avenue with vitrified brick from curb to curb. He had a good deal upon nearly all of them, and their signatures were secured rapidly. The company next went before the Town Commissioners with a new application, offering them the same terms as they did the Second Avenue property owners. The governing body, thinking it a fair proposition, voted in favor of the franchise for fifty years. The paving of Second Avenue with vitrified brick is a very expensive affair, the company finding out that the cost of the same would be between $60,000 and $70,000 to fulfill its contract with the town. When the franchise was granted, bonds were given for $25,000 by the company for the fulfillment of its agreement.

Now the railway company is trying to avoid paving the avenue by offering a money consideration to the town which is said to be less than one-half of what the paving would cost.

This state of affairs has become known to the property owners on Second Avenue, and there is scarcely a person along the whole line, from West End to Long Branch, but declares that the company shall not run a car upon the avenue until it is paved as per agreement.

The company has all its tracks laid between Pleasure Bay and West End, and from Asbury Park up nearly to Cedar Avenue, West End, where the men were obliged to stop work on account of the Jonathan property, which is pending condemnation proceedings in the courts.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY MEN.

Commissioner Stahlman of the Old Association Resigns.

A meeting of representatives of the allied Southern railroads belonging to the Southern Railway and Steamship Association was held in the Hotel Waldorf yesterday for the purpose of discussing matters relating to freight and passenger schedules for the coming year. President J. W. Thomas of the Western and Atlantic Railroad presided. Among the prominent railroad men present were T. M. Emerson, Traffic Manager Atlantic Coast Line; W. F. Shellman, Traffic Manager, Georgia Central Railroad; S. M. Parrott, General Manager of the Columbus Southern Railway; C. W. Chears, General Manager of the Georgia Midland and Gulf Railroad; T. P. Bush, President of the Mobile and Birmingham Railroad Company; J. R. Wood, General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad; S. A. Taylor, Traffic Manager of the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad; Solomon Haas, Assistant to President Spencer of the Southern Railway; J. M. Culp, Traffic Manager of the Southern Railway; J. W. Thomas, President of the Western and Atlantic Railroad; B. W. Wrenn, Passenger Traffic Manager of the Plant system; J. R. Kenley, General Manager of the Atlantic Coast Line, and W. A. Turk, General Passenger Agent of the Southern Railway.

During the afternoon it was announced that E. B. Stahlman, Commissioner of the association, had resigned. His successor will probably be elected to-day, as also the successor to Commissioner Finley, who was recently elected Second Vice President of the Southern Railway Company.

Philadelphia and Reading Figures.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—The August statements of the operations of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and Coal and Iron Company were issued this afternoon. The gross receipts of the railroad were $1,906,416, and the gross expenses, $967,044. Net receipts from other sources of $24,580 made the profit for the month $933,953. Total charges of $880,400 deducted therefrom leave the surplus $73,552—an increase of $152,917 over the corresponding month last year. The total deficit of the fiscal year to date is $663,730—a decrease of $583,045 from the deficit of the same period in 1894.

The gross receipts of the coal and iron Company were $1,900,140, and the gross expenses $2,057,012. One-twelfth of the current year's fixed charges, $95,000, added to the loss from mining, makes the deficit for the month $191,872. This is an increase of $94,469 over the deficit in August, 1894. The deficit of the fiscal year to date is $1,397,769, an increase of $446,110 over the deficit for this period last year.

Government Land Grants.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day approved grants of lands to the following railroad companies:

Oregon and California Railroad Company, as successor to the Oregon Central Railroad Company, List No. 16, including 46,091 acres. To the same road, List No. 17, embracing 12,349 acres within the limits of the Oregon City's land district. To the same road, List No. 14, containing 1,630 acres. Southern Pacific Railroad, (main line,) List No. 25, 1,152 acres. Southern Pacific Railroad, (branch line,) California, 208 acres, and 72,130 acres to the Central Pacific Railroad Company, as successor to the California and Oregon Railroad Company.

Grade Crossings in Connecticut.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 26.—The Consolidated Railroad will meet the Railroad Commissioners and various city and town officials of the State soon and endeavor to complete arrangements for the elimination of grade crossings in the State. There are about thirty remaining between here and New-York, most of them in the vicinity of Bridgeport, and it is estimated that $2,000,000 will be necessary to abolish them. The Consolidated Railroad officials have expressed themselves as eager to stand the enormous expense, and the details of the elimination will be settled as soon as possible.

RAILWAY MEN AND MATTERS.

—The vacancy created in the Superintendency of the Middle Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad by the resignation of Frank Ellmaker has been filled by the promotion of George W. Creighton. Mr. Creighton is at present Superintendent of the Sunbury Division of the Philadelphia and Erie and the Shamokin Division of the Northern Central.

—Director Doane of the Illinois Central explains the proposed issue of $10,000,000 of new stock as follows: "For a year we have been buying bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Southwestern Road, which is now in the hands of a receiver; $7,000,000 has been intended in this way. We hope to have control of that road in a short time."

—The report of the Westchester Electric Railroad for the year ended June 30 last shows: Gross earnings from operation, $98,422; operating expenses, $77,101; other income, $97; fixed charges, $28,216; deficiency, $6,797; total deficit, $23,519; cash on hand, $18,235; betterments during the year, $21,023.

—Within a few days another meeting of the Belt line Presidents will be held to consider the report of the special committee on revision of the new traffic agreement.

—At a recent meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway Directors the Duke of Marlborough was elected a member of the board.

—For the third week in September the Southern Railway reports an increase in earnings amounting to $23,217.

SALES OF OLD BOOKS AT AUCTION

Moderate Prices for a Miscellaneous Collection—The William Berrian Library to be Sold Next Week.

A miscellaneous collection of books, including some lots of merit and interest, were sold at auction by Bangs & Co. yesterday. Some of the books sold and the prices obtained were as follows:

"Tracts upon the Colonies of America," two volumes, octavo, Washington, 1836, $2.40; "America Heraldica," by E. De V. Vermont, a history of 300 families settled here prior to 1800, with colored coats of arms, New-York, 1886, $5.13; John O. Austin's "Sixty-four Rhode Island Families," $1.75; the same author's "Chart of Roger Williams's Descendants," $1.75; H. B. Stiles's "History of Kings County and Brooklyn, 1688 to 1884," profusely illustrated, plates and maps, two volumes, quarto, sheep, New-York, 1884, $5.50; "Index to Harper's Magazine," volumes 1 to 70, by Durfee, $2.13; Van Rensselaer's "The Devil's Picture Books, [Cards]," sixteen full-page colored plates, Dodd, Mead & Co., 1893, $2.63.

"Kerckelycke Historie von de Gheheele Wereldt, beschreven door den Eerw. P. Cornelius Hazart, (America, Florida, &c.,) fine copper plates, portraits, martyrdoms, &c., four volumes, ollo, old calf, Antwerp, 1667, $7.20; "Actors and Actresses of Great Britain and the United States, from the Days of Garrick," edited by Brander Matthews and Laurence Hutton, five volumes, quarto, paper, uncut, New-York, copy No. 92 of the edition de luxe, signed by the editors, only 100 printed, $9; Colange's "American Cyclopedia of Commerce, Law, and Finance," illustrated, two volumes, new cloth, quarto, Boston, 1881, $8, a decided advance.

Part I. of the library of the late William Berrian, son of the Rev. Dr. Berrian, for the company rector of Trinity Church, will be offered for sale on Monday. As it embrances 1805 lots, each often of many separate volumes, and is divided into three parts, the extent of this choice library may be approximately computed. It is the library of a book collector who read what he bought, not of a mere collector of books. In his last years Mr. Berrian became a deep student of comparative religions, as many of his books indicate. African travel, botany, China, poetry, history, and astronomy are specially strong in the collection, and there is some choice Americana.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Forecast for Friday: NEW-ENGLAND, fair, preceded by local rains on the coast in the early morning, westerly winds, cooler Friday evening. EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, generally fair and slightly cooler Friday, northwesterly winds and cooler Saturday. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, generally fair and slightly cooler Friday, and cooler Saturday, northerly winds. VIRGINIA, fair, probably local thunderstorms Friday evening, cooler Friday and Saturday, northerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, fair Friday, but local rains Friday night or Saturday, winds shifting to northerly, cooler Friday night. SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, followed by local showers Friday afternoon or night, variable winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, local rains, easterly winds. GEORGIA, partly cloudy weather, probably showers in northwestern portion, northerly winds, cooler in northern portion Friday night. ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI, local rains, northeasterly winds, cooler in northern portion. LOUISIANA and EASTERN TEXAS, local thunderstorms, easterly winds, cooler in northern portions. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, generally fair, southeasterly winds, warmer in northern portion. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, winds shifting to easterly. ARKANSAS, local rains, followed by fair weather, northerly winds. TENNESSEE, local thunderstorms, followed by clearing weather, cooler, northerly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, showers, easterly winds. KENTUCKY, fair and cooler Friday and Saturday, northerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, generally fair, cooler Friday and Saturday, northwesterly winds. INDIANA, ILLINOIS, and LOWER MICHIGAN, fair and cooler, northerly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, preceded by local showers in eastern portion, northwesterly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, westerly winds. MISSOURI, fair, cooler, northerly winds. IOWA, fair, warmer in northwestern portion Friday evening, northerly winds, becoming variable. MINNESOTA, fair, westerly winds, warmer in northwestern portion. NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, and NEBRASKA, fair, slightly warmer, winds shifting to southerly. KANSAS, fair, easterly winds. COLORADO, fair, winds shifting to southerly, warmer. WYOMING and MONTANA, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds.

Signals are displayed on Lakes Superior, Michigan, and Huron, and on the Atlantic coast from Atlantic City to Eastport.

The barometer has fallen on the Atlantic coast. It has risen rapidly in the central valleys and at Rocky Mountain stations, and it is highest over Nebraska. It is lowest in the Lower St. Lawrence Valley, and has fallen rapidly to the west of the Rocky Mountains. It is warmer in New-England and cooler throughout the central valleys and lake region. Showers have prevailed in New-England, and thence southwestward to the Ohio Valley, Arkansas, and Northern Texas. The following heavy rainfall (in inches) was reported: During the past twelve hours—Springfield, Mo., 1.22. The weather is fair to-night from Lake Erie westward to the Rocky Mountains. Showers are likely to occur in the Gulf States and in Tennessee, Georgia, and Florida. The weather will clear on the Atlantic coast north of Virginia, with cooler northwesterly winds.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of a Howard Street Warehouse—Details of the Auction Offerings Yesterday and To-day.

Mr. Julius Friend has sold, for Simon Herman and Max Danziger, the five-story iron-front warehouse 28 Howard Street, 25 by 87.1.

Messrs. Slawson & Hobbs have sold, for William E. Lanchantin, at $25,000, the four-and-one-half-story American basement dwelling 569 West End Avenue, 15 by 60 by 100. Mr. Lanchantin has also sold the similar dwelling 573 West End Avenue.

At auction, in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, under foreclosure, to Estelle Kaplan, at $23,621.67, and taxes for 1895, the six-story front and rear brick factories at 15 Pitt Street, west side, 80 feet south of Broome Street, 20 by 100.

Mr. John N. Golding sold, under foreclosure, at $29,000, to the plaintiffs, Michael Fay and another, the five-story brick tenement 306 Delancey Street, north side, 27.8 feet east of Lewis Street, 25 by 100.

Mr. Richard M. Montgomery sold, under foreclosure, at $32,000, to A. Kaufmann, the four-story brownstone dwelling, 46 West Eighty-ninth Street, south side, 260 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100.8½.

Much interest was shown in the offering in partition by William Kennelly of the Toch property, in the Bowery and Bayard Street. This property was sold on June 19, for $86,000, but the purchaser was relieved from his contract by the Supreme Court, because of certain omissions in the statements made at the sale. Yesterday the bidding was rather languid and the property brought only $66,100, the buyer being Sophie Freund. The premises include the six-story brownstone building, with store, at 35 Bowery, east side, 50 feet north of Bayard Street, 25 by 177 by 25 by 174.2, and the six-story brick building 34 Bayard Street, north side, 86.2 feet east of the Bowery, 17.9 by 49.11.

The Sheriff sold, under execution, at $75, to James Kearney, the judgment creditor's lawyer, the right, title, and interest of John Fair to Lot 47 of the Prospect Hill estate, on Avenue C, West Farms, 50 by 208.3 by 50.3 by 219.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Anderson Price, referee, 454 West Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 81 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 19 by 90, five-story brownstone flat. Due on judgment, $17,320.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward referee, 160 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 130 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 90.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,255.

By the Sheriff, execution sale, the right, title, and interest of Charlotte W. Gregan and Charlotte E. Courtney to the leasehold of the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Forty-second Street, 100.4 by 131, and to the fee of the adjoining lots on the street, 60 by 100.4, with two-story brick stable covering both plots.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 275 feet west of Grand Boulevard, seven three-story brick dwellings, by Richard H. Hunt, of 104 East Seventy-third Street; $52,500.

No. 33 Norfolk Street, six-story brick store and tenement, by Katharine Balheimer of 60 Forsyth Street; cost, $22,000.

Marion Avenue, east side, 125 feet north of Cole Street, one-story and loft frame stable, by Mary Welcker of Fordham; cost, $300.

Fairmount Avenue, south side, 600 feet west of Southern Boulevard, two-story frame dwelling, by Helen J. Alcot of 166 Villa Avenue; cost, $4,000.

Hoe Street, west side, 191 feet north of Home Street, two-story frame dwelling, by Marie Toelberg of Lenox Avenue, near Barry Street; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 440 and 442 East Eighty-sixth Street, by James H. Hamersley, alterations to a four-story brick tenement and stores; cost, $2,000.

Central Park West, Seventy-first and Seventy-second Streets, (Hotel Majestic,) by Jacob Rothschild, alterations to an eleven-story and basement brick hotel; cost, $1,500.

No. 86 Division Street, by Henry Wilson, alterations to a three-story brick lodging house and store; cost, $500.

Marion Avenue, east side, 125 feet north of Cole Street, by Mary Welcker, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $500.

Third and Goerck Streets, southeast corner, by Henry Ganzenmiller, alterations to a one-story brick factory; cost, $300.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Mr. H. Stewart Close has sold for E. N. Mowbray, to John L. Spence, at $14,000, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 529 Third Street, Brooklyn.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Coney Island Avenue, west side, 180 feet south of Avenue B, a one-story frame factory, 50 by 100; $4,000; A. M. Stratton, owner.

Fifty-first Street, southwest corner of Third Avenue, a two-story brick store, 100 by 100; E. Bell, owner.

Bay Fourteenth Street, west side, 100 feet south of Bensonhurst Avenue, a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 20 by 28; $1,800; L. F. Woodruff, owner.

Butler Street, south side, 200 feet east of Albany Avenue, nine two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 32; $31,000; William E. King, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Sept. 26.

LOT 414, map of Unionport, 100x200; Anna E. Lyon to Henry A. Doolittle..... $1

ALLEN ST, 170; Morris Levy and wife to Abraham Levy..... 1

DELANCEY ST, 306; Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, to Michael Fay and William Stacom..... 29,000

HUDSON ST, 634; Amelia Harris to Hyman Israel..... 23,000

26TH ST, 306 West; George W. Lamoraux and wife to Henry Becke..... 1

20TH ST, 160 West; Edward Michels and wife to George Ehret..... 23,000

BOULEVARD, e s, 25.8 ft s of 84th St, 51x13.2x51x12.8; James Hagan to Thomas S. Williams..... 1

44TH ST, 462 West; Lena Schiff to Francis McDermott..... 1

LOTS 146 and 147, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward; Ephraim B. Levy to G. Washbourne Smith..... 770

LOTS 180 and 190, same map; same to William S. Norton..... 970

LOT 433, same map; same to Charles Meyer and wife..... 405

LOT 329, same map; same to Andrew J. Conner..... 400

2D AV, e s, 400 ft s of 1st St, 25x100, William's Bridge; Nellie A. Lawlor to William Shoebottom and wife..... 1

9TH AV, s s, 230 ft e of 4th St, 25x114; Harry H. Overington to Maria J. Henry.. 600

5TH AV, 567; Felicie and Noah Green to Noah Green..... 1

111TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 120.11x27x93.6; Cornelius Maloney, executor of Matthew McGrath, to Patrick McGrath..... 7,025

130TH ST, n s, 435 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x99.11; Joseph P. Fallon to James F. and Teresa A. Lacy..... 17,250

128TH ST, s s, 177.3 ft w of 3d Av, 19.8x 99.11; Mary A. Wolcott to Annie E. Haggerty..... 8,000

61ST ST, n s, 350 ft e of 11th Av, 50x 100.5; Sanford B. Stifter to Simon Levin..... 1

44TH ST, 537 West; Cathrina and John Matter to David Schmutz..... 1

2D AV, n w corner of 78th St, 62.2x41.8; Elizabeth O'Toole to Sanford B. Stifter.. 80,000

53TH ST, s s, 260 ft e of 3d Av, 100x 100.5, and other property; Anthony Doelger and wife to Jacob Doelger, ½ part; other consideration and..... 175,000

49TH ST, 334 East; Frank W. Herter and wife to Emmeline C. Rickerson..... 1

MADISON AV, s w corner of 42d St, 36.7x 28; Josephine Van Boskerck to Daniel S. McElroy..... 100,000

89TH ST, n w corner of Madison Av, 36.8x100.8; Adolph M. Bendheim and wife to Nicolas Cotter..... 100

MANHATTAN AV, 503; Martin L. Rickerson and wife to Rosamand Herter..... 1

101ST ST, n s, 125 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Wilhelm Voss and wife to Sanford B. Stifter..... 28,500

121ST ST, n s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 150x 100; Thomas Donlon to same..... 180,000

134TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x 99.11; Katie Dick to Annie Jones..... 13,000

134TH ST, 225 West; Julia A. Garrett to Katie Dick..... 1

WESTCHESTER and INTERVALE AVS, n w corner, 31.4x43.10± irregular; Hettie Knox and husband to Mary K. Nors. 1

133D ST, 989 East; Jacques Jenn to Henry Beckmann..... 4,500

POPHAM ST, s s, 108.11 ft w of Anthony Av, 25x95; William T. Matthies and others to Jane Welsh..... 6,050

BAILEY AV, w s, Lots 104 and 105, map of land of William G. Giles, 24th Ward; John H. Hesse and wife to Frank H. S. Hesse..... 1

117TH ST, n s, 118.4 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.4x100.11; Carrie S., Kennedy and husband to George Heesemann..... 10

138TH ST, n s, 552 ft w of 7th Av, 17x 99.11; the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States to Carrie K. Levy..... 10

76TH ST, n s, 313 ft w of West End Av, 22x102.2; William Brewster and wife to Julia A. Clark..... 1

Recorded Leases.

ELLIS, Sushanna, to Adam Cramer; street floor 443 9th Av, 3 years..... $900

HUBERT, Catharine, to F. K. Jilet; store, &c., 413 East 71st St, 2 years..... 204-210

Recorded Mortgages.

BLOOOM, Max, to S. G. Parrott; n s of 140th St, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... $1,407

BOLTON, Henry M., and wife to J. W. Bolton; n s of Boston Av, 72.11 ft e of Suburban Place, 3 years..... 3,000

COTTER, Nicholas, and wife to A. M. Bendheim; n w corner of Madison Av and 89th St and other property, (three mortgages,) 1 year..... 63,000

CONNEL, Archibald, and wife to Thomas M. Byrnes; s corner of Centre and Duane St, 1 year..... 600

DOELGER, Jacob, to Anthony Doelger; s s of 55th St, 260 ft e of 3d Av, and other property, 5 years..... 150,000

CONNELL, Andrew J., to E. B. Levy; Lot 329 map of Van Nest Park, 3 years.. 200

FULTON, Sarah C., to Prescott H. Butler; n e s of 21st St, 341 ft e of 4th Av, 3 years..... 15,000

GEYER, Franz, and wife to Conrad Weber; n s of 87th St, 231 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year..... 4,000

GOLDSMITH, Charles P., to J. J. Pollok; s s of 116th St, 300.3 ft w of Pleasant Av, 1 year..... 1,500

HEESEMANN, George, to S. S. Kennedy; n s of 117th St, 118.4 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 9,500

HAFEMANN, John, and wife to Harlem Savings Bank; n e corner of St. Ann's Av and 136th St, 1 year..... 4,500

HALE, Catharine L., and another to Hyman Schintzer; e s of Avenue A, 40 ft s of 120th St, demand..... 300

HAGGERTY, Annie E., to Bowery Savings Bank; 166 East 128th St, 1 year..... 4,500

HAWKES, Flora A., and another to John W. Haaren; n e s of Becker Av, Lots 190 and 191, map of Washingtonville, note..... 2,650

ISRAEL, Hyman, to Morris S. Ulmann and others; 634 Hudson St, 3 years..... 16,000

KATZENBERG, Julius, to Eugenie Schmitz and another; s s of 101st St, 159.7 ft e of Park Av, and other property, two mortgages, 5 years..... 16,000

LEVIN, Simon, to Miriam Corn and others; n s of 61st St, 350 ft e of 11th Av, (two mortgages,) installments..... 1,974

LEVY, Carrie K., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n s of 138th St, 552 ft w of 10th Av, 2 years..... 12,000

LAUSEN, Jacob, to the Lawyer's Mortgage Insurance Company; n w corner of Boulevard and 103d St, 5 years..... 36,000

McLAUGHLIN, John, and wife to Charles Eddison; s s of 93d St, 100 ft e of 2d Av, (four mortgages,) 5 years..... 48,000

McELROY, Daniel S., to Josephine Van Boskerck; s w corner of Madison Av and 42d St, 1 year..... 80,000

MENKEN, Rachel H., to New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company; w s of West End Av, 80.11 ft s of 103d St, 5 years..... 12,000

SAME to Sallie A. Menken; w s of West End Av, 80.11 ft s of 103d St, 3 years.... 10,000

MEYER, Charles, and wife to E. B. Levy; Lot 433, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years. 100

NORZ, Mary K., to Hettie Knox; n w corner of Westchester Av and Intervale Av, 1 year..... 3,500

NORTON, William S., to E. R. Levy; Lots 189 and 190, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years..... 400

PENNDORF, Charles, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; s s of 155th St, 100 ft w of Elton Av, 1 year..... 2,500

SAME to Philip Schuyler and another, as trustees; 110 Suffolk St, 3 years..... 28,000

WENDE, Josephine, to Otto Schindler; s s of 71st St, 158.4 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year..... 1,500

VAN ORDEN, Howard E., to Harry Brown; n e corner of Manhattan Av and 102d St, 1 year..... 3,900

WHITE, Granville M., and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; 272 West 77th St, 1 year..... 5,000

YOUNG, James P., and wife to William Forbes and another; n s of 64th St, 350 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year..... 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ASCHER, Minna, to Max Frankenheim... $1

GOODRICH, Leroy L., to Resolvert N. Goodrich..... 2,000

HOLZMAN, Bernhard, to Max Reiss..... 1

SCHINDLER, Otto, to Annie Aarch..... 1

REAL ESTATE.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON

TUESDAY, October 8, 1895,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE NEW-YORK REAL ESTATE SALESROOM, 111 BROADWAY,

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION

To close the Estate of George G. Sickles, deceased, under the direction of Robert L. Wensley, Esq., Referee,

The Choice & Valuable Properties

Nos. 79 & 111 Nassau Street,
151 Mercer Street,
34 Gansevoort Street,
9 Hubert St., s. e. cor. Collister St.,
741 Greenwich Street,
228 West 13th Street,
181 West 4th Street, running through to 124 Washington Place,
34 & 404 6th Avenue,
105 Greenwich Avenue,
147 Waverly Place, and
6 Beekman Place.
Also valuable lot on West 116th Street,
and the leasehold premises, No. 55 King Street.

For Book-maps, &c., apply to Hays & Greenbaum, Esqrs., Plaintiff's Attys., 170 Broadway; to Murphy, Lloyd & Boyd, Attys. for Roma M. Meade, 111 Broadway, and at the auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

ON LENOX HILL, South of 70th St.

22 feet x large extension x100.5.

A modernized house; electric lighting; new exposed plumbing; five baths; indirect steam heating; artistic decorations; exposed sunny rear; price, $75,000; terms easy.
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY,
5th Av., corner 52d St.

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.

Mortgage Loans Exclusively.

146 BROADWAY (cor. Liberty St.), NEW YORK.

WEST 124TH ST.—A plot of 8 lots, between Amsterdam Av. and Boulevard, on favorable terms for cash payments of 50 per cent., or a less number of lots may be sold. Inquire of ROBERT T. EASTON, Attorney, &c., 120 Broadway, New-York.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

PARK HILL-ON-THE-HUDSON.

ADDRESS 280 BROADWAY.

To Let for Business Purposes.

CONSTABLE BUILDING,
Fifth Av., N. E. cor. 18th St.

This new and magnificent building is now ready for occupancy and can be inspected at all times. Elevators running. Covers plot 100x200 feet.

STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES FOR RENTAL.

This building is most attractive in arrangement and finish. Contains all modern improvements and all space on every floor has perfect light. Six rapid-running elevators, four at 5th Av. and two at eastern extremity of building, close to Broadway.

FOR PARTICULARS AND PLANS APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ, Agent.
1 MADISON AVENUE, Cor. 23d Street, and 9 Pine Street.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

Desirable Apartments to Let.

Peabody,
102 and 104 Waverley Place.
Steam heat and elevator, $50 to $65 per month.

Irvington and Rockland,
136 to 142 West 16th St.
Steam heated, &c., $45 to $65 per month.

St. Clement,
365 West 23d St.
4 to 9 rooms, $30 to $60 per month.

St. John, Wave Crest, Cedarhurst,
35 to 41 East 50th St.
Steam heat, &c., $40 to $75 per month.

St. Honore,
1,142 and 1,144 Madison Av., near 84th St.
Steam heated, $55 per month.
225 West 135th St.
Steam heat, $42 to $50 per month.

Apply to janitors on premises or to

GERALD R. BROWN,
Equitable Building, 120 B'way, N. Y.

MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB BUILDING,
BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
113 WEST 40TH ST.,
Between Broadway and 6th Av.
STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF.

Suites of two and three rooms, with baths, steam heat, electric and gas light, elevator service, &c., all included in rent.

For particulars inquire at the office of CLARK ESTATE, 25 West 23d St., or of janitor.

THE AVA, NO. 9 EAST 10TH ST.

Three desirable apartments to let, unfurnished, from Oct. 1. Apply to Superintendent, or to

Douglas Robinson & Co.,
LIBERTY AND NASSAU STREETS.

A VERY DESIRABLE APARTMENT AT
THE BELGRAVIA,
611 FIFTH AVENUE, (CORNER 49TH ST.)

Southern exposure; all modern conveniences; most fashionable quarter of the city. Apply on premises, to Superintendent.

A.—THE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT
APARTMENT HOUSE
No. 615 FIFTH AVENUE, (NEAR 50TH ST.)

Each apartment 42x100 feet. Replete with every modern convenience.
FIRE-PROOF THROUGHOUT.
Apply on premises, to Superintendent.

MAGNIFICENT APARTMENTS—NEW.
CASTLETON, 110 WEST 57TH ST.

Electric lighting; Roman baths; most perfect exposed plumbing; very handsome decorations; rents, $2,000 and $3,000, according to size of apartment. HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, Agents, 5th Av., corner 52d St.

A HANDSOME
BACHELOR APARTMENT,
576 FIFTH AVENUE,
(opposite Windsor Hotel.)
Apply to janitor.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

FOR RENT.—An elegantly furnished apartment of ten rooms, bath, &c., in the "Palermo," 125 East 57th St., from Oct. 1, at $3,000 per annum. Apply to janitor on premises.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

CLEVELAND,
126 TO 130 EAST 24TH ST.

A choice flat; unfurnished; newly painted and decorated throughout; parquet floors; all rooms light and open to outside air; owner resident.

FIRST-CLASS SINGLE FLAT IN SELECT neighborhood; eight rooms, butler's pantry, bath; steam heat and hallboy; every room has direct light. Apply to janitor on premises, 71 West 83d St.

BRANDON, PARK AV., CORNER 73d St.—Apartments, eight rooms and bath; all light; steam heat, elevator; $60 and $80.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Peter T. Austen and another, trustees..... 4,000

VAN RANSSELAER, Kilian, trustee, to Merritt Trimble..... 6,000

WENDT, Herman, to Constance Wright. 1,000

WEIL, Jonas, and another to Fanny Bach..... 6,173

Lis Pendens.

84TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100 ft front; Joseph Michels against Patrick Prendergast, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

CLINTON ST, 214; Michael Huber against Semche Simon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

118TH ST, s s, 265 ft e of 4th Av, 25 ft front; Minna Knoch against Bernard Weisl, (action to set aside conveyance.)

PROSPECT PLACE, e s, 17.1 ft s of 43d St, 50 ft front; Herman Wronkow against Valentine Pressler, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

47TH ST and Lexington Av, n e corner, 50x80; Lexington Av, e s, 80 ft n of 47th St, 20.5 ft front; Samuel L. Goldenberg against Charles Wise and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

ELSMERE PLACE, n s, 425 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x100; John A. and T. Wolf against Caroline

TOO WET FOR MR. C. J. FIELD

Retired from the Race for Half Raters Because of the Weather.

SPRUCE WAS LEADING BY TEN MINUTES

The Wind Was Strong and the Sea Rough and Ethelwynn Only Went Half Way Over the Course.

The Spruce IV. won another race yesterday for the Seawanhaka International Trophy. She defeated the Ethelwynn so badly in the first half of the race that Mr. Field decided he had had enough, and sailed the Ethelwynn home. The wind was blowing about twelve miles an hour from the south southwest. This is quite a gale for such small boats as these, and the sea was quite rough.

Early in the morning the wind was so strong that the yachtsmen thought the race would be sailed inside the bay. Mr. Field wanted to sail inside, but when the Race Committee arrived on Commodore Benedict's flagship, Oneida, they said the wind was dropping, and that the waters of the Sound were not rough, so they proceeded out to the starting line. The Ethelwynn sailed out under a double-reefed mainsail. The Spruce towed out, and when near the Oyster Island buoy, she hoisted her mainsail, in which a single reef had been taken, and set a jib. The two small boats sailed around for awhile, and then Mr. Brand said: "I think it is too rough out here, and I should like the race postponed."

Mr. Field would not agree to a postponement, but was willing to race inside the bay. The Race Committee, however, decided that the yachts' must race over the outside course, and gave the preliminary signal at 12:15:00. The preparatory signal was given at 12:25, and three minutes later, while both yachts were on the starboard tack the Ethelwynns bowsprit touched Spruce's stern. A protest flag was hoisted by the Spruce, and acknowledged on the flagship, Mr. Brand, later on, explained that he only hoisted the flag as a precaution.

The starting signal was given at 12:30 o'clock, and, with booms eased to port, the tiny yachts ran down to the line. Ethelwynn crossed a minute after the signal, and Spruce was 20 seconds behind the American boat. The course was northeast by east, and the tide was against the racers running to the west. As the Ethelwynn crossed she set a small jib. "Tom" Wade, the crew of the Spruce, got the spinnaker out, and it was soon set and guyed well forward. Ethelwynn's spinnaker was not set for five minutes, and in that time the Spruce has closed up on the American boat and passed her.

The two boats stood well in toward Lloyd's Neck, with their spinnakers acting more like balloon jibtopsails. At 12:45 Ethelwynn squared off for the mark. She was then a long way astern of the Spruce, but gained at once by heading on her course. The Spruce, at 12:53:00, took in her spinnaker, jibed her boom over, and reached for the mark, and then, as the two boats drew together, it was seen that the Spruce was leading by a very little. She set her spinnaker again, and carried it until 1:01:30, when it was taken in and her boom jibed over to port.

The yachts were then close on the outer mark. Spruce turned at 1:02:08, and Ethelwynn at 1:02:16. So far it was any one's race, and it was expected that Ethelwynn on the windward work would at once take the lead. This was not to be so, however. The Spruce went off on the starboard tack, and she sailed like a witch through the rough seas. The Ethelwynn, as soon as she turned, came up in the wind. Her jib was lowered, and Messrs. Field and Ball shook out a reef, and then hoisting the jib again stood after the Spruce, which had gained about a quarter of a mile lead.

The Spruce tacked to port at 1:06:20, and Ethelwynn followed at once. The English boat was making much better weather of it than the American, and showed that in a high wind and rough sea the Spruce was the better boat. This tack was held for a few minutes, and then both stood in shore again, the Spruce continuing to improve her position. About two minutes were spent on this tack, and then Mr. Baird stood well out on the Sound, while the Ethelwynn held on until well under the shore. By keeping out in the Sound the Spruce got the full benefit of the flood tide, which was setting her to windward all the time. Under the shore the Ethelwynn got in smoother water, but did not improve her position. The Spruce held the off-shore tack until able to fetch the mark. The Ethelwynn had to tack out to sea and then tack again for the mark.

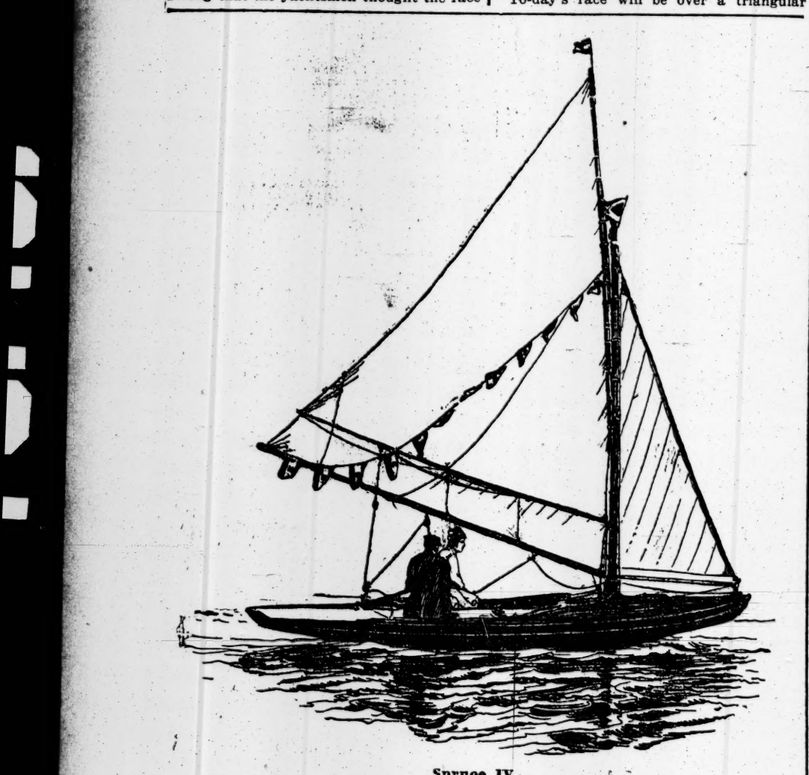
The Spruce jibed round the home mark at 2:05:04. Her spinnaker was set to starboard, and she was nearly half way out to the leeward mark before the Ethelwynn finished the first round at 2:09:50. The American boat was then 9 minutes 59 ceonds behind the Spruce, and to every one's surprise she retired from the race and started for home.

The Spruce turned the outer mark at 2:34:01, and then beat back home, finishing at 3:27:27. This makes the second race for the Spruce, and Mr. Brand was congratulated by all on his victory. He has only to win another race, and the trophy will go to the Minerva Yacht Club.

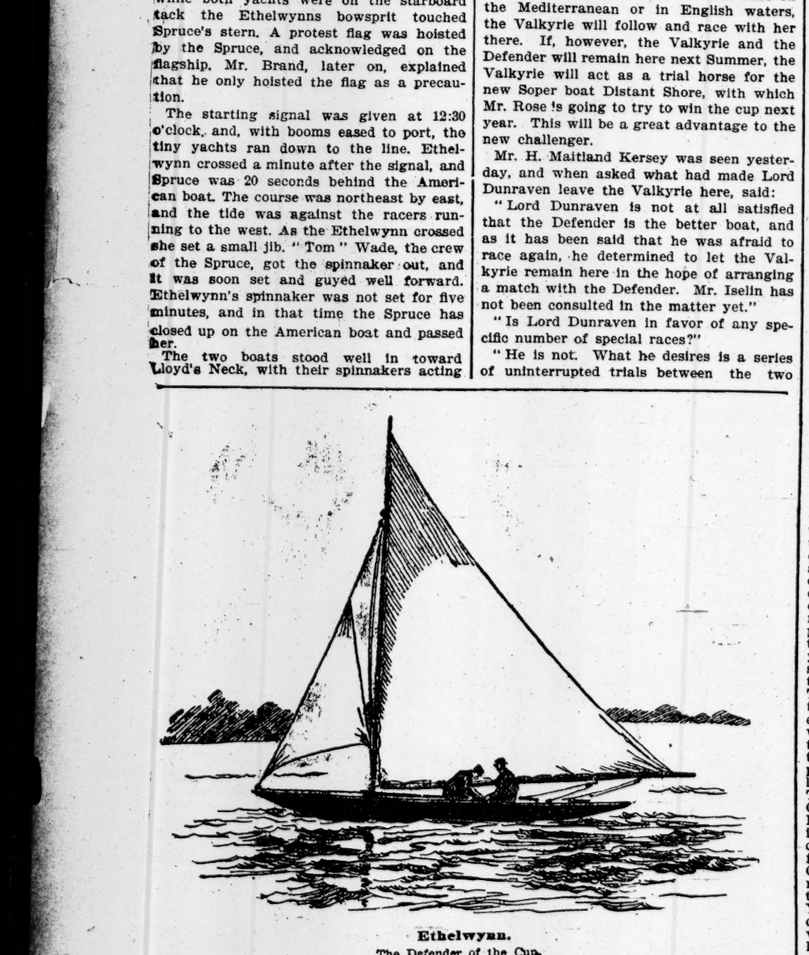
When the Ethelwynn withdrew, Mr. Field was asked why he did not finish the race. He said: "I had enough. The boat was half full of water, and we were wet through and chilled, and I decided to quit. I would not have gone over that course again for all the half-raters and cups in the world. Under conditions like those that prevailed I am satisfied that the Spruce is the better boat."

There seems to have been a difference of opinion on the Ethelwynn. Mr. Ball, who sails the boat, wanted to finish the race, but the crew was in a state of insubordination, and, unfortunately, the crew, which is composed of Mr. Field, is also the owner. Capt. Ball said he thought if the Ethelwynn had kept on she would have won. He has induced Mr. Field to resign for the next race, and has engaged his brother to take his place.

To-day's race will be over a triangular course, two miles to each leg, sailed twice over. The Spruce has one race to win, and the Ethelwynn two.



Spruce IV.
Challenger for the Seawanhaka Cup.



Ethelwynn.
The Defender of the Cup.

VALKYRIE TO REMAIN HERE.

Lord Dunraven Wants to Race Against the Defender Next Season.

The Valkyrie is going to remain in this country after all this Winter. If possible races will be arranged between the English boat and the Defender, and they will be sailed next Summer. A berth has been secured for the Valkyrie in the Erie Basin. Her sails and spars will be stripped off and stored, and the Captains and crew will go back to England next week.

Lord Dunraven is not at all satisfied that the Defender is the better boat, and he will try to arrange a match of five races, to be sailed off Newport or Marblehead. If the Defender should cross the ocean to race on the Mediterranean or in English waters, the Valkyrie will follow and race with her there. If, however, the Valkyrie and the Defender will remain here next Summer, the Valkyrie will act as a trial horse for the new Soper boat Distant Shore, with which Mr. Rose is going to try to win the cup next year. This will be a great advantage to the new challenger.

Mr. H. Maitland Kersey was seen yesterday, and when asked what had made Lord Dunraven leave the Valkyrie here, said:

"Lord Dunraven is not at all satisfied that the Defender is the better boat, and as it has been said that he was afraid to race again, he determined to let the Valkyrie remain here in the hope of arranging a match with the Defender. Mr. Iselin has not been consulted in the matter yet."

"Is Lord Dunraven in favor of any specific number of special races?"

"He is not. What he desires is a series of uninterrupted trials between the two boats, and I am sure he would not hesitate to go anywhere with the Defender to settle the question, provided the course is kept clear. He does not care one way or the other for prizes. He will race for a cup, or he will race for fun. Its all the same to him, providing he gets a fair course and no favor."

The news that the Valkyrie was to remain and race here after all was discussed freely all over town yesterday. Ex-Commodore James D. Smith was very much pleased, but declined to express an opinion.

A well-known yachtsman, who has been with Lord Dunraven, said: "What Lord Dunraven really wants is another race for the America's Cup. There is a clause in the deed of gift which prohibits a beaten boat challenging again in less than a year. If this clause did not exist the fact that another challenge from another club has been received would prevent the Valkyrie trying again next season. Now the plan is to keep the Valkyrie here that she may engage in a series of trial races against the new boat when she comes. Before that time efforts will be made to have the New-York Yacht Club rescind for the occasion the clause relating to beaten boats, and, if the Valkyrie should beat the Distant Shore, substitute the Valkyrie for that boat."

Mr. C. Oliver Iselin, when he heard of the desire of Lord Dunraven to race against the Defender, said: "If Lord Dunraven or Mr. Kersey have anything to say, and say it to me personally, they will get an immediate answer. I shall take no notice of anything on the subject that is not addressed to me."

AMERICA'S CUP VICTORIES

Real Reason Why They Should Not Excite Anybody's Surprise.

TWO STARTLING STEPS IN ADVANCE

Schooner That Changed the Principles of Yacht Building and Warship That Set Every Dockyard at Work.

From The London Spectator.

No one need be much surprised that the series of races for the America's Cup results in a victory for the New-York cutter. America has twice startled the world by a sudden and successful advance in designing ships. On each occasion the fact was presented with a dramatic effect which will never be forgotten on this side of the Atlantic. The famous schooner America, which entered the Solent in 1851, changed the principles of yacht building. Ericsson in 1862 produced the Monitor, and within the year every British dockyard was working night and day at constructing a new navy driven by steam and built of iron and steel. The force of brain which produced this double achievement can scarcely be overrated. The industry of naval construction is so ancient and so vast that it has no secrets, the difficulties and the directions of possible progress are so well known that they are the common problems of the profession. In the annals of the fleets of nations it is almost impossible to mark any distinct point of departure in new design due to the enterprise of individuals. The evolution of the ship is like that of animals. The "secondary creations" by which Sir Richard Owen desired to account for unaccountable species are rare and notable exceptions. In the case of the Monitor, the human creative force was stimulated by an extraordinary national crisis. Ericsson also owed something to the reserve of new knowledge and new material which the steel and steam age had accumulated. The possible iron-clad Monitor existed in the foundries and engine works of the Federal States. Ericsson, an engineer and inventor, but also an ex-naval officer, combined the new forces in a new engine of war, which took the form of a ship, partly because at that moment a new and indestructible form of ship was a pressing National necessity. The "international" contest with the Merrimac was a dramatic, but not a necessary, evidence of success. The Monitor was the result of genius working in a hurry for a special occasion.

Had there been no war of secession, the Monitor would have been evolved in due course, as the possibilities of new material and new forces became apparent to the mechanical designer. The builder of the America perhaps deserves even more credit for genius, because he worked with the old forces and the old materials. She was a schooner of 200 tons, built at New-York by David Steers. Steers was a naturalized American, having been born at Dartmouth, in Devonshire, and first made a reputation as a builder of sailing craft by the speed of the pilot cutters which were launched from his yard. The English yachtsmen kept to the old models, reproducing more or less the type of the cutters and schooners which had become famous as light craft in the Royal Navy. The New-York designer built a vessel which was obviously a new departure. "If she is all right, then we are all wrong," was Lord Anglesey's remark, when the America, owned by Commodore Stevens, anchored off Cowes and challenged any yacht afloat to race on even terms for any sum not exceeding £10,000. The vessel was described as very low, with raking masts, a roomy hull, 100 feet of extreme length, and 23 feet beam. Her sails were of stout cotton, instead of heavy canvas, and her rigging was without a superfluous rope. But she was an admirable sea boat, a comfortable yacht, as well as a "racing machine." When coming up the Channel she met and beat one of the largest and fastest English cutters, and she was soon entered for a decisive race for a cup given by the Royal Yacht Squadron, open to yachts of all nations.

The course was round the Isle of Wight. Fifteen English yachts competed against her, eight cutters and seven schooners, and the America beat the best, the Aurora, by 17 minutes. The cup so won was presented by the joint owners of the America to the New-York Yacht Club, to be a perpetual international challenge trophy, open to all the world, for yachts from 30 tons to 300 tons measurements, the challengers to be yacht clubs and not yacht owners as individuals. This stipulation was made to secure the representative character of future races. In all subsequent efforts to recapture and defend the cup, this end has been secured. Each competing vessel has been regarded as the embodiment of English and American designers' skill at the date of trial; and if the success of the latter has not been of so startling a character in the later as in the earlier races, the New-Yorkers have more than held their own, and in the construction of their latest vessels have been able to command the services of inventors of the highest calibre. The brothers Herreshoff, the builders of the Vigilant and the Defender, are not less celebrated as engineers than as designers of ships, and the astonishing faculty by which one of this gifted family maintains his position among the leaders of his profession after the loss of eyesight is one of the marvels of modern mechanical ability.

Though every new English yacht built after the race of 1851 was "Americanized," the first efforts to recapture the cup were singularly unsuccessful. The New-England designers always kept ahead of the copyists. In FIFE LAND, Jarvis, the schooner of 180 tons, raced and beat Mr. Gordon Bennett's schooner Dauntless across the Atlantic, though the difference between these two sailing yachts was only 1 hour 17 minutes in making the run from Queenstown to Sandy Hook. Fifteen American schooners entered against the Cambria for the cup, and seven came in before her. The fourth of these was the old America, then twenty-one years old. She had been used for cruising in the Mediterranean, had won a race open to all comers from European yacht clubs, and ended her days as a Sound trading vessel, after being sold by her yachting owner. The Livonia, a large schooner of 280 tons, was then built with the express design of winning back the cup. The New-Yorkers made terms by which they might nominate different vessels for each race, the prize to be awarded to the winner of four courses out of seven. They thus were able to choose a boat suited for the weather on each separate day, and placed the Livonia at a disadvantage. She lost, only winning one race out of five. This was only a year after the defeat of the Cambria. It was not until 1885 that an English yacht showed such marked superiority over its rivals at home that the idea of another effort to win back the cup took form. The late Sir Richard Sutton's yacht Genesta was the fastest boat afloat in European waters. She was a ninety-ton cutter, built at Glasgow. To meet her the New-York Yacht Club employed Mr. Burgess of Boston to build the Puritan. Mr. Burgess was an admirable yacht designer. But the limits of existing constructive ability were almost reached, whether on the American or English side of the Atlantic. The Genesta in the deciding race was only beaten by two minutes and a few seconds, and both the Cape May Cup and the Brenton Reef Cup were won by her from the New-York Yacht Club and brought back to England. A larger English cutter, the Galatea, was beaten by the Mayflower in the next season, and the Thistle, designed by Mr. G. L. Watson for a "syndicate of Scotch yacht owners," lost to the Volunteer, built by Mr. Burgess, in the Jubilee year.

These defeats, and the growing taste for small yacht racing, in which the owner could direct the sailing and navigation of his own vessel, tended to discourage the ownership of large expensive yachts of dimensions suitable for international yacht racing. It was the German Emperor who gave a new impetus to the building of big cutters by buying the Thistle and racing her under her new name, the Meteor. The Prince of Wales ordered the Britannia and Lord Dunraven the Valkyrie—Valkyrie II.—which did battle and lost to the Vigilant at Sandy Hook in 1893. The Vigilant then crossed to England, and proved to be inferior to the Britannia on the results of races sailed on various English and Scotch waters. Thus the powers of the rival designers—the Herreshoffs on the one side and Mr. Watson on the other—are shown to be very nearly matched. The recent series of races, in which Mr. Watson's Valkyrie III. met the latest Herreshoff boat, was probably the fairest contest, in respect to the means enjoyed by the designers of both vessels to produce something as nearly perfect as possible for their purpose, which has yet taken place. But there are signs that even the yachting world is growing tired of a system of racing which requires a new vessel to be built each year, and puts this specially designed racing machine into the hands of a specially trained crew for exhibition contests. Yachting and yacht-designing should lead to something more practical. If higher speeds are to be gained from a new design of hull, it will probably be the result of a radical change, such as that of the "skimming-dish" boat, to travel on the surface, with an intervening air space between parts of the bottom and the water. If seamanship is to be learned in yachting, it is in the small, handy boat, sailed and managed by the owner, and not in the overmanned, first-class racing cutter.

THEY WANT THE AMERICA'S CUP.

Mr. Moir Ready to Form a Syndicate to Build a Challenger.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Yachting World, in an article on the yachting situation, says:

"The fiasco at New-York seems to have whetted cupidity for possession of the cup to an extraordinary degree. Lord Dunraven's yacht has not even started homeward before another challenge is issued and accepted.

"This is certainly a matter for congratulation and stultifies in a practical manner the absurd comments upon the impression said to be produced upon British yachtsmen over the last contest. Matches between English and American clubs should be greatly encouraged as such, but imbuing them with international importance is just as absurd as to seek for political motives in the Lord Mayor's visit to Paris.

The Yachting World also prints the following note from a well-known colonial yachtsman:

"I know that I am expressing the feelings of many thousands of Englishmen at home and abroad when I say that the America's Cup should be brought back to the old country. I am prepared to form a syndicate to build a yacht to be called Westralia to bring the cup back to Old England and to subscribe £500.

"HERBERT MOIR."

The Yachting World, commenting on this note, says:

"Mr. Moir, who is very much in earnest, has been simply astounded at the responses to his letter. He has been inundated with offers to subscribe sums ranging from £50 to £1,000, until at the present moment he has been promised over £30,000 for the purpose of challenging for the cup. Mr. Moir's idea is to build a boat on lines similar to those of the Britannia, but with a larger sail spread. It is probable that Mr. Moir will shortly interview Mr. Watson, in which case it will be safe to assume that the order for the boat will go to a Clyde firm."

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Passed East—Steam yachts Forget Me Not, W. H. and G. P. Butler, and Tillie, W. H. Starbuck; schooner yacht, Alert, C. A. Griscom.

Passed West—Steam yachts Cosette, C. A. Tateman; Nada, C. R. Flint; Katrina, Henry F. Noyes; Marguerite, Guy Loomis; Orienta, E. R. Ladew; Diane, William Crozier, and Nomad, T. J. Byrne.

Steam yacht Reposo, B. B. McGregor, was launched this afternoon, and left for Mamaroneck. Sloop yacht Defender, Vanderbilt, Iselin and Morgan, left here this morning for New-Rochelle. Mr. Iselin has not decided yet where he will lay her up.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 26.—The last day's session of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention was called to order by the President, Mrs. Mary T. Burt. After the delegates had assembled and devotional exercises held the election of officers for the ensuing year took place. The first nomination was that of President. The tellers announced that 330 ballots had been cast, 290 of which were for Mrs. Mary T. Burt for President. On motion of the Secretary, one ballot was cast for the election of Mrs. Boole for First Vice President. Mrs. Boole has served eleven years as First Vice President. The other officers elected were: Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Frances W. Graham of Lockport; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Nellie H. Hutchinson; Treasurer—Mrs. Ellen L. Tenney.

TALKED OF FOR THE PARK BOARD

Mayor Says One Man Will Come from Above the Harlem.

A delegation of north side citizens called on Mayor Strong yesterday and urged him to appoint Samuel McMillan a Park Commissioner. The Mayor told the delegation that one of the Commissioners would be a man from above the Harlem River.

Mr. McMillan is a builder, and a Republican. Col. S. V. R. Cruger may be selected as a Park Commissioner. Since the resignations of the Commissioners was announced, the Mayor has received many applications, but he refuses to make them public.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Sept. 28 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 7 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre; at 9 AM (supplementary 10.30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany must be directed "per Campania";) at 10 AM for Genoa, per steamship Saale, (letters must be directed "per Saale";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Norge, (letters must be directed "per Norge";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 11 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at 1 PM (supplementary 2:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., via Southampton and Bremen.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 2 PM (supplementary 2:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamer Alfred Dumois; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Salerno, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Salerno";) at 8:30 AM for Brazil, per steamship Galileo, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Galileo";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Costa Rica, per steamship Adirondack; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other parts of Mexico and Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship Saginaw.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Strathnevis, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. *29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Oct. *7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. *12 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1895.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Kaiser W. II., Sep. 28, 4PM | Fulda, Sat., Oct. 12, 9 AM
Aller, Tu., Oct. 1, 8 AM | Spree, Tu., Oct. 15, 5 AM
Trave, Sat., Oct. 5, 9 AM | Ems, Sat., Oct. 19, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Oct. 8, 7 AM | Havel, Tu., Oct. 22, 9 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.
Saale, Sat., Sept. 28, M | Werra, Sat., Oct. 12, 10 AM
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*F. Bismarck...Oct. 16. | †Fulda.....Nov. 16.
*Saale.....Nov. 2. | *Columbia.....Nov. 23.
*A. Victoria.....Nov. 6. | †Ems.....Nov. 30.
All steamers sail at 11 A. M.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | N. German Lloyd S.S.Co. Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) & Hamburg. Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
A. Victoria, Oct. 3, 9 AM | F. B'mar'k, Nov. 21, 11AM
Norm'nia, Oct. 10, 11 AM | A. Victoria, Dec. 12, 9 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 & $50.
DIRECT TO Paris WITHOUT CHANNEL CROSSING.
Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
NEW-YORK....Oct. 2 | NEW-YORK....Oct. 23
PARIS.....Oct. 9 | PARIS.....Oct. 30
ST. LOUIS.....Oct. 16 | ST. LOUIS.....Nov. 6

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
NOORDLAND....Oct 2 | FRIESLAND....Oct. 16
KENSINGTON....Oct. 9 | SOUTHWARK....Oct. 23
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Teutonic, Oct. 2, 4 PM | Teutonic, Oct. 30, 3 PM
Britannic, Oct. 9, 9 AM | Britannic, Nov. 6, 8:30AM
Majestic, Oct. 16, 3 PM | Majestic, Nov. 13, 2 PM
Germanic, Oct. 23, 9 AM | Adriatic, Nov. 20, 8:30AM
No Cards Carried by Passenger Steamers
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
GAELIC.....Oct. 1, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....Oct. 12 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Oct. 22, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....Nov. 2, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Nov. 12, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
EMPRESS OF INDIA, Oct. 14; Jan. 6; March 30.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN....Nov. 11; Feb. 3.
EMPRESS OF CHINA.....Dec. 9; March 2.
TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA.
WARRIMOO, Nov. 16. | MIOWERA, Dec. 16.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., & Sat., FOR RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Mon., Wed. & Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 20 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Steamboats.

BOSTON, WORCESTER,
The White Mountains and all Eastern Resorts.
VIA NORWICH LINE.
Annex service to and from Brooklyn.
Steamers City of Lowell and City of Worcester leave Pier (old No.) 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., 5:30 P. M. Fine orchestra on each steamer.
NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamers RICHARD PECK and C.H. NORTH, AM leave Pier 25 E. R. daily 3 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) connecting with trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and North.
RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburgh week days 5 P. M., Sundays 9 A. M.; 1338 St., N. R., 9:20 A. M.
HARTFORD LINE.—Steamers CITY OF SPRINGFIELD and HARTFORD leave Pier 24 East River, daily, (Sunday excepted,) at 5 P. M. for Hartford and Connecticut River Landings.
Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
DAILY. (EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
Leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P.M.; Sat's, 1:45 P.M. Leaves West 22d St. 3:30 P.M.; Sat's, 2 P.M. For CRANSTON'S, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW-HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Steamers KAATERSKILL and CATSKILL leave every week day at 6 P. M. from Pier 46, foot of West 11th St., connecting with CATSKILL MOUNTAIN and CAIRO R. R. and the New Otis ELEVATING RAILWAY to the summit. Directory of Summer hotels and boarding houses mailed free at pier.
A.—TROY BOATS.—Steamer City of Troy or Saratoga leaves Pier 46, West 10th St., daily, (except Saturday,) 6 P. M. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.
HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave every week day at 6 P. M. from Pier 46, foot of West 11th St., N. R., connecting with Boston and Albany R. R.

Winter CRUISES TO THE ORIENT
Mediterranean and the ORIENT
The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw Express S. S. FURST BISMARCK will leave New-York, January 28th, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks.
Also Winter cruise to the WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main. The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S.S. COLUMBIA will leave New-York January 25, 1896, for Port au Prince, (Hayti,) Mayaguez, (Porto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas, Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner (about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. Liner) with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Campania, Sept. 28, noon | Etruria, Oct. 19, 3 P. M.
Umbria, Oct. 5, 8 P. M. | Campania, Oc. 26, 10½ AM
Lucania, Oct. 12, 11 A.M. | Umbria, Nov. 2, 3 P. M.
EXTRA SAILING.
AURANIA.....Tuesday, Oct. 8, 9 A. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St. Cabin passage, $80 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Pelrot. Sat., Sept. 28, 10 A.M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebeouf. Sat., Oct. 5, 5 A.M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

Grand Winter Excursion
TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT.
BY THE TWIN SCREW EXPRESS PERSONAL STEAMER
LA TOURAINE.
From New-York Feb. 4, 1896, to Azores, (Fayal,) Lisbon, Gibraltar, Algiers, Biserta, (Tunis by rail,) Malta, the Piraeus, (Athens,) Alexandria, (Cairo by rail,) Port Said, Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Smyrna, Constantinople, through the Straits of Messina, Palermo, Naples, (Rome by rail,) Villefranche, Marseilles, Palma, (Balearic Islands,) Malaga, (Tangiers.)
Duration of round trip, about two months.
Price of passage, round trip, $520, $620, $720, and upward, according to accommodations. For further particulars apply to
A. FORGET, Gen. Agt., 3 Bowling Gr., N.Y. City.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Mobile, Sept. 28
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO., General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 PM.
CHEROKEE.....Friday, Sept. 27
IROQUOIS.....Tuesday, Oct. 1
ALGONQUIN.....Friday, Oct. 4
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville, Great So. Freight and Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. Egar, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES
From New-York Wed., Fri., and Sat.
A DELIGHTFUL TRIP BY SEA TO THE PORTS OF TEXAS—GEORGIA—FLORIDA.
ONE-WAY EXCURSION OR TOURISTS' TICKETS to all points in Texas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, California, Mexico, Georgia, Florida. SPECIAL TICKETS, ATLANTA EXPOSITION. Write for our 84-page Pocket Handbook (mailed free.) C. H. MALLORY & CO., Pier 20 E. R., N.Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hasbhagen, E. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt. S.F. & W.R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. | J. L. Adams, G. P. & A.
O.S.S.Co., N Pier 35 N.R. | F.C. & P.R.R., 359 B'way.
G. M. Sorrell, Mgr. | J. F. Beckwith, G. F. & P.A.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Steamboats.

PROVIDENCE LINE.
FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, the NORTH and EAST. The Connecticut and Massachusetts leave NEW PIER 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M., daily, except Sunday. Full night's rest; shortest rail ride. FINE ORCHESTRA on each steamer.

STONINGTON LINE.
Steamers leave same pier at 6:00 P. M., except Sundays, for Providence, Boston, &c.

MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.
Direct to COTTAGE CITY, Mass., and Portland, Me. Delightful seacoast route to all pleasure resorts North and East. Elegant steamers. Low excursion rates. Steamers sail every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday from Pier No. 38 East River, foot of Market St., at 5 P. M.
HORATIO HALL, Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE.
For Boston and the East. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN in commission. A fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18, North River, foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays, at 5:30 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Steamboats.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.
DAY LINE STEAMER
"NEW-YORK" or "ALBANY."
Daily except Sundays.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier..... 9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Returning, leave Albany 8:30 A. M.
CONNECTIONS:
WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE, with Down Day Boat.
ALBANY, with trains for Niagara Falls and the West; Boston and the East, Montreal and the North, with special train to and from SARATOGA.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Albany Evening Line
Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted.) Connecting with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and all points North, North, East, and West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

TRAV